

3 1761 11557456 8

Government
Publications

Government
Publications



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761115574568>

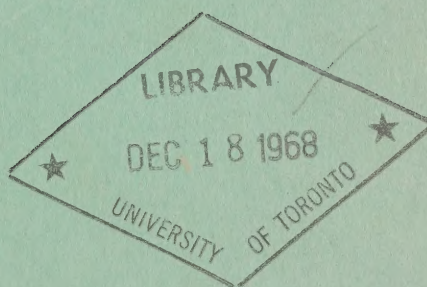
IA
-A55

Government
Publications

4732

Annual Report

1967-1968



Canada

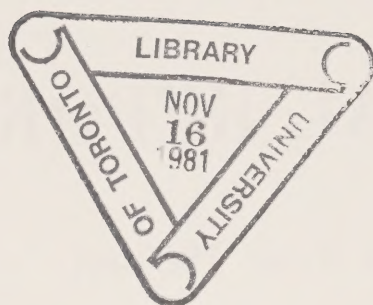
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 1967-68

Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development

Issued under the authority of the
HONOURABLE JEAN CHRÉTIEN, P.C., B.A., LL.L.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development



©

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, 1968

Cat. No.: R1-1968

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Northern Administration Branch	5
Resource and Economic Development Group	29
Advisory Committee on Northern Development	57
Northern Science Research Group	59
Indian Affairs Branch	61
National Parks	103
National Historic Sites	110
Canadian Wildlife Service	119
Personnel	141
Financial and Management Adviser's Office	149
Legal Adviser's Office	153

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

The Northern Administration Branch provides government services to the people of the Northwest Territories at the federal and territorial levels in respect of those functions for which the Branch has responsibility, and at the municipal level in settlements where no form of local government yet exists. The headquarters organization consists of a Directorate; five divisions – Education, Engineering, Industrial, Territorial, Welfare – a Financial and Management Adviser, and a Personnel Adviser. The field organization includes the administrators of the Arctic and Mackenzie districts and their local staffs. Approximately 250 are employed at headquarters and 1,450 in the field.

The year marked a significant change in the history of the Branch: the transfer of territorial government functions to the Government of the Northwest Territories was begun. The transfer is in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories (Carrothers Commission) and will result in a considerable reduction in the size of the Branch during the next few years.

Responsibility for the administration of lands and forests in the Yukon and Northwest Territories was transferred to the Resource and Economic Development Group.

Territorial Affairs

New financial agreements covering a two-year period from April 1, 1967 were entered into between Government of Canada and each of the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Under the terms of the agreement with the Government of the Yukon Territory, the Federal Government made available the following assistance:

Operating grants	– \$3,095,702
Capital loans	– \$5,868,126
Amortization subsidy	– \$ 779,627

Under the terms of its agreement with the Government of the Northwest Territories, the Federal Government agreed to provide:

Operating grants	– \$4,740,280
Capital loans	– \$2,789,850
Amortization subsidy	– \$ 930,000

Special financial arrangements were made with the Government of the Northwest Territories which provided federal grants and loans of approximately \$4,000,000 to meet the cost of establishing the territorial government in Yellowknife.

Housing Programs

Approximately \$3,900,000 was spent for houses for Indians and Eskimos in the Northwest Territories and Arctic Quebec. Under the Eskimo Rental Housing Program, 340 houses, including basic furniture, heat, electricity, water delivery, sewage and garbage pick-ups, at rental rates scaled to family income, were purchased. In addition, 11 welfare houses were provided for Eskimos in the Mackenzie District and 20 for Eskimos in Arctic Quebec. Thirty houses pre-cut in the north and 43 built on-site were provided for Indians in the Mackenzie District.

Late in the year, the separate housing programs for Indians and Eskimos were combined into a Northern Rental Program and a Northern Purchase Housing Program. These new consolidated programs extend to Indians in the Northwest Territories housing programs which formerly were available only to Eskimos.

The Indian Off-Reserve and Eskimo Re-establishment Housing programs are now available in areas of economic opportunity anywhere in Canada, and provide forgivable second mortgage loans of up to \$6,000 to borrowers who obtain first mortgage loans at prevailing National Housing Act rates from approved lenders or the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The Territorial Low-Cost Housing Program, available to residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, provides for first mortgage loans of up to \$8,000 at N.H.A. prevailing rates of interest, and second mortgage loans of \$1,000 interest free and forgivable at the rate of \$100 per year, to persons who cannot qualify for a loan under the National Housing Act.

The Territorial Second Mortgage Program, also available to any resident of the Yukon or the Northwest Territories, for persons who have obtained a first mortgage under the National Housing Act, provides for a maximum loan of up to \$2,000 repayable over the same term as the first mortgage and with interest at a rate 1 per cent higher than the prevailing N.H.A. rate.

Under the latter programs some 55 loans were approved, all to residents of the Yukon Territory.

Northern Supply

Approximately 15 ships were required for the annual supply which cost some \$2,100,000 for servicing settlements in the eastern Arctic and Arctic Quebec. Most of the ships were from the Canadian Coast Guard with the balance under charter from private companies.

Principal cargo consisted of fuel oil, gasoline, lubricating oils, prefabricated buildings, motor vehicles, lumber, rations, bottled gas and general stores. Approximately 17,300 tons were shipped from Montreal and over 9,000 tons from Churchill.

For the first time, a Hercules aircraft under charter was used in the supply operation. Cargo included a prefabricated seven-room school for Coppermine and 32 prefabricated houses for Eskimos delivered to Pelly Bay.

The Mackenzie and western Arctic is supplied by barges from Hay River with coastal traffic handled by terminal facilities at Tuktoyaktuk.

Welfare Services

The Welfare Division's field staff continued to supervise the administration of territorial and federal welfare programs in the Northwest Territories and Arctic Quebec. These programs seek to provide social welfare benefits and services, which reflect the special needs of northern people, and are comparable in scope and quality to those available in southern Canada.

In keeping with the Branch's function of providing consultative services to the Government of the Northwest Territories, the Welfare Division, at the request of the territorial council, provided a draft Social Assistance Ordinance which, with minor changes, was enacted at the November 1967 session of the council. The ordinance provides a base, in legislation, to the Social Assistance Program which has been in effect for a number of years.

Advice and consultation was given to the territorial government on matters affecting such territorial programs as care for the aged, accommodation for young employed, and the Territorial Community Development Fund. The corrections program was administered by the Welfare Division until September 1967 when the Government of the Northwest Territories appointed its own Director of Corrections and moved to Yellowknife.

The Branch continued to provide social assistance payments to Eskimos and registered Indians, which in the year under review amounted to approximately \$998,000. Other

federal programs were medical social services, including the repatriation of 1,326 patients to their homes in the north; special care services, such as boarding home and homemaker care for the elderly and infirm; institutional care for the severely mentally deficient and child welfare services under the N.W.T. child welfare legislation.

Community Welfare Service

As part of a community development program, steps were taken to engage Indians and Eskimos in the planning and conduct of community programs in the north. This included a field research project to evaluate the potential for community development activity, followed by a community development training program for field and headquarters staff.

The Community Development Fund to encourage local leadership and the management of community affairs stood at \$216,000. Funds up to \$1,000 are expended by the local administrator for general community developments if the project is approved by the local community council.

The Canadian Eskimo Arts Council, composed of persons active in the artistic field and serving on a voluntary basis, was formed and held four meetings. The members of the council are: Mr. George Elliott (Chairman), Mr. M.F. Feheley, Miss Kathleen Fenwick, Mr. Jacques Folch-Ribas, Mrs. Alma Houston, Mr. James Houston, Mr. Jean-Noel Poliquin, Mrs. Doris Shadbolt, Mr. George Swinton and Mr. Alex Colville (resigned). The council continues the work of the former Eskimo Art Committee in maintaining a high standard of Eskimo art, acts as an advisory body to the Eskimo co-operatives and the Department and assists in the formulation of policy, plans and development of Eskimo arts and crafts.

Exhibitions of Eskimo art and artifacts were held at Expo 67 and in a number of Canadian and American cities. Public lectures by departmental officers were given at some of these exhibitions.

The Eskimo literature program was expanded and Eskimo employees were recruited as assistants on a permanent basis (through the first Public Service Commission poster in syllabics). The Eskimo language quarterly "Inuttituut" was published in syllabics and in a new format. It has a circulation of approximately 2,200. Assistance was given in the establishment of the first Eskimo language newspaper – published every two weeks by volunteers at Eskimo Point, N.W.T.

Departmental officers, through an interdepartmental committee, continued to investigate suitable ways to assist isolated communities to acquire adequate radio broadcasting service. The committee has submitted a proposal, presently under

consideration, which may make it possible for small settlements to establish their own privately-licensed, volunteer-operated stations for broadcasting programs in Eskimo and Indian dialects.

Regional Eskimo advisory councils met at Churchill Manitoba, and Yellowknife N.W.T. The first of a series, these sessions will take place twice each year in five northern regions. Their purpose is to bring together Eskimo leaders to discuss social and economic issues and to enable them to advise the Branch on appropriate action.

A reception and counselling service for Eskimo employees newly arrived in Ottawa was established under a social worker. This service provided assistance in adjustment to southern Canadian conditions.

Education in the Northwest Territories

The school system in the north is operated by the Branch (in part, on behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories which shares in the costs) and consists of 56 schools in the Northwest Territories, 10 in Arctic Quebec and two in Manitoba. Capital expenditure for 1967-68 was approximately \$3,900,000. Approximately \$9,475,000 was spent for operation and maintenance.

In September 1967, there were 9,113 pupils enrolled, an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year and almost four times the number enrolled ten years ago. Of the total enrolment, 1,528 were Indians and 3,718 Eskimos.

Six years ago, approximately 56.6 per cent of school age Eskimo children were in school as compared to 87 per cent in 1967-68.

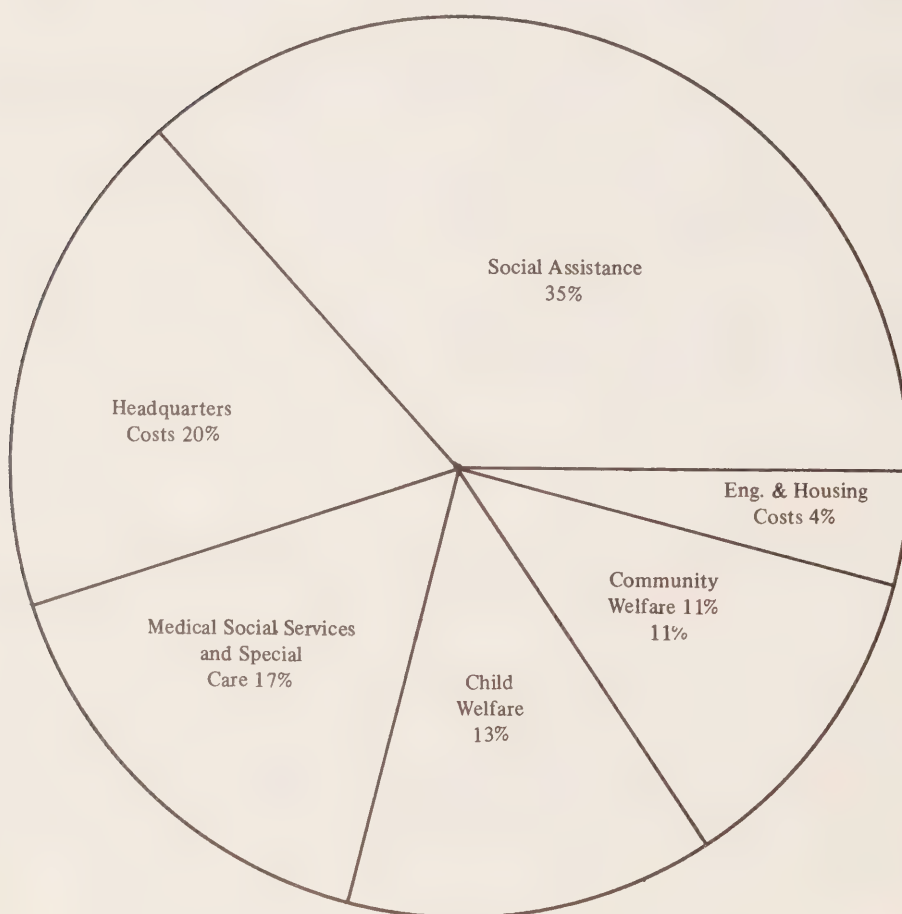
Many communities in the north are too small to justify the establishment of complete elementary and secondary school facilities; pupil residences are provided in larger centres where school facilities are available to accommodate pupils from the smaller communities. During the year a total of 1,595 were accommodated in such residences. (Inuvik, Yellowknife, Fort Simpson and Fort Smith are the main centres.)

Seventy-six university students received financial assistance under the Northwest Territories Students Grants Program — administered on behalf of the territorial government — compared to 43 in the preceding year. Nine students received Canada Student Loans.

Pre-school classes, which began experimentally in 1966, were established in six additional settlements and plans were made for the development of a complete pre-school program.

Welfare Financial Estimates Operation and Maintenance

Social Assistance	\$1,136,000 = 35%
Headquarters Costs	649,000 = 20%
Medical Social Services and Special Care	561,000 = 17%
Child Welfare	421,000 = 13%
Community Welfare	382,000 = 11%
Engineering and Housing Costs	121,000 = 4%
Total	<u>\$3,270,000</u> 100%



**NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH
ARCTIC DISTRICT**

ENROLMENT AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS — SEPTEMBER 30, 1967

School	Type	No. teachers	No. of classrooms			Enrolment by status						Total Enrl't		
			Regular		Sp.	Eskimo		Indian		Other				
			Elem.	H.S.		M	F	M	F	M	F			
Arctic Bay	FDS	2	1			23	23							46
Broughton Island	"	3	2			32	33			1				66
Cape Dorset	"	6	5			62	53			3			2	120
Clyde River	"	2	2			28	25						1	54
Frobisher Bay	"	26	21	1	3	162	165		33				41	401
Grise Fiord	"	1	1			16	12							28
Hall Beach	"	1	1			12	19							31
Igloodik	"	4	3			46	51		2				3	102
Lake Harbour	"	1	1			10	16							26
Padloping Island	"	1	1			7	9							16
Pangnirtung	"	6	5			68	67		7				3	145
Pond Inlet	"	5	4			48	48		2				2	100
Resolute Bay	"	2	2			25	17		2				2	46
Port Burwell	"	1	1			14	15						4	33
Belcher Islands	"	1	1			17	8							25
Baker Lake	"	7	6			76	75					5	6	162
Chesterfield	"	5	5			58	56					2	1	117
Churchill	"	14		6	8	93	87	7		2				189
Coral Harbour	"	3	3			30	35					2		67
Eskimo Point	"	5	5			56	67					4	4	131
Rankin Inlet	"	6	5		1	61	60					11	4	136
Whale Cove	"	3	2			22	18					1	1	42
Total: N.W.T.	22	105	77	7	12	966	959	7		2		75	74	2083

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

ARCTIC DISTRICT

ENROLMENT AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS - SEPTEMBER 30, 1967

School	Type	No. teachers	No. of classrooms			Enrolment by status								Total Enrl't
						Regular		Sp.	Eskimo		Indian		Other	
			Elem.	H.S.	M	F	M		F	M	F			
Fort Chimo	FDS	5	5			37	40	2	1	7	6	93		
Port Nouveau, Que.	"	2	2			20	26				1	47		
Poste-de-la-Baleine	"	9	8		1	72	53	14	16	4	7	166		
Ivujivik	"	1	1			10	12					22		
Koartac	"	1	1			8	10					18		
Bellin	"	2	2			20	26			2	0	48		
Inouedjouac	"	3	3			37	41			5	2	85		
Povungnituk	"	6	6			69	75			4	2	150		
Saglouc	"	3	3			33	29			2	1	65		
Maricourt	"	2	2			21	16					37		
TOTAL: ARCTIC QUEBEC	10	34	33	—	1	327	328	16	17	24	19	731		
TOTAL: N.W.T.	22	105	77	7	12	966	959	7	2	75	74	2083		
TOTAL: ARCTIC DIST.	32	139	110	7	13	1293	1287	23	19	99	93	2814		
D. of Edinburgh		29	24	7	1	73	15			474		562		
Total (including Duke of Edinburgh School)												3376		

**NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH
MACKENZIE DISTRICT
ENROLMENT AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS — SEPTEMBER 30, 1967**

School	Type	No. teachers	No. of classrooms			Enrolment by status								Total Enrol-ment
			Regular		Sp.	Eskimo		Indian		Other				
			Elem.	H.S.		M	F	M	F	M	F			
Aklavik	FDS	8	6	1		44	37	13	21	27	22	164		
Cambridge	"	4	4			38	28			3	5	84		
Coppermine	"	6	6			53	68			3	6	130		
Discovery	CDS	1	1							8	5	13		
Fort Franklin	FDS	5	5		1			46	50			96		
Fort Good Hope	"	2	2					10	17	5	6	38		
Fort Liard	"	1	1					7	8			15		
Fort McPherson	"	9	8	1	3	1	2	54	79	18	21	175		
Fort Norman	"	2	2					12	14	15	9	50		
Fort Resolution	"	8	6	1				31	25	53	50	159		
Fort Simpson	"	19	13	3	5	17	11	101	129	72	55	385		
Fort Smith	"	44	20	13	8	5	4	121	124	312	274	840		
Gjoa Haven	"	3	3			23	26					49		
Hay River H.S.	"	11		7	5			2	1	83	69	155		
Hay River Elem.	"	8	7		3	1	4		7	94	95	201		
Holman	"	2	2			26	27			4	1	58		
Inuvik	"	59	29	15	7	196	198	75	95	223	237	1,024		
Jean Marie	"	1	1					8	2	1		11		
Lac la Martre	"	1	1					14	11			25		
Nahanni Butte	"	1	1					9	6	1		16		
Norman Wells	"	2	2							21	17	38		
Pelly Bay	"	1	1									23		
Pine Point	"	6	5	1		13	10		4	73	62	139		

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH
MACKENZIE DISTRICT
ENROLMENT AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS - SEPTEMBER 30, 1967

School	Type	No. teachers	No. of classrooms			Enrolment by status						Total enrol-ment
			Regular		Sp.	Eskimo		Indian		Other		
			Elem.	H.S.		M	F	M	F	M	F	
Rae	FDS	6	6			11	9	66	54	10	6	136
Reindeer Station	"	1	1									20
Snowdrift	"	2	2					27	14			41
Spence Bay	"	3	3			23	27	6	1	1		51
Tuktoyaktuk	"	7	6	1	3	65	50			3	10	135
Tungsten	CDS	2	2					13	18	11	14	25
Wrigley	FDS	2	2					27	29	111	93	34
Yellowknife	"	26		10	11	10	13	38	34	12	5	283
Fort Providence	"	4	4		1							89
Total:	32	257	152	53	47	526	524	680	743	1,167	1,062	4,702
Hay River	SEP	10	6	3	4			10	17	100	87	214
Yellowknife	PUB	22	16	5						288	225	513
Yellowknife	SEP	16	9	6				23	13	143	129	308
Total: Municipal	3	48	31	14	4			33	30	531	441	1,035
Total: District Mackenzie	35	305	183	67	51	526	524	713	773	1,698	1,503	5,737
						(1,050)		(1,486)		(3,201)		

1966-67 SCHOOL ENROLMENT

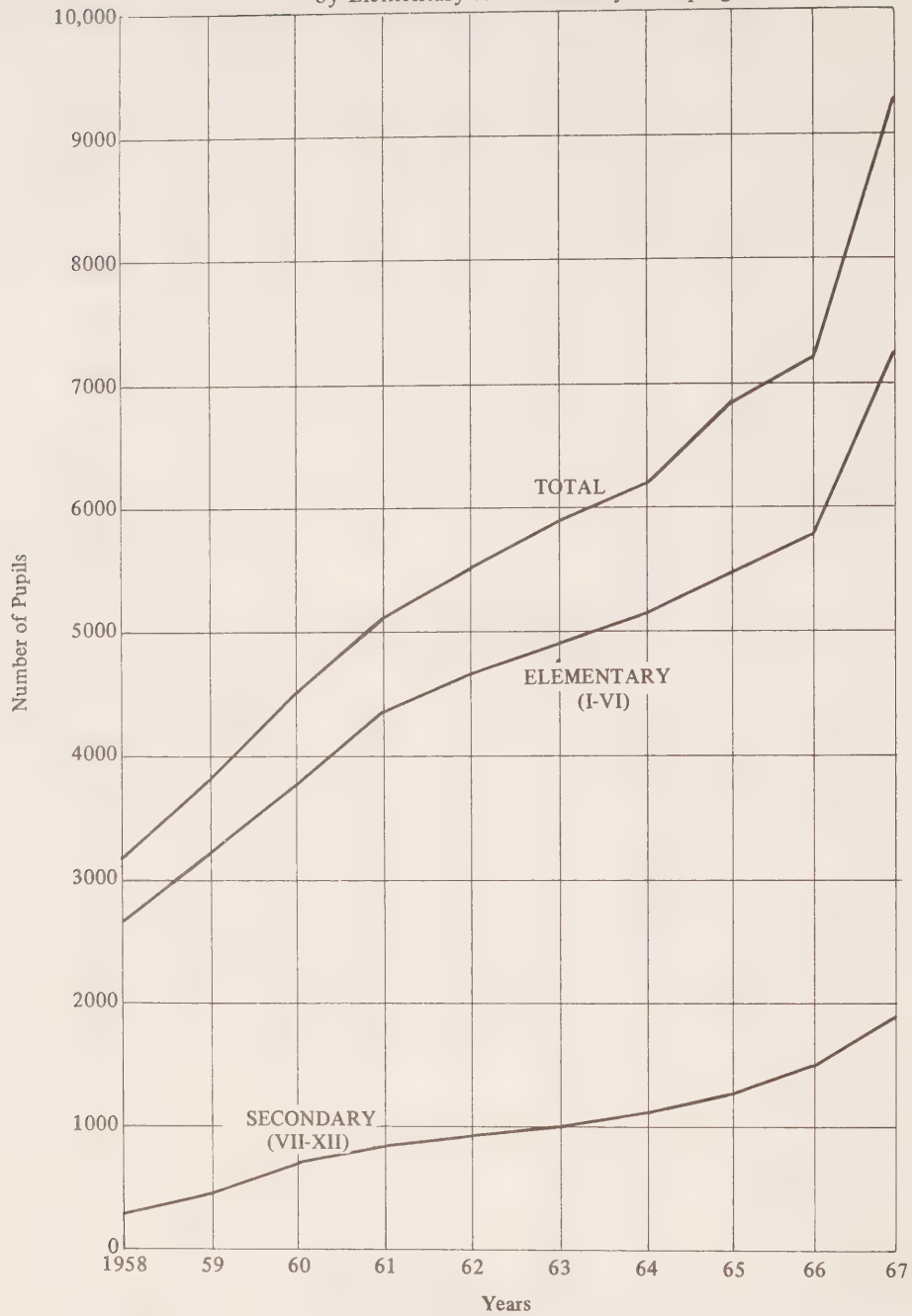
Origin	Enrolment	Enrolment Compulsory School Age	Estimated School Age Population	Percentage of Compulsory School Age
Eskimo	3,343	2,978	3,602	83%
Indian	1,347	1,159	1,459	79%
Other	3,077	2,719	2,816	97%
Total	7,767	6,856	7,877	87%

ENROLMENT IN PUPIL RESIDENCES OPERATED UNDER CONTRACT

Place	Indians	Eskimos	Others	Total	Roman Catholic Church	Anglican Church
Fort McPherson	48	3	16	67		Fleming Hall
Fort Simpson	18	29	13	60		Bompas Hall
Fort Simpson	148	—	43	191	Lapointe Hall	
Fort Smith	162	—	26	188	Breynat Hall	
Inuvik	95	84	66	245	Grolier Hall	
Inuvik	57	206	34	297		Stringer Hall
Chesterfield Inlet	—	55	—	55	Turquetil Hall	
Sub Total	528	377	198	1,103		
Operated by Department						
Yellowknife	23	52	97	173		Akaitcho Hall
Churchill, Manitoba	7	216	—	223		
Baker Lake	—	15	—	15		
Poste-de-la-Baleine	—	11	—	11		
Igloolik	—	13	—	13		
Pangnirtung	—	7	—	7		
Pond Inlet	—	30	—	30		
Inoucdjouac	—	21	—	21		
Sub Total	30	365	97	492		
Grand Total	558	742	295	1,595		

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

N.W.T. & Arctic Quebec Enrolment
by Elementary and Secondary Groupings



1967 figures include Duke of Edinburgh School, Churchill.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION – N.W.T.

Fiscal Year	Courses in the N.W.T.			Courses in the Provinces			
	Eskimo	Indian	Other	Eskimo	Indian	Other	Totals
1959-1960	59	92	122	43	27	33	376
1960-1961	53	68	108	35	18	51	333
1961-1962	51	89	96	32	9	39	327
1962-1963	94	123	93	51	9	42	412
1963-1964	89	89	174	108	14	45	519
1964-1965	94	94	193	95	6	51	533
1965-1966	147	113	277	104	27	91	759
1966-1967	150	145	343	77	22	117	864
*1967-1968	160	154	361	120	30	100	925

*Estimated

ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM – ESKIMO RENTAL HOUSING

Settlement	Estimated Eskimo Population	Number of Eskimo Families	Adult Housing Education Program* Phases 1, 2, 3 and 4
<u>ARCTIC DISTRICT</u>			
Arctic Bay	100	28	2, 3
Baker Lake	545	99	1, 3, 4 ^a
Broughton Island	200	45	2, 3, 4
Cape Dorset	420	67	2, 3, 4
Chesterfield Inlet	180	31	1, 2, 3
Clyde River	150	26	1, 3
Eskimo Point	452	102	1, 3
Frobisher Bay	1,200	190	2 ^b , 3
Grise Fiord	100	14	4
Hall Beach	142	20	2, 3
Igloolik	220	53	2, 3
Lake Harbour	75	15	1, 2, 3
Pangnirtung	300	60	2, 3
Pond Inlet	150 – 200	31	2, 3
Rankin Inlet	400	73	1, 2, 3
Whale Cove	175	35	1, 3, 4
<u>MACKENZIE DISTRICT</u>			
Pelly Bay	150	34	1, 2, 3

*This program is divided into four phases. Phase 1 is an introductory phase in which rental housing policies are explained to Eskimo families. Phase 2 is a broad program which teaches home management and associated skills. Phase 3 is an educational support program for local housing associations, while Phase 4 is a part-time on-going program on care and management of the home, using local instructors. Phase 3 is concurrent with Phases 1 and 2.

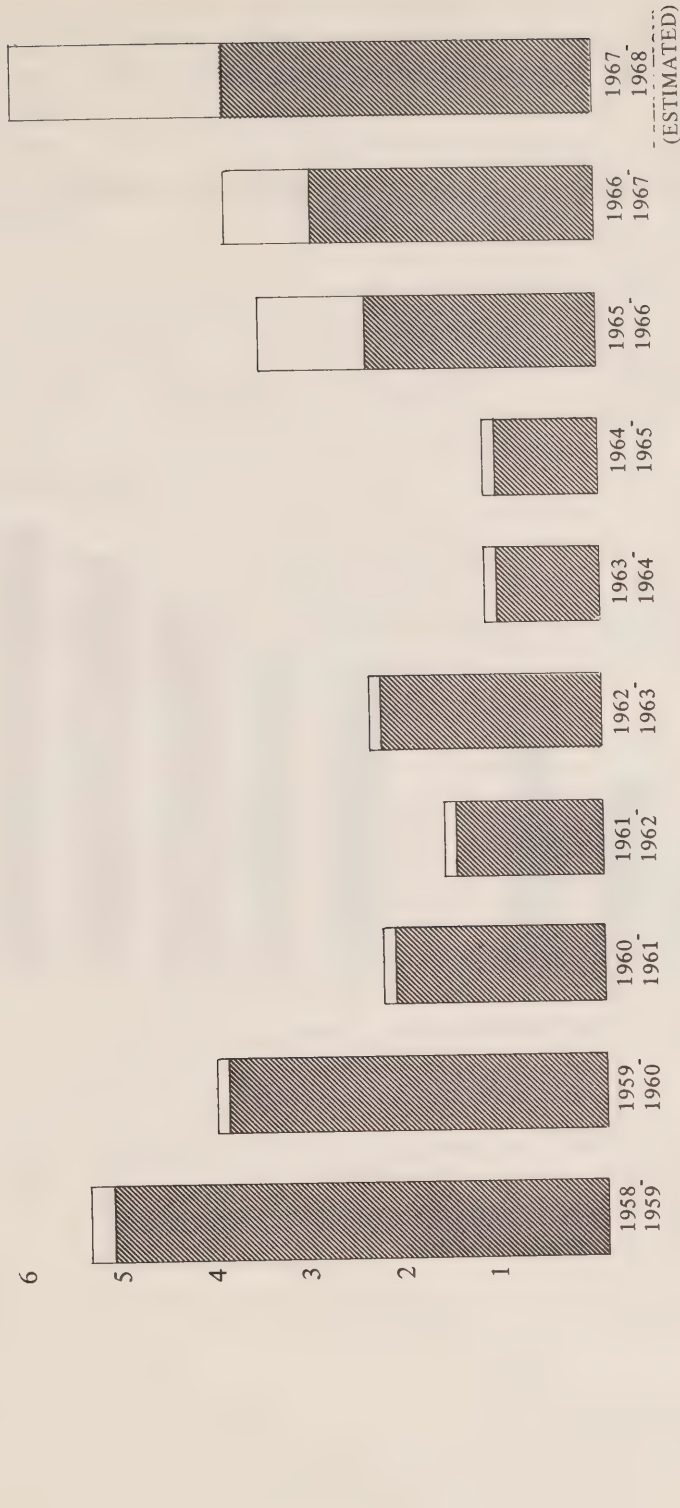
^aonly 12 of the 99 families

^bonly 68 of the 190 families

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION IN N.W.T. AND ARCTIC QUEBEC

MILLIONS
OF
DOLLARS

6



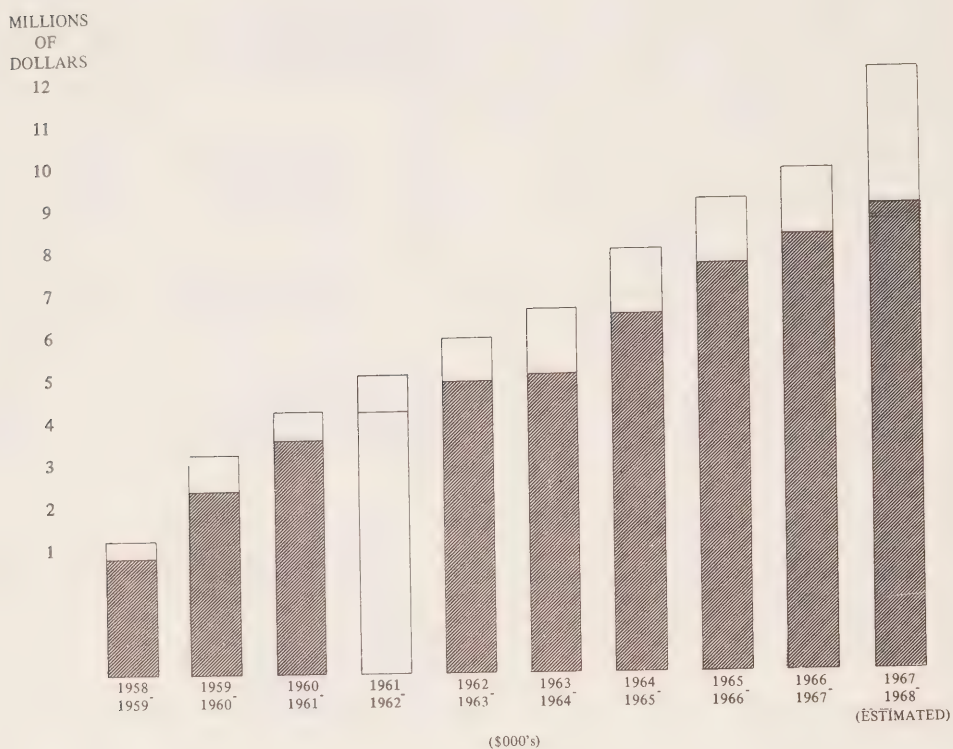
N.W.T.

Federal

TOTALS

5,049	3,910	2,241	1,602	2,143	1,153	921	2,243	2,888	3,887
5,508	3,998	2,248	1,650	2,448	1,190	1,090	2,813	3,688	5,932

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION IN N.W.T. AND ARCTIC QUEBEC



	N.W.T.	294	444	642	710	1,140	1,202	1,420	1,440	1,520	2,513
	FEDERAL	2,424	3,793	4,697	5,393	5,639	6,086	7,011	7,982	8,613	9,476
	TOTALS	2,718	4,237	5,339	6,103	6,779	7,288	8,431	9,422	10,133	11,989

In 1967-68 a new 12-classroom school at Hay River, a new 7-classroom school at Coppermine and a 5-classroom school in Cambridge Bay were opened; a 16-classroom secondary school is being built at Inuvik and a contract was let for a 10-classroom school at Aklavik.

The number of pupils taking vocational training increased by over 8 per cent to approximately 925.

There was an increase in the adult education staff in 1967-68 from three to 17; thirteen were employed in the field, extending adult education services to Indians, Eskimos and Metis. The major part of the program is devoted to the housing education component of the northern housing plan.

Economic Development

The aim of the branch is to assist with the development of an economic base for the growing population of the north. The Industrial Division is to develop the minor resources: fish, fur, arts and crafts, tourist attractions — development either by individuals or groups of people acting co-operatively.

Secondary Industry

Approximately \$357,000 was spent in the encouragement of small business development. At the Rankin Inlet cannery which produced trout, char and whale products valued at \$57,887, a market study was carried out; as a result, a technical development program was undertaken to re-design, package and recost the entire product range with a view to increasing sales.

A departmental officer, experienced in the garment field, was engaged to manage and reorganize the Tuktoyaktuk fur garment shop — employing 17 local women and producing fur garments for local and export sale — which provides a return of approximately \$50,000 per annum to the settlement. A sawmill, moved from Aklavik, was established near Arctic Red River and produced approximately 800,000 FBM of rough and dressed lumber. The boat building and repair shop at Inuvik continued in operation, providing repair services for departmental equipment and facilities for the training of local people. Canoes were built in the shop at Great Whale River and may be purchased by the local people under the Small Boat Assistance Plan.

The laundries at Inuvik and Frobisher Bay were continued. Studies were undertaken to consider the development of local industries, such as a knitting industry to produce ski sweaters, mitts, toques, and socks with an Eskimo motif, a tannery, an elec-

tronic component assembly plant, a woodworking industry to produce toys and furniture, a fibre-glass boat factory, and the manufacturing of blankets and duffel products. Several private companies were asked to co-operate in studies investigating the possibility of setting up plants for the partial assembly and repair of motors for boats and snowmobiles.

Co-operative Development

Five additional co-operatives were incorporated, two in the Northwest Territories and three in Arctic Quebec. Each co-operative and credit union operates independently under an elected local board of directors; departmental field officers provide assistance and advice. The first of three co-operative federations was formed; proposals to amend the Northwest Territories Co-operative Ordinance were prepared; weekly broadcasts, prepared by Branch officers, were made for CBC Northern Service and the first two editions of a quarterly magazine "We Co-operate", in English and Eskimo, was distributed through the Canadian Union of Co-operatives.

Estimates based on previous years' statistics indicate that approximately \$500,000 in wages was earned by members and in the sale of handicrafts and other goods to the co-operatives. A further \$150,000 was available for distribution after providing for statutory reserves and other expenses.

Arts and Crafts

The Department encourages the production and sale of Indian and Eskimo art and craft work by providing administrative and technical guidance to assist the development of arts and crafts programs. Specialists are sent to help local people organize a program, remaining until it is functioning effectively, usually with continuing assistance from the local Co-operative Association. The total value of arts and crafts produced was approximately \$1,250,000. An exhibition of ceramics produced at Rankin Inlet was held at Toronto City Hall. A ceramics student from Cape Dorset won an award at the International Exhibition for Ceramics in Italy. Financial and staff assistance is provided to Canadian Arctic Producers Limited, a company for the marketing of northern products formed under the auspices of the Co-operative Union of Canada.

Tourism

In co-operation with the Government of the Northwest Territories tourist development and promotion continued. Approximately \$86,000 was spent in tourist promotion; in part, through participation in sport and travel shows held at Dallas, San Francisco, and Edmonton. A major display was sponsored at Eaton's, Montreal.

To encourage tourism in the Keewatin, two additional camps were built, one at Baker Lake and the other at Whale Cove, which provide a minimum standard of accommodation in an area where no commercial accommodation is available. Production continued on a general tourist film on the Northwest Territories, commissioned by the Department and produced by the National Film Board.

Area Economic Surveys

Area economic surveys are carried out to assess local resources, report on the existing economy and make recommendations for improvements. Work continued on surveys conducted the previous year and four additional studies were undertaken — in the Central Mackenzie (Great Bear Lake), the south shore of Great Slave Lake, the south coast of Baffin Island and in the Lancaster Sound area. Reports, based on the surveys, will be published.

Reindeer Project

A survey of the reindeer herd in the Mackenzie Delta area indicated a serious reduction in size. A count was made by departmental officers, including some from the Canadian Wildlife Service, who reported that the herd now numbers approximately 2,700 animals. At the end of the year responsibility for the project was assumed by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES TOURIST STATISTICS

Season	Tourist Camps	No. of Visitors	Visitor Expenditure
1960	8	1,000	\$ 450,000
1961	10	1,300	600,000
1962	14	2,200	850,000
1963	10	3,500	1,000,000
1964	14	5,000	1,300,000
1965	16	6,000	1,500,000
1966	19	6,000	2,000,000
1967	25	6,000	2,100,000

*First year of detailed visitor survey indicates previous years' estimates may have been high for number of visitors and low for visitor expenditure.

"Tourist Camp" does not include outfitters, hotels and motels.

"Number of Visitors" includes only persons travelling for pleasure during months June to September inclusive.

"Visitor Expenditure" includes all spending by pleasure travellers while in the N.W.T.

CO-OPERATIVES AND CREDIT UNIONS N.W.T. AND N.-QUÉBEC

Incorporated In	Mackenzie District		Arctic District		Nouveau-Québec		Total	
	Co-ops	Credit Unions	Co-ops	Credit Unions	Co-ops	Credit Unions	Co-ops	Credit Unions
1959	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
1960	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	—
1961	2	—	2	—	2	—	6	—
1962	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	1
1963	3	1	1	—	1	—	5	1
1964	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
1965	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1966	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1
1967	1	—	1	—	3	—	5	—
Total	12	2	9	—	9	1	30	3

Engineering

The Engineering Division of the Branch provides in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories and in Nouveau-Québec, support to those parts of the Branch concerned with economic, social, and political development; develops and maintains a network of northern roads for communication and resource development; aids private enterprise and the private individual by providing fuel and electrical energy at moderate prices; constructs airstrips to facilitate development of the natural resources; devises community plans for settlements so that growth may be orderly; develops plans for houses and other buildings and for water, sewage, and other utility services designed to suit the particular requirements of northern climate and living conditions.

Under the long-range territorial roads policy, approximately \$9,850,000 was spent in the building of 129 miles of new and reconstructed roads — 82 miles in the Yukon Territory and 47 miles in the Northwest Territories.

In the Yukon Territory on the Ross River-Carmacks Road, the Lapie River Bridge was virtually completed; 50 miles of road were built at a cost of almost \$2,500,000; a two-year contract was let and work commenced on the construction of the 42 mile central section. On the Stewart Crossing-Dawson Road, five wooden bridges at various locations were replaced and some grade reconstruction and other drainage improvements were undertaken. On the Boundary Road, the first 37 miles out of Dawson neared completion after two years of construction and at a cost of over \$2,500,000. On the Whitehorse-Keno Road a contract was let and work commenced on the reconstruction of Mile 0 to 30.

A new ferry, the MV "George Black", was put into service in June providing a crossing over the Yukon River at Dawson. Surveys for future development roads included aerial photography and mapping of the proposed Dempster Highway extension to Arctic Red River, extension of the Ross River-Carmacks Road towards Snag and a location survey of the Boundary Road to the Alaska border.

On the Mackenzie Highway in the Northwest Territories 50 miles of road were built from Mile 117 to 167 at a cost of over \$2,000,000 following completion of a two-year contract. On the Hay River Highway, almost two miles of road were graded and gravel surfaced within the municipality of Hay River. On the Ingraham Trail, Mile 15 to 20 was reconstructed and Mile 20 to 40 was built at a combined cost of approximately \$1,700,000. On the Pine Point-Fort Resolution Road, 26 miles of right-of-way was cleared from Fort Resolution to Little Buffalo River and the pioneer-type road connection Fort Resolution to Pine Point completed. Surveys for future development roads included completion of air photography and mapping for the extension of the Ingraham Trail eastward for 100 miles and photography and mapping of the proposed Fort Smith – Fort Reliance Road. Over 11,000 vehicles were ferried across the Mackenzie River near Fort Providence by the MV "Johnny Berens" an increase of more than 20 per cent over the previous year.

As a part of the program to reduce the cost of fuel oil bulk oil storage facilities were erected at Baker Lake, Eskimo Point, Coppermine, Arctic Red River, Fort Good Hope, Fort Norman and Fort Franklin and materials delivered to Arctic Bay, Grise Fiord and Broughton Island for construction in 1968-69. Plans were prepared for tanks of bolted or welded construction, to encourage competition and thereby obtain better prices. Approximately 6,500,000 gallons of fuel oil were purchased for departmental operations, Eskimo housing, and for sale to private consumers in remote locations where alternative local sources of supply are not available. To encourage private enterprise, information and assistance was provided to oil companies making studies of the market for heating oil in the eastern and western Arctic.

To cope with an increase in the electrical load requirement, diesel generators, each of 100 kilowatt capacity, were purchased and installed at a cost of over \$240,000 at Eskimo Point, Fort Franklin, Fort Norman, Lac la Martre, Pelly Bay, Tuktoyaktuk and Whale Cove. Five new powerlines and nine powerline extensions were built at a cost of over \$325,000.

Seventeen prefabricated metal buildings, comprised of five warehouses, five garage buildings, two craft shops and one addition and two powerhouses and two extensions were purchased, shipped and erected in fourteen different settlements at a cost of over \$400,000.

Contracts were let for the construction of sixteen three-bedroom prefabricated staff houses, twelve standard three-bedroom houses, six three-bedroom transportable houses and community freezers for Igloolik and Spence Bay.

Town Planning

The Community Planning Group, an Interdepartmental Committee, concerned with the development of northern settlements considered proposals relating to twenty-two settlements in the Northwest Territories. Consultants, engaged by the Branch, reported on Tuktoyaktuk, Fort McPherson, Aklavik, Pelly Bay, Repulse Bay, Chesterfield Inlet and Fort Resolution. At the request of the Territorial Government a consultant was engaged and report obtained on the development of Rae (New town).

Final development plans were prepared for Padloping, Lake Harbour, Baker Lake, Pangnirtung, Whale Cove, Eskimo Point, Grise Fiord, Sachs Harbour and Arctic Bay. Work was started on a major revision on Resolute Bay and further work on the development of Frobisher Bay. The Community Planning Group gave approval or approval in principle to plans relating to nine settlements and considered the development of formal planning procedures designed to co-ordinate town planning activities.

Architectural Services

Small schools were designed for Repulse Bay and Hall Beach and school addition for Broughton Island and Grise Fiord. They were purchased and shipped for construction during the summer of 1968. Two transportable classrooms were delivered to Igloolik and design work was started on permanent schools for Igloolik and Clyde River. In co-operation with the Department of Public Works, design work was started on schools for Rae (New town), Cape Dorset and Pangnirtung. A new standard 12-pupil hostel was designed for construction at various locations and a new design was approved for a standard staff house to be adapted for construction commencing in 1968-69.

For the first time in some years, responsibility for construction was centralized; construction crews were hired and directed from Headquarters.

On behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories, tenders were called and construction supervised on housing required to provide accommodation for staff upon the establishment of the Government in Yellowknife. Design work for houses and offices also required for the Territorial Government were provided and liaison work with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in the lease-housing proposals for Yellowknife carried out.

Engineering Services

Utilidors to service co-operative housing in Inuvik were designed and prefabricated by local people for installation in the summer of 1968; an extension of the utilidor with water points was constructed at Rankin Inlet to service Eskimo housing and a water and sewer utilidor was installed at Frobisher Bay.

A new water supply system was designed for Spence Bay and plans prepared for the improvement of the existing water and sewer services at Churchill, Manitoba.

Designs were completed and tenders called for industrial-type warehouses, garages and powerhouses. Special designs were prepared for craft shops and on behalf of the Territorial Government municipal fire alarm systems were designed for five settlements.

Maintenance of Buildings and Works

In the Northwest Territories, maintenance was carried out on departmental buildings and works having a total capital value in excess of \$86,000,000. Approximately 135 tradesmen were employed on full-time maintenance work and paid wages and allowances amounting to \$920,000. Total expenditure amounted to approximately \$3,157,000 – 15.5% of the work being carried out by private contractors.

RESOURCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GROUP

The Resource and Economic Development Group, based in Ottawa with field staff in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories is responsible for the management of northern non-renewable resources and for improving the economic development of northern Canada. Its tasks are to seek out and identify all means whereby the economy of the north can be expanded at a more rapid pace, to develop a broad plan of economic progress and to recommend specific projects and policies for achieving the objective.

In addition to recommending specific projects, the Group will be expected in many instances to manage such projects when approved and has the direct managerial responsibility for all northern non-renewable resources and fresh water. The Group originates policy recommendations for the disposition, utilization, conservation, and production of these resources. It also performs a staff advisory function and undertakes studies in fields such as northern transportation, optimization of northern investment opportunities, assessment of the application of fiscal policies and their effect on the northern economy and regional aspects of northern economic developments.

Organization

The Resource and Economic Development Group has been organized into two closely related but separate divisions, Resource Management, Economic Staff Groups and Administrative Services Division.

Administrative Services Division

This division is responsible for financial, personnel, and material services and central office services such as drafting, stenographic and central registry services; management advisory services in relation to operations at headquarters and seven field offices; analysis of operations and revision and development of procedures; advising the Director on the administrative implications of resource and economic development policies and the implementation of such policies; provision of staff services to the Director such as co-ordination in areas which involve more than one division or section.

ESTABLISHMENT Ottawa

	1966-67	1967-68
Directorate	2	2
Administration Division	15	15
Resource Management Division	34	34
Economic staff Group	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Total	66	66

Field

Yukon	14	14
Mackenzie	9	13
Calgary	4	4
Edmonton	0	4
	<u>27</u>	<u>35</u>
Total Staff	93	101

The Resource Management Division

The Division consists of five sections each specializing in one area of resource management: Oil and Gas Section; Mining Section; Public Lands Section; Water Resource Section and the Development Analysis Section. Main activities in the various non-

renewable resources development activities and the individual sections' involvement and responsibilities in the 1967-68 fiscal year were as follows:

Mining Section

The Mining Section is responsible for the disposition of mineral rights located on Crown lands in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The provisions of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and Placer Mining Act and the Canada Mining Regulations are the section's authority for administering the mineral rights.

The section maintains a system of files, books of records, and a claim map system. In order to carry out the duties of administration the Territories are divided up into seven mining districts, four in the Yukon and three in the Northwest Territories. All mineral claims staked in the Territories must be recorded in the Mining Recorder's office of the Mining District in which the claim has been staked. These offices recorded a total 36,037 mineral claims during 1967. For the Northwest Territories the Mining Section administers the granting of Prospecting Permits, which gives the holder of such a permit exclusive rights to prospect for minerals within the permit area for three years.

It is responsible for the administration of safety legislation in the Territories covering all aspects of mining and including the oil and gas industry, i.e., working conditions in mines and oil well drilling rigs, radiation hazards, air and water pollution, and the keeping of statistical records on accidents and accident prevention.

There are two field offices headed by mining engineers and staffed with technical personnel: one in the Yukon at Whitehorse and one in N.W.T. at Yellowknife. The section carries out mineral claim inspections, Mine Rescue Training and is responsible for the upkeep of mine rescue equipment and assay services in the Territories.

The Department in co-operation with Industry sponsored the attendance of mine rescue teams from the Yukon and Northwest Territories at the first Canadian Mine Rescue Championships held in Trail, B.C. in 1967.

Mining in the Yukon and Northwest Territories 1967-68

In the Yukon in 1967 two new mines started production and three companies announced future production plans. In the Coppermine River area of the Northwest Territories a claimstaking rush accounted for yet another significant increase of mineral claims recorded. Claims registered in the N.W.T. have climbed from 15,590 in 1965 (a then all-time high), to 22,843 in 1966 while the preliminary figure for 1967 stands at 28,622. In the N.W.T., two companies are carrying out expansion

of production facilities. Mining exploration and development during the year was active and preliminary 1967 figures indicate that the mining industry has spent more than \$11 million in both Territories.

Producing Mines

Yukon

New Imperial Mines officially opened its openpit copper mine in June 1967; capacity of the concentrating plant is 2,500 tons per day. Copper concentrates are presently being shipped from Whitehorse to Vancouver by the Whitepass Route for trans-shipment to Japan by ocean Vessels.

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation commenced production of asbestos fibre in October of 1967 from its Clinton Creek property 40 miles northwest of Dawson, Y.T. This mine will produce 60,000 tons of asbestos fibre per year and production can be stepped up to 80,000 tons if required.

United Keno Hill Corp. Ltd. consolidated its operations, resulting in a cut back of production from 525 tons to 200 tons in August of 1967. The bulk of the ore is now coming from the Hector-Calumet Mine. The mine was unable to sell concentrates to its smelter in the United States because of the current strike of U.S. smelter workers from July to the end of the year. The value of the sales from this period will not be recorded until 1968.

Placer Gold Mines. 30 to 35 small placer operators produced raw gold from the Yukon creeks in 1967. The Yukon's large dredging operation, Yukon Consolidated Gold Corp., shut down in 1966. The placer operators are mainly located in the Dawson and Mayo Mining Districts.

Yukon Coal Company ceased action production at its coal mine located near the village of Carmacks early in 1967.

Northwest Territories

Pine Point Mines continued the mining of high grade and low grade lead-zinc ore during the year. The present concentrator rated at 5000 tons per day is being increased to 8000 tons per day to handle the milling ore to be mined from the Pyramid ore bodies. The extra milling capacity will allow production to be maintained at present rate when reserves of high grade direct shipping ore are depleted.

The four producing gold mines around Yellowknife — Giant Yellowknife Mines, Con-Rycon, Discovery and Tundra Gold Mines — felt the adverse effect of increased costs and labour shortage with no increase in the price of gold, and production of gold decreased slightly. Tundra Gold Mines ceased production in January 1968.

Echo Bay Mines Ltd. continued to be the Territories' chief producer of silver and copper. This company plans extension of its underground workings by sinking an internal shaft and by lateral development.

Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. Ltd. did not produce from its Tungsten property at Tungsten, N.W.T. The company had a bad fire in December, 1966, which completely destroyed the mill. During 1967, the mill was completely re-constructed and milling resumed in December of 1967.

Mineral Exploration

Yukon

Mining exploration was strong during 1967 but less speculative staking took place. There were 7,415 claims recorded in 1967, a reduction of 8,474 from claims recorded in 1966. Although mineral claim recording was down, the amount of mining exploration was greater. The following companies carried out exploration activity in 1967.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. carried out prospecting, geochemical surveys, overburden drilling, diamond drilling, trenching, and underground exploration in the Galena Hill, Keno Hill, Mount Hinton area of the Mayo Mining District. Results of this activity has led the company to carry out an underground re-habilitation program in the Old Sadie-Ladue Mine on Keno Hill, and a newly discovered Huskey vein system will be investigated by an exploration shaft on Galena Hill. The new veins are located near the present Elsa Camp.

New Imperial Mines Ltd. carried out a deep diamond drilling program which indicated additional higher grade copper ore at depth. Deep drilling is to continue into 1968 to explore extensions of the orebody.

Venus Mine Ltd. Venus Mines carried out underground drifting, raising and diamond drilling on its Windy Arm gold-silver property near Carcross, Y.T. Results from this work has led the company to plan further underground exploration at lower levels.

Pure Silver Mines Limited carried out underground exploration on its Log Jam Creek silver-lead property, north of mile 754 on the Alaska Highway.

Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited carried out a diamond drill program on its "TOM" claim group. These claims are located adjacent to the extension of the Old Canol Road 135 miles northeast of Ross River. This company plans to continue diamond drilling in 1968.

Anvil Mining Corporation Limited continued the exploration of their extensive mineral claims in the Anvil – Vangorda area. Other companies active in the area in 1967 included – Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., Cominco, Canex Aerial Exploration, Hecla Mining Company of Canada and others.

Atlas Exploration Ltd. carried out extensive exploration in the area east of Ross River. It has been reported they have found zinc mineralization associated with large geochemical anomalies.

Other companies carrying out prospecting trenching, diamond drilling, geophysical and geochemical surveys in the Yukon in 1967 were:

Spartan Exploration Ltd., Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. Ltd., Casino Mines Limited, Conwest Explorations Limited, Glenlyon Mines Limited, Jason Explorers Limited, Discovery Mines Ltd., Bonnet Plume Mines Limited, Yukon Antimony, Silver City Mines Limited, Newmount Mining Corporation, North Lake Mines Limited, Canol Mines Ltd., Silver Key Mines Ltd., Stump Mines Limited, Cyprus Mines Limited, Boswell River Mines Limited, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd., Pacific Giant Steel Ores Limited, General Enterprises, Peso Silver Mines Ltd., Silver Titan Mines Limited, Yukon Copper Ltd., Sphere Explorations Limited, Geo Photo Services Ltd., Homestake Explorations Ltd., Golden Gate, Duranex Limited and Selwyn Exploration.

Other companies and prospectors carried out basic prospecting and claim staking. Twenty-eight applicants were accepted as eligible to receive Prospecting Assistance grants.

Northwest Territories

There were 28,622 mineral claims recorded in the N.W.T. in 1967, an increase of 5,779 claims over 1966. 3/4 of the claims recorded came as a result of the staking rush in the Coppermine River area.

Coppermine River Limited carried out an extensive prospecting, geological mapping and diamond drilling program in the Coppermine River area in 1967. The results of this program has led the company to resume this drilling program early in 1968. The exploitation of the Copper mineralization found to date will depend largely on

developing an economic transportation system into this remote region of Canada. Other mining companies and individuals who have obtained ground in the area are listed as follows:

D'Aragon Mines Ltd.; Beauport Holdings Ltd.; Pickle Crow Gold Mines Ltd.; Highland-Bell Ltd.; Donalda Mines Ltd.; Goldale Mining Ltd.; Towagmac Exploration Co. Ltd.; Pinex Mines Ltd.; Northlake Mines Ltd.; Copperville Mining Corp.; Earlcrest Resources Ltd.; Vametals Exploration Ltd.; New Glacier Explorers Ltd.; Gradore Mines Ltd.; DeLesseps Mining Corp. Ltd.; Africana Mining Co. Ltd.; Agassiz Mines Ltd.; General Resources Ltd.; Lake Beaverhouse Mining Ltd.; Precambrian Mining Services; James Bay Mining Corp.; Braemac Mines Ltd.; Croydon Mines; Madrona Explorations Co. Ltd.; Armore Mines Ltd.; Consolidated Bellekeno Mines Ltd.; P.C.E. Explorations; Continental Potash Corp. Ltd.; United Buffadison Mines Ltd.; Quardate Explorations Ltd.; New Cronin Babine Mines Ltd.; Mokta Explorations (Quebec) Inc.; Pyramid Mining Co. Ltd.; Canadore Mining & Development Corp.; Rose Pass Mines; Komo Explorations; Raejac Exploration Ltd.; North American Research & Development; E. Chase; A. Cote; J. McNeil; E.W. Provender; J. Monnier; S. Siglen; L. Smith; S. Tough; P. Lee; W.G. Murray; A. Claussen; D.O. Markle; Duggan, Sloan & Mapachie; Proprietary Mines Ltd.; G. Leliever; O. Lapointe; R. Onaban; D.E. Arden; A. Kakik; Murray Watts; C. Black; J. Millette; R. Sheardown; Bernier; McDonnell, A. Palmer; Hearne Coppermine Ltd.; G. Hornby.

Terra Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd. carried out prospecting and diamond drilling on a high grade silver property in the Camsell River area, N.W.T. Twelve diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 3,354 feet.

Mining companies carrying out prospecting, trenching, diamond drilling, geophysical, geochemical surveys and geological mapping in other parts of the Territories included the following:

Yellowknife Base Metals, Anglo United Development Corp., Braemac Mines Ltd., Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Ltd., Cominco Ltd., Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd., Radiore Mines Ltd., Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd., Precambrian Mine Services, Spectroair, Indian Mountain, Iskut Explorers Ltd., Lake Beaverhouse Mines Limited, Mate Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd., New Gateway Oil & Minerals, New Privateer Mines, Northern Empire Mines, Fundy Explorations, Agassiz Mines, Pyramid Mining Co. Ltd., San Doh Mines Ltd., United Buffadison Mines Ltd., Texas Gulf Sulphur, Hecla Mining Co. Ltd., Northwest Explorers Ltd., Selco Northern Ltd., Cadillac Mines Ltd., International Mines Services, Quatsino, Copper-Gold Mineral and Jason Explorers.

Forty-six prospectors were accepted as eligible to receive grants under the Prospectors' Assistance Program.

The Department in co-operation with industry sponsored the attendance of Mine Rescue Teams from the Yukon and Northwest Territories at the first Canadian Mine Rescue Championships. The competition was held in Trail, B.C. and was hosted by the British Columbia Department of Mines. There were 5 teams competing – three from the Provinces and two from the Territories. The Northwest Territories' team placed 2nd, and the Yukon team placed 4th.

New Mining Developments

Yukon

Anvil Mining Corporation Ltd. announced in August of 1967 that it plans to bring its lead-zinc orebody into production in 1969. This property is located 40 miles west of Ross River, Yukon. The mine will produce 370,000 tons of lead and zinc concentrates per year. Construction of mine and mill buildings has commenced. The coming into production of this property will necessitate major expansion of the present rail transportation system.

Arctic Mining & Exploration Limited have started construction of a mill and dwelling houses for employees near Carcross, Y.T. This company plans to bring its gold-silver property into production in 1968 at a rate of 100-200 tons per day.

Mount Nansen Mines Limited carried out underground drifting and raising on its Mount Nansen property 40 miles west of Carmacks, Yukon. The company has purchased a 300-ton concentrator and expects to start production late in 1968. Initial production is expected to be at a rate of 200 tons per day.

Northwest Territories

Except for producing mines which are carrying out expansion, no mining properties were in the development stage in 1967.

1967 MINERAL PRODUCTION IN BOTH TERRITORIES

The following tabulation shows the preliminary production figures for 1967 and comparative figures from 1966.

YUKON

Mineral	1967 Quantity	Value	1966 Quantity	Value
Gold	17,474 oz.	\$ 659,644	43,466 oz.	\$ 1,639,103
Silver	3,769,533 oz.	6,468,370	4,194,580 oz.	5,868,217
Lead	14,801,171 lbs.	2,092,164	15,975,125 lbs.	2,386,684
Copper	7,350,000 lbs.	3,496,395		
Coal	3,000 tons	21,000	5,670 tons	46,390
Zinc	8,825,492 lbs.	1,299,214	11,450,510 lbs.	1,729,027
Cadmium	53,673 lbs.	150,284	118,735 lbs.	306,336
Asbestos	3,000 tons	513,000		
Total Value		\$ 14,700,071		\$ 11,975,757

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Mineral	1967 Quantity	Value	1966 Quantity	Value
Gold	362,675 oz.	\$ 13,690,981	424,029 oz.	\$ 15,990,133
Silver	1,439,124 oz.	2,495,441	1,662,192 oz.	2,325,407
Copper	452,000 lbs.	215,016	1,496,805 lbs.	672,065
Lead	265,000,000 lbs.	37,100,000	210,659,720 lbs.	31,472,562
Zinc	400,000,000 lbs.	57,960,000	378,333,400 lbs.	57,128,344
Cadmium	1,000,000 lbs.	2,800,000	1,073,400 lbs.	2,769,372
Tungsten	---	---	---	3,226,910
Total Value		\$114,261,438		\$113,584,793

Oil and Gas Section

The Oil and Gas Section is charged with the following duties and functions.

(a) The section originates, develops and implements policies, programs and procedures designed to stimulate and accelerate optimum exploitation of the oil and gas resources within the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(b) Administers oil and gas rights in the two Territories; is responsible for regulating, managing, and encouraging the enhanced production and development of oil and gas activities on these lands; and at all times protects the public interest, both in the disposition of rights and in the introduction of adequate conservation measures.

The Section maintains information and files on wells, seismic programs and other exploratory programs and maintains a current knowledge of the "value" of the oil and gas potential of Canadian lands north of Lat. 60°. It is also charged with the responsibility of administering the disposition and maintenance of the lands.

The undertaking of studies into many technical aspects of the oil and gas industry is a continuing function of the section.

The section renders assistance to other groups and branches of the department in matters relating to oil and gas.

Projects Completed in 1967

Norman Wells Agreement

The Canadian Government entered into an agreement with Imperial Oil Ltd. on July 21, 1944. The initial term of 21 years of the original agreement ended on May 2, 1966. By virtue of Order-in-Council P.C. 1966-2025 of October 27, 1966, the Governor-in-Council agreed to an extension of two years to the initial term. A supplementary agreement providing for the two year extension has been executed. Negotiations on renewal of the extended agreement for a further 21 years have been completed, and the agreement will be signed in the near future.

Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act

The need for an oil and gas act to provide statutory authority for control of oil and gas production, the prevention of waste, and safety of operations in the north, was first recognized within the Department early in 1960. By Cabinet Minutes of October 1, 1960, approval was given to commence the preparation of an Oil and Gas Act. This approval was further endorsed by Cabinet Minutes of December 27, 1963. The proposed Act is now on the agenda of the Cabinet Committee on Resources and Trade. It will then be referred to the Cabinet with their recommendations.

Panarctic Oils Ltd.

The efforts of the Department and private industry have been brought to fruition in the creation of Panarctic Oils Ltd. The agreements signed by the participating companies and the government will continue to pioneer mineral exploration in the Arctic Islands. Panarctic Oils initial financing involves \$20,050,000 of which the Canadian Government will provide \$9,022,500 for a 45 per cent equity and private capital will contribute \$11,027,500 for a 55 per cent equity. Panarctic Oils Ltd. has now

acquired 44,137,577 acres of Oil and Gas permits in the Arctic Islands from over 75 companies and individuals.

Reports Printed in 1967

(a) Schedule of Wells (1966)

The sixth "Schedule of Wells" (1966) compiled and annotated by officers of the Resource Management Division is a report of all wells drilled and completed in the Yukon and Northwest Territories from 1920 to the end of 1966. The schedule also contains geologic tops of all wells drilled in 1964 and information on the land survey system adopted for the Territories. Commencing with this schedule, all wells are given unique well identifier numbers. In addition, the locations of all wells are listed under the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories grid system, by latitude and longitude co-ordinates and by the universal well location reference number.

(b) Oil and Gas in the Northwest and Yukon Territories – 1966

This report is prepared annually to summarize oil and gas activities on Canada's lands north of latitude 60°, which are administered by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, to compile and summarize all known sources of information, and list names of government agencies that have various interests in the north.

Studies Commenced in 1967

(a) Utilization of residue products from Norman Wells Refinery: the heavier ends from the refinery process are now being burned. Studies were undertaken into the feasibility of utilizing them for large heating units in the Territories.

(b) Communication and transportation requirements in the Arctic Islands: Within the advent of increased exploration activity in the Arctic Islands studies were undertaken into increasing the present capabilities of communication system, transportation and accommodation requirements.

Expenditures and Revenues

Expenditures by the oil and gas industry in 1967 (Figure 1) show an increase of approximately two million dollars or about 10 per cent over those of the preceding year. A greater increase is anticipated in 1968 due to one of the largest drilling programs underway in the Territories and to the commencement of the Panarctic Oils exploration programs.

Revenue (Figure 2) is derived largely from cash bonus tendered at the two oil and gas sales held during the past fiscal year. Another source of revenue is from oil

royalties at Norman Wells. This item varies around \$250,000 per year depending on expenditures incurred on production. Figure No. 3 depicts monies received from work bonus sales for oil and gas permits.

Permits and Leases — December 31, 1967 — Y.T.

Figure No. 4 depicts the acreage held under permit on Canada Lands in Northern Canada

	Number	Acreage
Oil and Gas Permits	304	14,107,280
Leases	17	75,359
TOTAL:		14,182,639

Permits in the Mackenzie Bay contiguous to the Yukon are included in water permits and listed in the Northwest Territories section.

Permits and Leases — December 31, 1967 — N.W.T.

	Number	Acreage
N.W.T. — Mainland Permits	2,072	98,277,668
Arctic Island Permits	1,658	74,117,200
Arctic Coast Permits	223	10,466,863
N.W.T. Mainland Leases	159	953,510
Arctic Islands Leases	Nil	Nil
Arctic Coast Leases	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:		183,815,241

Drilling

Figure No. 5 illustrates the footage drilled in the Yukon and Northwest Territories during the past seven years. A new high in "footage drilled" was established in 1967 when 36 wells were drilled and completed.

Fig. 1
OIL & GAS EXPLORATORY EXPENDITURES

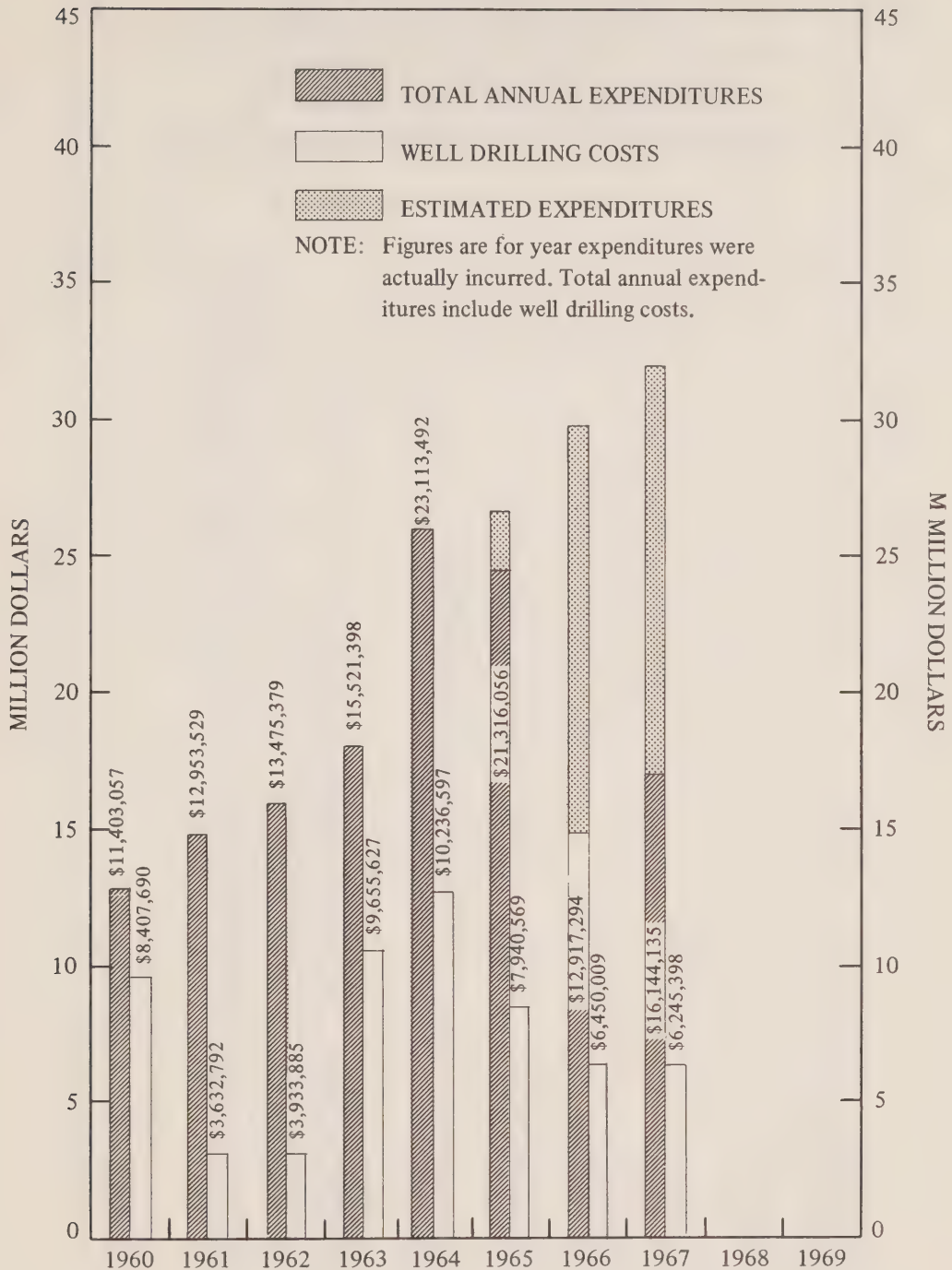


Fig. 2

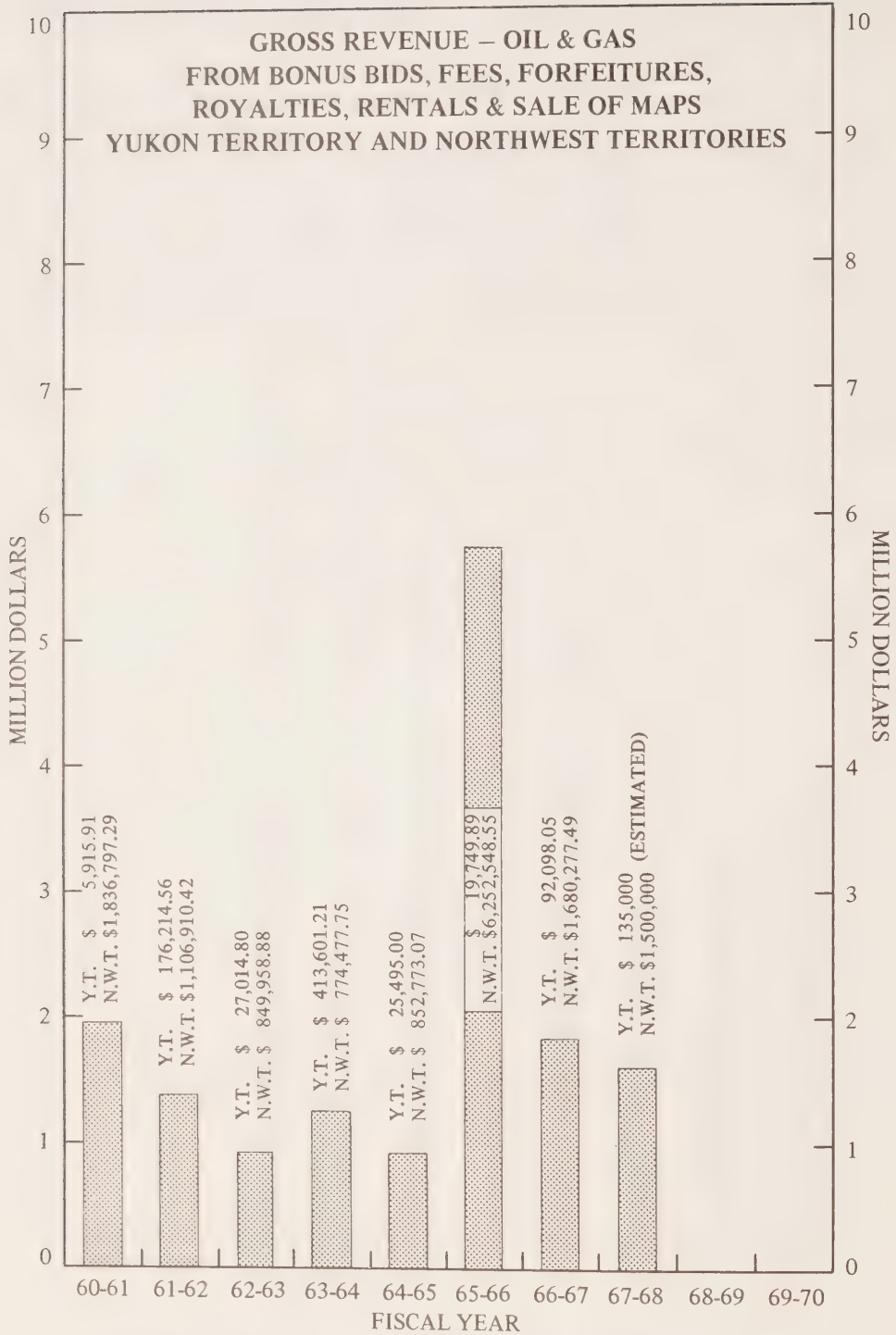


Fig. 3

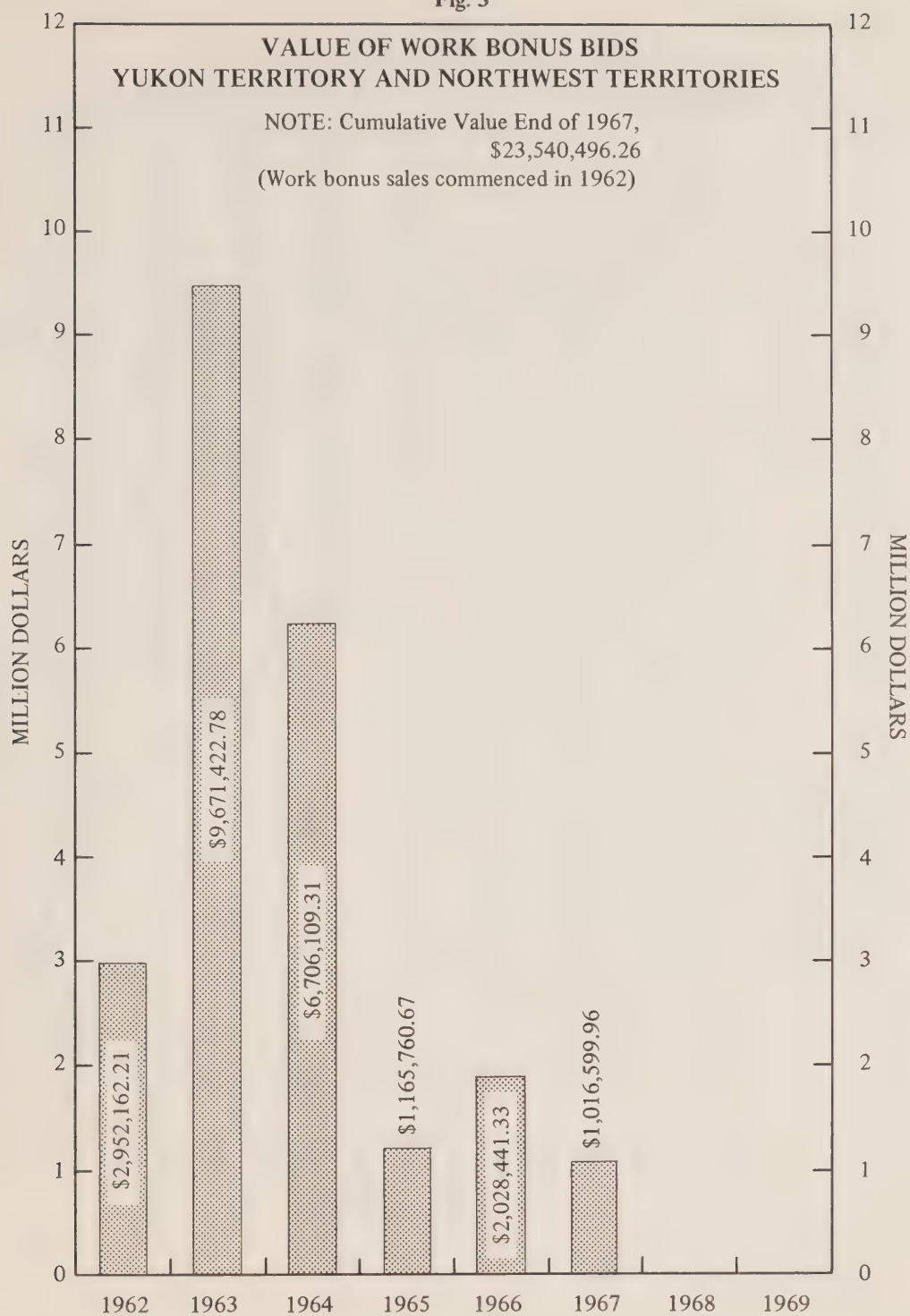


Fig. 4

ACREAGE HELD UNDER OIL & GAS PERMIT
YUKON TERRITORY AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

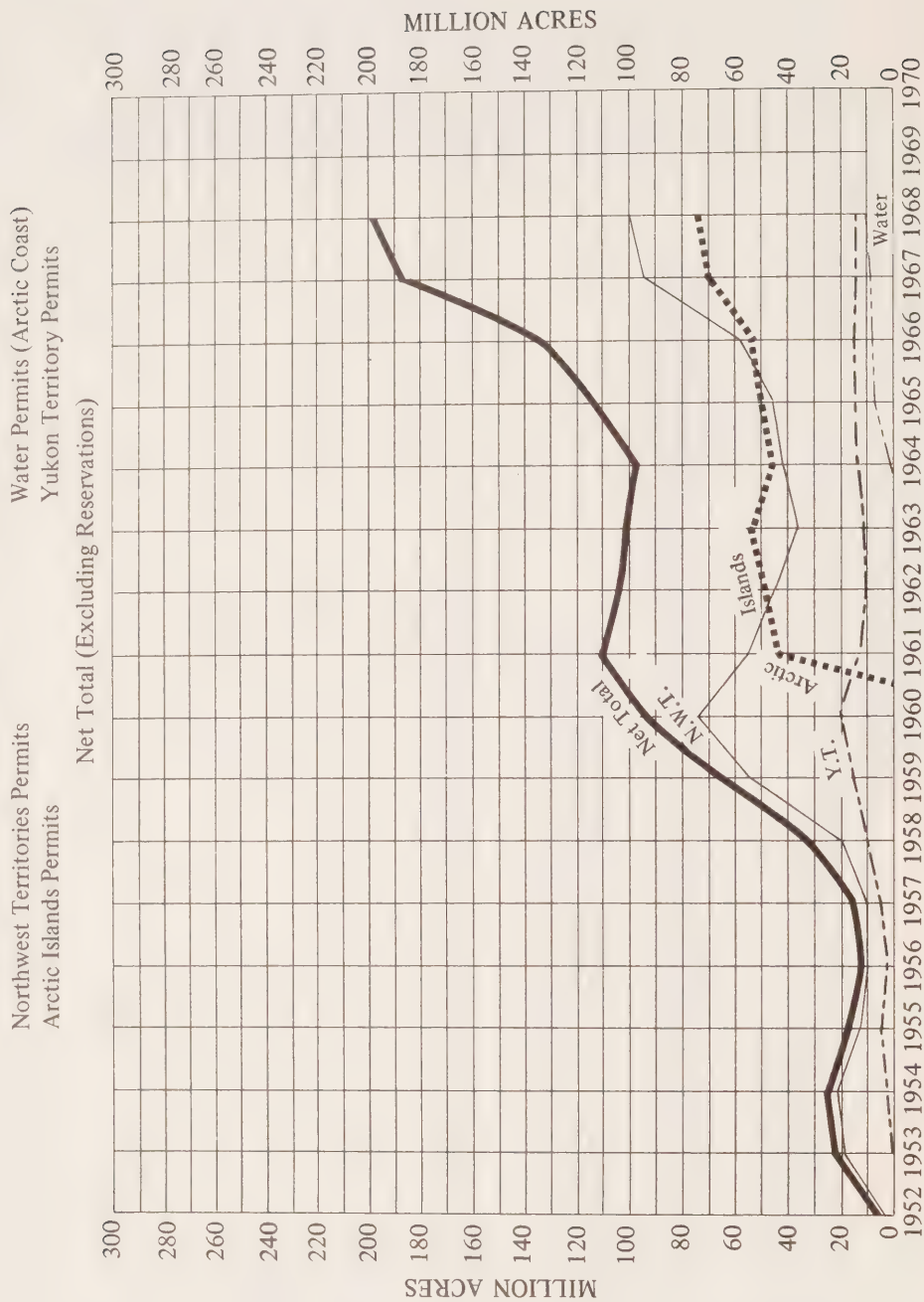
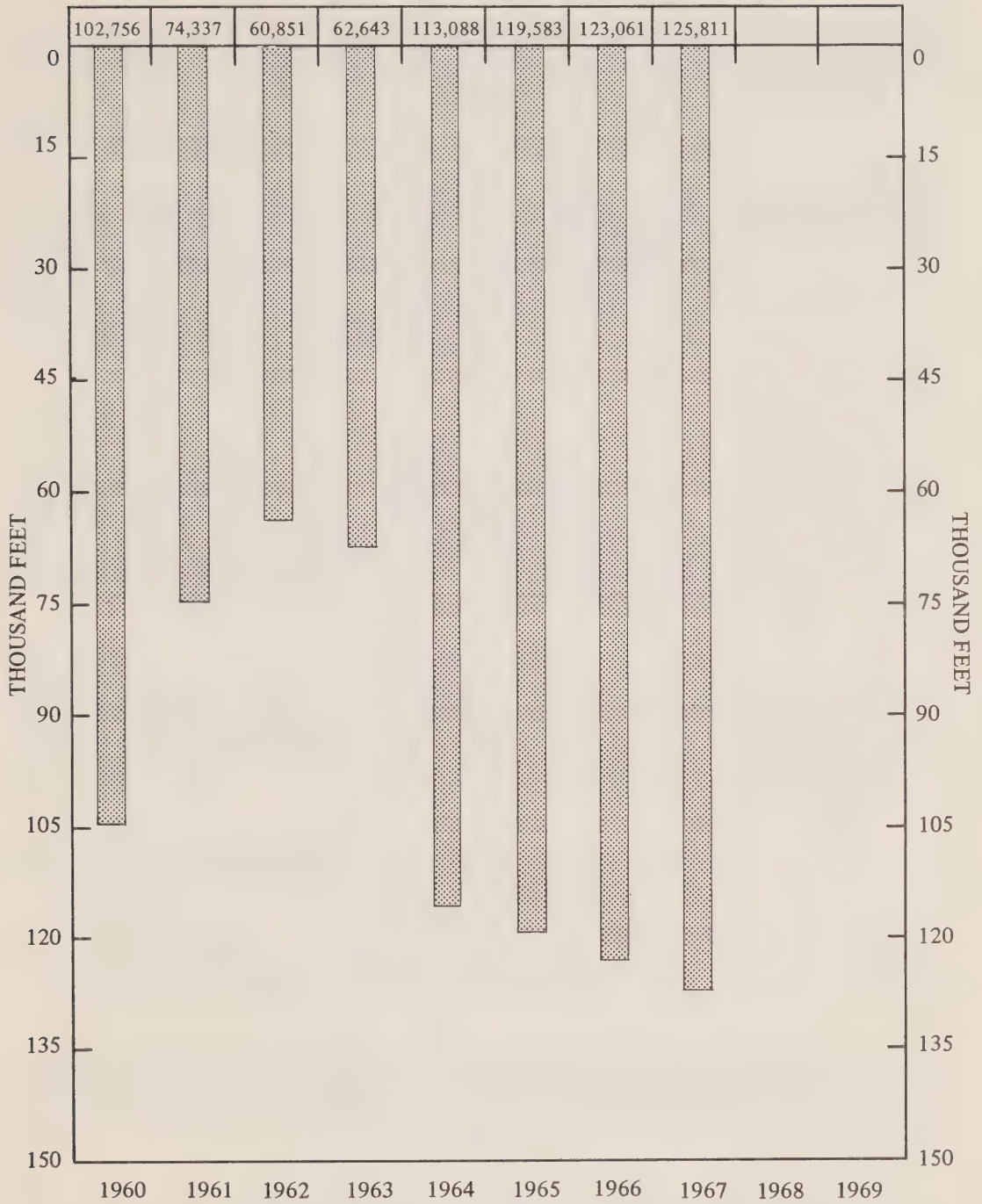


Fig. 5

FOOTAGE DRILLED
YUKON TERRITORY AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



Oil and Gas

Activities in the Yukon and Northwest Territories

Private industry's oil and gas exploration expenditures in the Yukon and Northwest Territories were estimated at \$30,000,000 in 1967. Most of the expenditures incurred were in the southern portion of the Territories.

A large gas discovery made in 1966 in the Pointed Mountain Area north of Fort Liard is now being followed up with a second well. The well is nearing its objective and should be completed by early spring of 1968. Pending approval of additional gas exports to the U.S.A. by Westcoast Transmission Pipeline, a gas transmission line will be built from its present terminus at Fort Nelson to the Beaver River area of B.C. and the Yukon. Since the Pointed Mountain Area is in close proximity to the Beaver River gas field, a gas pipeline may be extended the 30 or 40 miles to serve the former area. Revenues in the form of royalties will accrue to the government when gas deliveries commence.

Drilling activity has increased considerably over the past two years in the southern Northwest Territories. This in part can be contributed to the discovery of prolific oil and gas fields in northern Alberta, to the lack of suitable exploration areas in the provinces, and to the construction of year round roads in the Territories. Thus the price of exploration is considerably reduced when equipment and supplies can be moved by conventional methods during 12 months of the year.

Seismic activity has also increased over the past two years, especially in the southern Territories. The magnitude of activity in this phase of exploration is a good barometer on drilling in the near future, since it normally takes one to two seasons of seismic exploration to locate drillable sites.

Though interest is still high in the Peel Plateau area, the large drilling programs undertaken by Shell Canada and Imperial Oil have now been completed. No other drilling was undertaken during the winter of 1967-68. Plans are now underway by several other operators to move drilling equipment and supplies this summer to drill wells in the MacKenzie Delta and in the Fort Good Hope areas during the coming winter.

Canoe River Exploration Company conducted a small scale seismic program in the Eagle Plain of the Yukon. This was followed by the drilling of the third well, on the Chance structure. Early indications are that the well will be a potential gas well but will be suspended due to lack of markets at the present time.

Surface geological and photogeology surveys by the oil industry decreased over the previous year, since much of the sedimentary areas have already been mapped by the

major oil companies. Most of the current work which is being conducted is by consultants for clients holding small acreage blocks, or for non-exclusive type of reports which are sold to several small oil operators holding permits in the Territories.

A helicopter-assisted seismic party has undertaken a large geophysical program in the Anderson River — Liverpool Bay Area for elf Exploration and Production Canada Limited (formerly Petropar Canada Limited). Current plans of the operator are to start drilling operation on the islands or the mainland by late 1969.

The creation of Panarctic Oils Ltd: the agreements signed by the participating companies and the government will continue to pioneer mineral exploration in the Arctic Islands. Panarctic Oils initial financing involves \$20,050,000 of which the Canadian Government will provide \$9,022,500 for a 45% equity and private capital will contribute \$11,027,500 for a 55% equity.

Panarctic Oils Ltd. has acquired 44,137,577 acres of oil and gas permits in the Arctic Islands from a host of companies and individuals exceeding 75 in number. The company has assumed all the work obligations and will carry out a systematic program of exploration. Field exploration commenced in March of this year when a seismograph survey party was flown to Melville Island. The survey will be carried out on the ground assisted by helicopters. The drilling phase of the program will commence in the fall when at least one well is to go down in the 1968-69 winter season.

The initial \$20,000,000 is expected to be expended on exploration over a three year period. In addition to extensive geological and geophysical surveys, the three year program involves the drilling of 17 wells which includes nine deep tests, six medium depth tests and two shallow tests. Panarctic Oils Ltd. has also acquired extensive geological and other data built up by J.C. Sproule in the Arctic over recent years, thus has an extremely valuable base upon which to build its exploration program. Though the permits only cover petroleum and gas rights, exploration will also be directed towards other metallic minerals and sulphur.

Dome Petroleums Limited of Calgary has been appointed operator and will manage the exploration program on behalf of the company.

Operating in the Arctic Islands this summer will be Mobil Oil of Canada. The company will continue their structural and stratigraphic mapping between Resolute and Eureka. Gravimeter surveys readings will also be taken in conjunction with the surface surveys.

Two companies have indicated that they will conduct conventional seismic surveys on Banks Island. Equipment and supplies will be flown in by large transport planes; the logistic support will be maintained by air from Inuvik.

Development Analysis Section

The Development Analysis Section reports to the Chief, Resource Management Division, on matters concerning the technical evaluation of applications for assistance in road and airstrip construction and the setting of priorities and amounts of financial assistance to be granted to such applications. It also administers the Northern Mineral Exploration Program which provides financial incentives to stimulate the number, pace and intensity of mineral exploration activity in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Following are descriptions of the various incentive programs and the amounts of the financial assistance awarded under their regulations for the year 1967:

The Northern Roads Program is a ten-year \$100 million program designed to provide roads which connect centres of population, lateral roads through areas of favourable resource potential and roads to specific resource development projects. During the year approximately \$8.3 million was spent on roads in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Under the Tote Trail Program which is administered by the Territorial governments, approximately \$130,000 has been provided for assistance in the construction of low standard roads to resource projects.

The Northern Resource Airports Program provides financial assistance on a cost sharing basis for the construction of airports intended to provide access to resource exploration and development projects. Departmental expenditures for this purpose during the year were approximately \$51,500.

Applications for grants under the Northern Mineral Exploration Program have been received from 59 companies in respect of 69 individual programs of mineral and oil exploration. Financial assistance and commitments of assistance amount to \$1.256 million for the year to assist 21 approved programs. A further commitment has been made to provide up to \$2.0 million in the current year for a large oil and gas exploration program in the Arctic Islands. During the year, the Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Regulations were amended to widen the scope of the program somewhat and also to correct certain administrative and technical deficiencies in the program.

Other Activities

A study to determine the feasibility of a lead-zinc smelter at Pine Point, N.W.T., which began early in 1966 was completed. The study proved that the building of the smelter now would be uneconomic.

Financial and engineering evaluations were carried out on several mining developments where assistance for the construction of access roads was requested by the companies concerned.

An agreement was negotiated with a large Yukon base metal mining operation which is scheduled for production at the end of 1969. The agreement provides for government assistance to the mine for access roads and bridges, electric power, communications and to townsite facilities. The mining company agreed to employ specified numbers of qualified local residents and, subject to certain conditions relating to profitability, to construct and put into operation a smelter within eight years of commencing production.

Studies continued during the year on the feasibility of bringing into production a large iron mining project on northern Baffin Island.

Public Lands Section

Land Management Service and Territorial Lands

The Land Management Service has administrative responsibility for approximately 3,000 parcels of Crown Land at various locations in Southern Canada. Such properties may be leased or purchased, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Lands Grants Act and Regulations.

The Wetlands Acquisition Unit negotiates the purchase of marshes for wildfowl breeding habitat, and secures the preservation of nesting grounds in the Prairie Provinces by making payments to farmers under Transfers of Easements to secure undertakings that they will not drain or otherwise destroy suitable wetlands.

With advance approval from Cabinet, 36,000 contracts should be executed over the next twenty years, at a cost of \$138 million to protect four million acres of wetlands from destruction, and guarantee that adequate breeding and nesting grounds are safeguarded along the major flyways for migratory birds.

A separate Dominion Lands Unit maintains records covering the disposal of more than one million properties in Western Canada between 1873 and 1930 by homestead, pre-emption, metis scrip, military bounty, railway subsidy, colonization, sale and notification.

Activities

In 1967-68, about \$102,000 in revenue was derived from the lease or sale of public lands.

Numerous properties of significant value were acquired by transfer from other federal departments free of charge and comparable parcels were made available to agencies at the various levels of government for public purposes without financial compensation.

Title searches were carried out to ratify the ownership status of 37 properties, and they may now be brought into more productive use. Over 300,000 documents and records covering grants of former Dominion Lands in Western Canada were micro-filmed, and photocopies of all such documents as Letters Patent, Metis Scrip, Military Bounty Warrants, South African Veterans' Land Claims, Hudson's Bay Company Notifications and Royal Canadian Mounted Police Land Warrants may be obtained.

Sixty-two abstracts of title relating to land settlement were compiled in connection with historical research projects; 94 certified true copies of Letters Patent were provided for similar purposes, and thousands of general enquiries on property rights were answered.

Under the Wetlands Acquisition Program, approximately 7,000 landowners in selected target areas were canvassed and 1,100 executed Transfers of Easements whereby they undertook to preserve waterfowl habitat on their properties for which they received \$142,000 as a first annual payment.

Territorial Lands

With the passing by Parliament of amendments to the Territorial Lands Act and related statutes, the use of the traditional letters patent will be discontinued, and replaced by a single-sheet "notification" to the Registrars of Titles. An estimated saving of six weeks will be achieved in passing title from the Crown to a purchaser.

A significant change in policy is involved in the transfer to the governments of the Yukon Territory and of the Northwest Territories of the administration and control of all vacant Crown-owned lots in the municipalities, townsites and settlements. This

will give the territories autonomy in the disposal of the most active portion of the lands surface.

In the Yukon Territory development of the new townsites at Clinton Creek and Vangorda Creek has commenced.

Forty-nine legal surveys were carried out in the Yukon Territory including large townsite subdivisions at Ross River and Whitehorse and seven campground and recreation areas.

In the Northwest Territories 43 legal surveys were made including the townsites at Rankin Inlet and seven campgrounds and recreation areas. The co-ordinated point control survey at Yellowknife was also completed. Available building lots in Yellowknife are at a premium, but new subdivisions now being serviced are expected to ease the situation before too long.

During the 1967-68 fiscal year 96 leases and 24 new agreements for sale were issued in the Yukon Territory, and 44 leases and 112 agreements for sale in the Northwest Territories. The total number of leases and agreements in force are:

	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories
Leases	507	468
Agreements for Sale	206	212

A breakdown of the existing leases shows types of land use as follows:

	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Total
Agricultural	7	8	15
Commercial	123	241	364
Educational	—	3	3
Gardening	—	15	15
Grazing	54	3	57
Quarrying	9	9	18
Recreational	6	13	19
Religious	20	35	55
Residential	272	135	407
Residential & Agricultural	11	—	11
Subdivision	—	4	4
Water Transmission	1	—	1
Licence	4	2	6
	<u>507</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>975</u>

Water Resources Section

Policy

To develop and maintain an optimum territorial "water" policy; to initiate research into all facets of water activities; to protect the public interest in the disposition and exploitation of territorial water rights; and to best utilize the territorial water resources for the benefit of the region and the expansion of the northern economy.

Program

The group assumed the functional responsibility for northern water resources in early 1967. Since then a Water Resource Section has been formed under the Group's Resource Management Division and a section head position created and filled. The section has assumed the responsibilities for the administration of the Dominion Water Power Act and Regulations, is presently engaged in developing an organizational and staffing framework for the Section, drafting proposed water rights and water pollution control policy and regulations for the territories, devising and initiating special studies into hydro-electric generating and demand potential in the territories and, in co-operation with other federal departments, expanding water resource investigations and data collecting networks in the territories, particularly in areas where increased water development activities are anticipated.

The Economic Staff Group of the Resource and Economic Development Group

The Economic Staff Group, one of the two divisions which comprise the Resource and Economic Development Group, functions to provide advice to senior departmental management on the northern economy, and to undertake studies on matters relating to the economic development of the north.

Functionally, the group is divided into three sections. A Resources Section is concerned with the general field of northern mineral and other resource development. A Transportation Section undertakes studies in the transportation field, and an Economic Projects Section undertakes projects which do not fall directly under the other two specializations. A Statistical Section which acts in a support capacity to the Economic Staff Group as a whole, compiles and processes statistical data on all phases of northern economic activity.

The undertaking of major studies in various fields is a continuing function of the group. Some of these studies are conducted entirely within the group, while others, due to limitations in staff strength, are undertaken by outside consultants.

The Economic Staff Group also renders assistance to other branches of the Department in matters relating to economics and economic development.

Projects Completed in 1967

A major study on transportation routes between the Yukon interior and tidewater ports in the Alaska Panhandle was completed in November, 1967. This study was undertaken by Travacon Research Limited of Calgary at a total cost of \$65,000. It gave a comparative analysis of various (both present and potential) Yukon-to-tidewater routes such as the White Pass and Yukon Railway which operates between Whitehorse, Yukon, and Skagway, Alaska; a proposed road which would link Carcross in the Yukon with Skagway; and the Haines Road which links the port of Haines in Alaska with the Alaska Highway.

On another matter relating to Yukon transportation, members of the Economic Staff Group were active participants in an interdepartmental study concerned with the geographic and political aspects of access to tidewater through the Alaskan Panhandle. A report has been completed for consideration by the Interdepartmental Committee on Pacific Coast Transportation, a senior committee consisting of representatives of all government departments interested in the question of transportation and development in the northwest.

One major project in which the Economic Staff Group was involved during the course of 1967 was a Test Manpower Survey of the Northwest Territories. This was undertaken with the assistance of the Regional Statistics Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The experimental survey was concerned with providing data on the educational levels, skills, and backgrounds of residents of a selected area of northern Canada. The area in which the survey was undertaken is located on the shore of Great Slave Lake and includes communities such as Hay River, Fort Providence, Fort Resolution and Pine Point. In addition, to test survey methods in the far north, the arctic coastal community of Coppermine was included. The survey involved the enumeration of some 5,000 persons and almost complete coverage was obtained.

In the resources field, two major projects have been completed during 1967. One was an investigation on the implications of the Recommendations of the Royal Commission on Taxation on mining ventures in the north, the other an analysis on the costs and benefits which would result from the establishment of a lead-zinc smelter in the Pine Point area. Work continues on the expanding of computer applications to regional development and project feasibility studies.

Current Projects

A major project currently underway is a study of the economy of the Yukon Territory by the economic consulting firm of D.W. Carr and Associates who for this particular project are working with a large consortium of widely located firms. The object of the study is to provide information on the structure and major trends of the Yukon economy as a basis for planning and decision making.

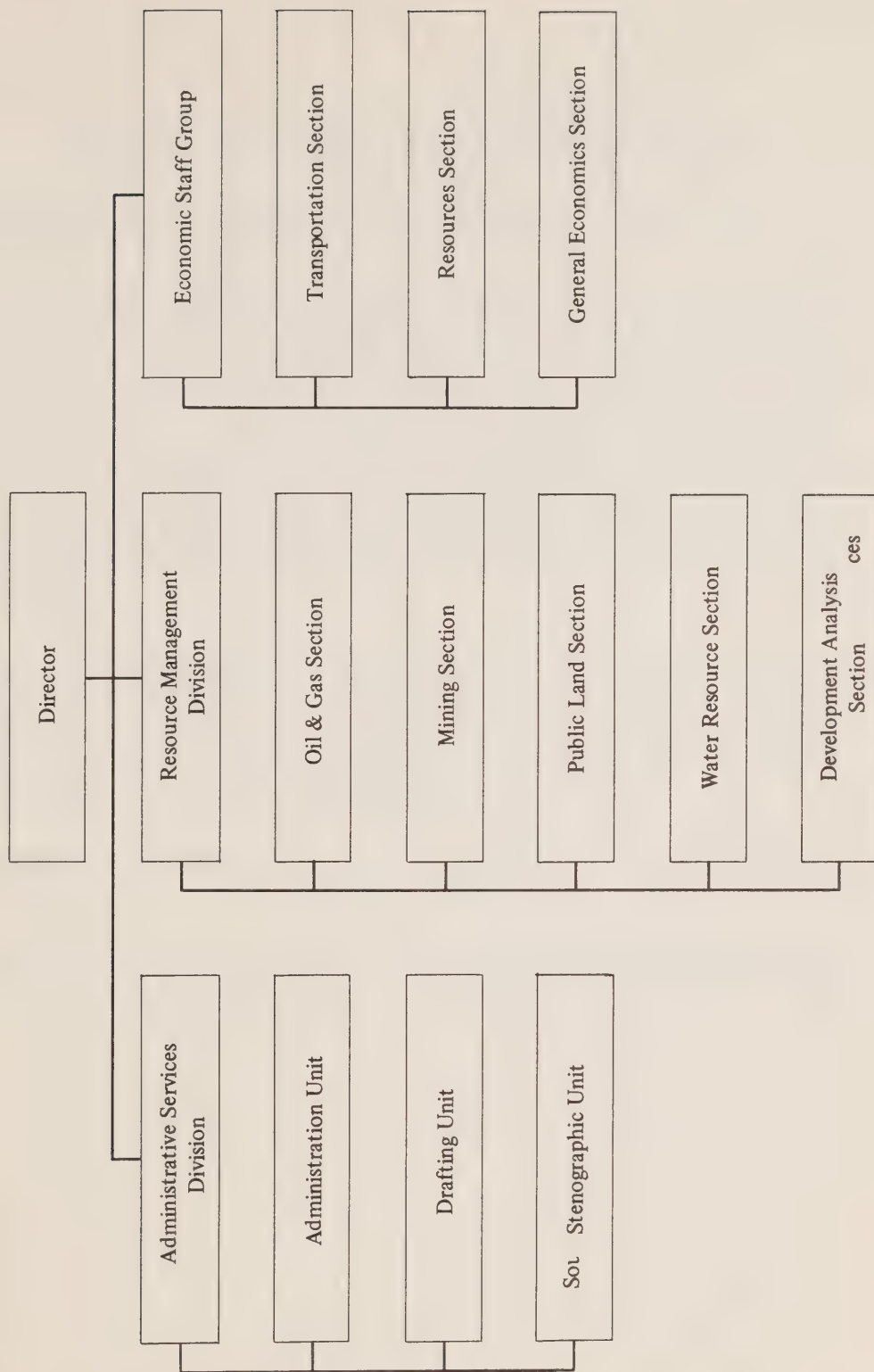
The Yukon territorial government has been active in all phases leading to its initiation such as: the drafting of the terms of reference; selection of consultant and in providing the general guidelines under which the study would be conducted. Cost of the study will be \$140,000 to be borne equally by the Yukon Territory and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The final report is to be submitted by the consultants in November, 1968, to both the Department and the Yukon Territorial government.

A separate study of the fiscal position of the Yukon Territory is being undertaken for the Department by the chartered accountant firm of Touche, Ross, Baily and Smart. The Economic Staff Group participated in drafting the terms of reference for this study and is participating in supervising its progress.

Other Activities

In addition to specific studies, work has continued on developing a strategy for the economic development of the north as a whole. Initially, effort has been placed on the present situation and on suggesting the correct approach for further studies. In formulating the framework for a general development strategy, consideration has been given to a number of proposals outside the general resource and transportation fields. These have included consideration of price support proposals for trappers and the possible organization of loan funds for small businesses.

**RESOURCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GROUP
ORGANIZATION CHART 1967-1968**



ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

On January 1, 1968, the Northern Co-ordination Division took responsibility for the secretariat of the Advisory Committee on Northern Development.

Although only two meetings of the A.C.N.D. took place in 1967, a total of nineteen papers on a variety of subjects were distributed. In order to establish a procedure to co-ordinate federal activities in the north, the committee recommended the creation, under the chairmanship of the Commissioner of the Yukon, of an interdepartmental co-ordinating committee at Whitehorse, Y.T. At the request of the Commissioner, the committee approved recommendations for amending existing legislation on Crown Lands. The committee approved a request to continue the examination of ground effect machines for arctic use and further trials of the Hovercraft were made at Churchill, Manitoba. An examination of a wheeled ground effect machine (terraplane) is underway.

Because of the resource explorations now being carried out in the Arctic Islands and on the mainland, the Committee encouraged discussion on arctic transportation and experimentation with new devices to break ice. Papers were distributed on Soviet practices in the far north; the northern shipping lanes and employment practices including pay incentives were of particular interest.

Explorations into the polar basin were also discussed at length, and new sets of regulations emerged.

A second printing had to be ordered of the major publication of the Advisory Committee on Northern Development, the annual, "Government Activities in the North".

NORTHERN SCIENCE RESEARCH GROUP

The Northern Science Research Group sponsors and conducts research on northern subjects, encourages research by non-governmental agencies and administers the Scientific Research Laboratory at Inuvik. This laboratory, which includes an annex for cosmic-ray measurement, was opened in 1964, and provides general laboratory and other facilities to investigations and 80 scientific projects were supported by the laboratory staff during 1967. Seven of the abandoned intermediate DEW line stations have been reserved for use as required for scientific purposes.

The research conducted by the Northern Science Research Group is mainly in social anthropology and is directed towards the needs of the northern administrator. It carries out research in fields for which no other government agency has a clear responsibility. Much of it was undertaken by university scientists and graduate students working under contract or as seasonal employees.

The Mackenzie Delta Research Project, designed to isolate and analyse social and economic conditions which impede northern people from participating in northern development, continued in 1967. Analysis of data collected in the Delta was used to assess the extent to which native people are making effective adjustments to changes brought about by commercial and government expansion in the north, and to suggest possible solutions to the problems identified.

A number of other projects were initiated or continued: anthropology, sociology, physical science, geography, demography and community planning.

A grant of \$30,000 was made to the Arctic Institute of North America towards the cost of publishing the Arctic Bibliography.

Grants totalling \$250,000 were awarded in 1967 to 13 institutions and to three scientific expeditions working in the north. This represented an increase of \$50,000 over the previous year. The program of grants for northern studies began in 1962 when a total of \$60,000 was awarded to nine institutions; since then the annual awards have grown to the present \$250,000 and assist research in geography, glaciology, oceanography, geology, archaeology, anthropology, sociology, physics, etc. Grants are made on the recommendation of a committee of scientists from government and universities. The program is designed to encourage university research in the north and to assist in the training of northern scientists. A National Northern Research Conference was held at the University of Saskatchewan in

October to discuss northern research in general, and the work carried out under the grants program in particular, and in this way to assist in the coordination of the various northern research programs.

Note: On January 1, 1968, the northern co-ordination and research functions, were separated into the Northern Co-ordination Division and the Northern Scientific Adviser, supported by the Northern Science Research Group.

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Federal-Provincial Relations and Indian Consultation

Discussions with Provincial Governments continued during the year regarding the extension of provincial services and programs to the Indian people. A major agreement with New Brunswick for the education of Indian children in that province was concluded. This brings the number of master agreements on education to a total of three, the others being with Manitoba and British Columbia.

The eight Regional Indian Advisory Councils which have been in operation since 1965 have met some fifty times. The councils have provided valuable advice to the Branch, particularly on proposed amendments to the Indian Act. They have improved communication between officials of the Department and Indian leaders throughout the country. Means of improving the functions of the Regional Councils are currently being considered by each council. The National Indian Advisory Board, which provides advice at the national level, met twice during the year.

Consultations to determine the views of the Indian community on revisions to the Indian Act will take place shortly.

Administration

Estates Section

Estates of deceased or mentally incompetent Indians are processed by the Administrator of Estates. During the year, the administration of 645 estates was concluded and 705 were opened. The Branch also managed the assets of 713 mentally incompetent Indians and 390 Indian infants.

A total of 2,483 vouchers were processed in receipt of \$488,669.46 for credit of estates and in disbursement of \$444, 669.46 in payment of debts and distribution to heirs. A balance of \$716,131.84 in money and securities was held on behalf of infants, mentally incompetent adults, and in the estates of deceased Indians.

Police and other reports of fatal accidents were reviewed in 84 cases and appropriate action taken where third party liability was indicated.

Membership

The Indian population totalled 230,997 as of December 31, 1967 representing a net increase of 6,761 or 3.02% during the calendar year.

There were 616 persons enfranchised between April 1, 1967 and March 31, 1968. Of these, 90 applied for enfranchisement and 526 resulted from marriages of Indian women to non-Indians. A total of \$164,046.59 was paid out in enfranchisement funds during the fiscal year.

There were 152 adoptions registered during the same period. Of these, 54 children were adopted by Indians and 98 by non-Indians.

The addition of 22 persons to membership in Indian bands was protested during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1968. Decision were reached on 7 of these protests; 6 people were declared entitled and 1 not entitled to be registered as Indians. The remainder are under investigation.

TABLE NO. 1

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH – INDIAN POPULATION

Province	1954	1959	1964	1965	1966*	1967*	1967* Increase over 1966	1967 % Increase over 1966
Prince Edward Island	272	341	376	393	401	412	11	2.7
Nova Scotia	3,002	3,561	3,994	4,099	4,189	4,281	92	2.2
New Brunswick	2,629	3,183	3,717	3,824	3,905	4,035	130	3.3
Quebec	17,574	20,453	23,709	24,446	25,083	25,665	582	2.3
Ontario	37,255	42,668	48,465	49,556	50,608	51,801	1,193	2.4
Manitoba	19,684	23,658	28,833	29,996	31,009	32,221	1,212	3.9
Saskatchewan	18,750	23,280	28,914	30,086	31,297	32,448	1,151	3.7
Alberta	15,715	19,287	23,642	24,587	25,396	26,608	1,212	4.8
British Columbia	31,086	36,229	42,141	43,250	44,260	45,217	957	2.2
Yukon	1,568	1,868	2,215	2,292	2,350	2,434	84	3.6
Northwest Territories	4,023	4,598	5,383	5,569	5,738	5,875	137	2.4
TOTAL	151,558	179,126	211,389	218,098	224,236	230,997	6,761	3.0

*Subject to revision.

TABLE NO. 2

ENFRANCHISEMENTS – 1967-68

Province	Adult Indians enfranchised upon application together with their minor unmarried children		Indian Women enfranchised following marriage to non- Indians together with their minor unmarried children		Total number of Indians enfranchised
	Adults	Children	Women	Children	
Nova Scotia	1	—	3	—	4
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	6	7	4	—	17
Quebec	—	—	10	1	11
Ontario	28	6	143	13	190
Manitoba	10	8	65	10	93
Saskatchewan	2	1	60	9	72
Alberta	—	1	50	7	58
British Columbia	15	5	120	16	156
District of Mackenzie	—	—	9	—	9
Yukon Territory	—	—	6	—	6
TOTAL	62	28	470	56	616

ENFRANCHISEMENTS – 1958-68

1958-1959	138	52	612	—	802
1959-1960	221	248	433	221	1,123
1960-1961	125	70	592	167	954
1961-1962	94	47	435	140	716
1962-1963	90	50	404	109	653
1963-1964	46	38	287	102	473
1964-1965	46	34	480	176	736
1965-1966	38	18	435	147	638
1966-1967	31	22	457	148	658
1967-1968	62	28	470	56	616
TOTAL	891	607	4,605	1,266	7,369

TABLE NO. 3

ADOPTED INDIAN CHILDREN

Fiscal Year	Adopted by Indians	Adopted by Non-Indians	Total
1961-1962	63	58	121
1962-1963	35	66	101
1963-1964	74	94	168
1964-1965	43	93	136
1965-1966	43	122	165
1966-1967	86	93	179
1967-1968	54	98	152
Total	398	624	1,022

TABLE NO. 4

PROTESTS

Fiscal Year	Received	Decisions Made		Total*
		Confirmed In Membership	Deleted From Membership	
1961-1962	49	28	19	47
1962-1963	100	46	14	60
1963-1964	77	35	20	55
1964-1965	68	29	19	48
1965-1966	57	27	19	46
1966-1967	13	22	8	30
1967-1968	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	386	196	101	297

*Unsettled protests are carried forward into succeeding years. Of the total 386 protests received during the seven-year period 89 are still outstanding.

Land Administration

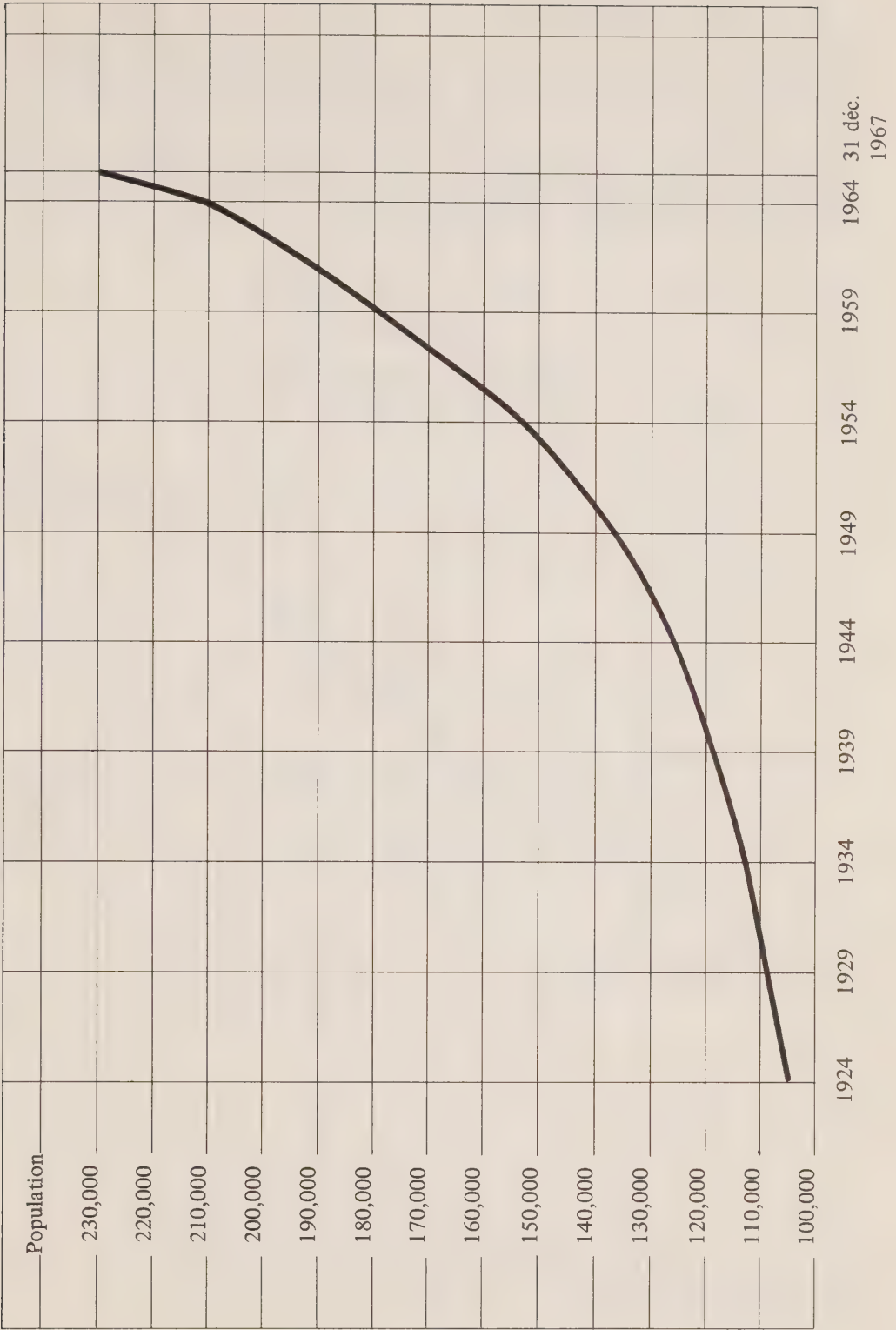
Leases, permits and renewals of leases authorizing the use and occupation of Indian reserve lands by non-Indians, were approved during the fiscal year. At the close of the same period, there were 9,985 leases and permits in effect on Indian reserves. Band members realized \$3,338,996.60 in revenue from leases on land held jointly by them. Individual Indian land owners receive additional revenue from their land which is paid to them by their Agency office.

Applications were received and processed from provincial departments of highways and electric power authorities, for the construction of roads and power lines on reserves, and for resource development. During the year, the petro-chemical industry applied for the right to extend many oil and gas pipe lines across Indian reserves.

INDIAN POPULATION IN CANADA

Graph No. 1

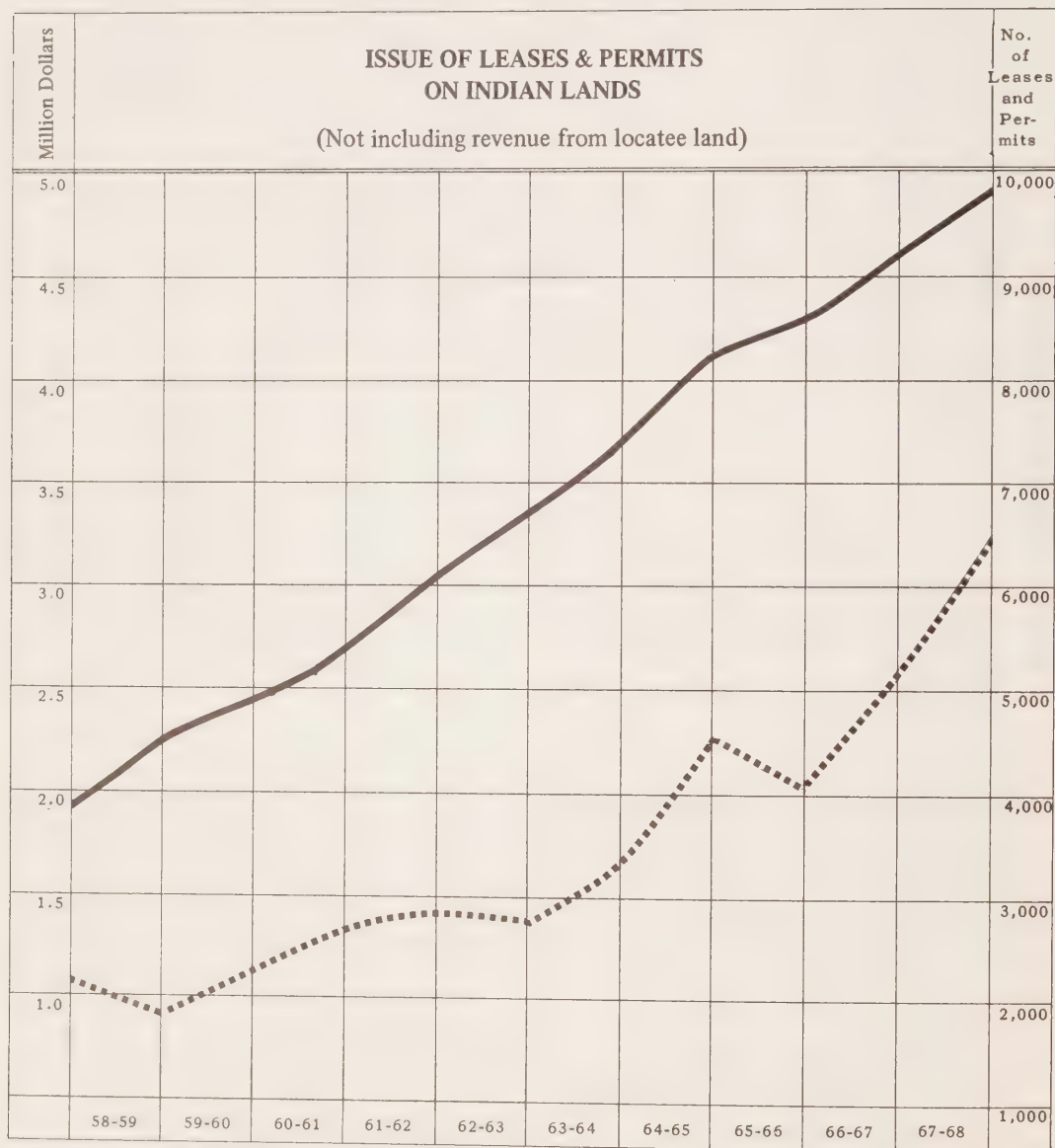
At five year intervals — 1924 to Dec. 31, 1967



Land Surveys and Titles Section

The Land Surveys and Titles Section provided administrative and technical services to Indians to facilitate the operation of an effective system of land tenure.

Work was continued in the compilation and amending of Indian reserve schedules, inventories of unsold surrendered lands, and mineral rights, as well as the indexing of decisions and rulings relating to Indian lands.



Number of leases and permits ———
Value in million dollars

To obtain sufficient unoccupied Provincial Crown Land to fulfill its treaty obligations, the Government conducted a study of the entitlement of each Indian Band in the three Prairie Provinces, Ontario and the Northwest Territories. On January 1, 1968, the study had been completed for 39 Indian Bands in Alberta, one in Saskatchewan and 11 in Manitoba. As a result of negotiations with the Province of Saskatchewan, substantial acreage has been selected and the transfer of title awaits approval by the Province to fulfill the land entitlement of the following Indian Bands:

Band	Reserve	Acreage
Lac la Ronge	Morin Lake No. 217	32,640
"	Bittern Lake No. 218	19,725
"	Grandmother's Bay No. 219	11,092
Portage la Loche	La Loche No. 221	14,188
"	" " " 222	7,055
"	" " " 223	2,153
Stoney Rapids	Chicken No. 224	32,236
"	" " 225	5,395
"	" " 226	10,420

Negotiations with the Provinces of Alberta and Manitoba for the same purpose and for the benefit of Indian bands in the northern part of the Provinces are in progress. In addition, negotiations have also been undertaken with Ontario to revise the 1924 Land Agreement. This would enable the Indian bands in the Province to obtain increased benefits from their land resources.

In May 1967, an investigation of ownership of properties on the Caughnawaga Indian Reserve was commenced. At the same time, the Surveyor General of Canada Lands initiated a survey of all reserve properties.

During the year, a Land Register for the following reserves has been established:

Aass Indian Reserve No. 3	— B.C.
Romaine Indian Reserve No. 2	— P.Q.
Natashquan Indian Reserve No. 1	— P.Q.
Coucouchache Indian Reserve No. 24	— P.Q.
Coucouchache Indian Reserve No. 24A	— P.Q.

The fiscal year saw the completion of negotiations with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, which returned a substantial area of reserve lands to the St. Regis Indian Band. These had been expropriated for the hydro project.

Some 1550 transactions involving the sale, gift or other disposal of individual land holdings were received during the period under review. A total of 1620 leases were referred for examination and status of land reports.

Secretariat Division

The Secretariat Division is responsible for securing information and preparing replies to parliamentary questions, correspondence from Members of Parliament and others, inquiries involving more than one Division and questions on Indians; the provision of regulatory and advisory services concerning band council elections, band by-laws and regulations, band council procedure, referenda, liquor provisions, law enforcement on reserves, Indian status and legal rights; and other matters of a quasi-legal nature.

ANNUAL SURVEY PROGRAM – INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH (to March 31, 1968)

	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968
No. of Survey requests	117	136	82	92	112
Completed:					
boundary surveys	30	20	22	31	35
subdivision surveys	27	22	28	19	24
other	9	14	5	6	3
TOTAL	66	56	55	56	62
Surveys completed by Region:					
Maritimes	9	3	2	1	3
Quebec	3	3	4	5	5
Ontario	19	8	10	15	19
Manitoba	3	6	2	2	3
Saskatchewan	5	7	4	12	2
Alberta	3	3	8	3	3
District of Mackenzie	5	—	1	—	—
British Columbia and Yukon	19	26	24	18	27
TOTAL	66	56	55	56	62

LAND REGISTRY

Number of Registrations
Year Ending March 31, 1968.

REGISTRATIONS	INDIVIDUAL LAND HOLDINGS REGISTER					RESERVE SEVERAL REGISTER					Leases	Total Registrations
	Transfers by Administrator	Land Transfers	Band Council Resolutions	Quit Claims	Other	Band Council Resolutions	Permits	Orders in Council	Surrenders	Other		
APR	47	41	20	5	3	6	4	5	—	—	—	131
MAY	57	51	24	4	11	10	4	3	—	—	—	164
JUNE	50	48	29	5	4	14	9	7	1	3	—	120
JULY	25	32	34	—	5	15	7	12	—	3	—	133
AUG	33	35	26	6	1	11	2	9	2	4	—	129
SEPT	52	47	15	10	1	7	5	6	—	4	—	147
OCT	20	62	18	9	6	12	4	10	—	7	—	148
NOV	18	28	67	6	13	6	—	8	—	108	—	254
DEC	57	30	11	4	6	6	2	6	—	1	—	123
JAN	38	37	41	2	7	—	10	14	—	—	55	204
FEB	51	37	20	6	20	—	25	10	—	—	77	246
MARCH	16	17	31	4	79	—	21	3	1	2	104	278
TOTALS	464	465	336	61	156	87	93	93	4	132	236	2,128

RESERVE LAND REGISTRY

(as of March 1st, 1968)

Summary by Province	Number of Bands	Number of Reserves, etc.	Approximate Area in Acres	Number of Reserves with Completed Registers	Acreage Under Registration
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1	4	2,741	—	—
NOVA SCOTIA	12	38	25,571	—	—
NEW BRUNSWICK	15	23	37,599	—	—
QUEBEC	39	39	188,193	12	117,216
ONTARIO	113	170	1,545,613	12	85,628
MANITOBA	51	102	541,699	35	42,075
SASKATCHEWAN	67	123	1,225,056	68	418,396
ALBERTA	41	98	1,602,625	98	1,607,625
BRITISH COLUMBIA	190	1,625	344,726	—	—
YUKON	16	28	6,599	28	6,549
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES	13	29	2,153	26	431
TOTAL	558	2,279	6,021,910	279	2,278,920

During the year there were 133 band elections held in accordance with the Indian Act. Four bands formally adopted the elective system for the first time. Forty-eight by-laws were passed by Indian band councils and 10 referenda were held involving liquor privileges. Approximately 5,000 pieces of correspondence and memoranda were processed.

NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF REGIONAL OFFICES, DISTRICT OFFICES AND INDIAN AGENCIES

NAME	LOCATION
MARITIMES	Amherst, N.S.
Eskasoni	Eskaschi, N.S.
Miramichi	Chatham, N.B.
P.E.I.	Lannox Island, P.E.I.
St. John River	Woodstock, N.B.
Shubenacadie	Micmac, N.S.
QUEBEC	Québec City
Abitibi	Val d'Or
Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga
Maniwaki	Maniwaki
Odanak-Lorette	Village Hurons
Pointe-Bleue	Pointe-Bleue
Restigouche	Restigouche
Sept-Iles	Sept-Iles
Timiskaming	Notre-Dame-du-Nord
ONTARIO	Toronto
Bruce	Southampton
Caradoc	London
Christian Island	Cedar Point P.O.
Fort Frances	Fort Frances
James Bay	Moose Factory
Kenora	Kenora
Lakehead	Fort William
Manitoulin Island	Manitowaning
Nakina	Geraldton
Parry Sound	Parry Sound
Peterborough	Peterborough
St. Clair	Sarnia

NAME	LOCATION
St. Regis	Cornwall
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie
Simcoe	Sutton West
Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout
Six Nations	Brantford
Sudbury	Sudbury
Tyendinaga	Deseronto
MANITOBA	Winnipeg
Clandeboyne	Winnipeg
Dauphin	Dauphin
Fisher River	Hodgson
Island Lake	Island Lake
Norway House	Norway House
Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie
The Pas	The Pas
SASKATCHEWAN	Regina
Battleford	Battleford
Carlton	Prince Albert
Crooked Lake	Broadview
Duck Lake	Duck Lake
File Hills-Qu'Appelle	Fort Qu'Appelle
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake
Pelly	Kamsack
Shellbrook	Shellbrook
Touchwood	Wynyard
ALBERTA	Edmonton
Blackfoot	Gleichen
Blood/Peigan	Lethbridge
Edmonton/Hobbema	Edmonton
Fort Vermilion	High Level
Lessor Slave Lake	High Prairie
Saddle Lake/Athabaska	St. Paul
Stony-Sarcee	Calgary
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE	Fort Smith, N.W.T.

NAME	LOCATION
BRITISH COLUMBIA	Vancouver
Babine	Hazelton
Bella Coola	Bella Coola
Burns Lake	Burns Lake
Cowichan	Duncan
Fort St. John	Fort St. John
Fraser	Vancouver
Kamloops	Kamloops
Kootenay-Okanagan	Vernon
Kwawkewlth	Alert Bay
Lytton	Lytton
Nicola	Merritt
North Coast	Prince Rupert
Stuart Lake	Prince George
Terrace	Terrace
West Coast	Port Alberni
Williams Lake	Williams Lake
YUKON	Whitehorse, Y.T.

Summary of Revenues and Expenditures 1967-68

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

	Revenues	Expenditures
General Administration	183,639	5,887,040
Development and Maintenance of Indian Communities . . .	734,323	57,107,438
Education	700,427	58,933,481
Grants to Provide Additional Services to Indians of British Columbia		100,000
Indian Annuities		522,143
Pension to Mrs. Doris Ryckman		420
	<hr/> 1,618,389	<hr/> 122,550,522

Social Programs

Community Development

The Indian Affairs Branch's Community development work is carried out by 67 Community Development Worker 25 of whom are persons of Indian status and by 28 provincial Community Development Workers who work in Indian communities

under agreements with provinces. Five community development project contracts were entered into with Saskatchewan and 16 with Manitoba. Community development agreements have also been made with the provinces of Alberta and Ontario. The government has a three year contract with the extension department of Francis Xavier University at Antigonish. The university will carry out research on community development and provide community development services on seven reserves in Nova Scotia.

Over thirty percent of the 160 participants in a Human Resources Development Program at Smiths Falls, Ontario, were Indians. Another 21 participants attended a Community Development Workers Course. Leadership training courses were also provided by the Branch at the Regional level, where Indian leaders and band staff learned necessary skills in managing their community affairs such as finance, legal and technical matters. The Branch has made it possible for Indian leaders to meet with each other to discuss common problems, and to meet non-Indian people to develop mutual understanding and co-operation.

Band Grants

Under the grants to bands program, 115 grants amounting to \$490,367 were made available over an eleven month period. These grants enable Indian Band Councils to manage more of their own affairs and make it possible for them to recruit, employ, and pay band staff.

Homemakers Clubs

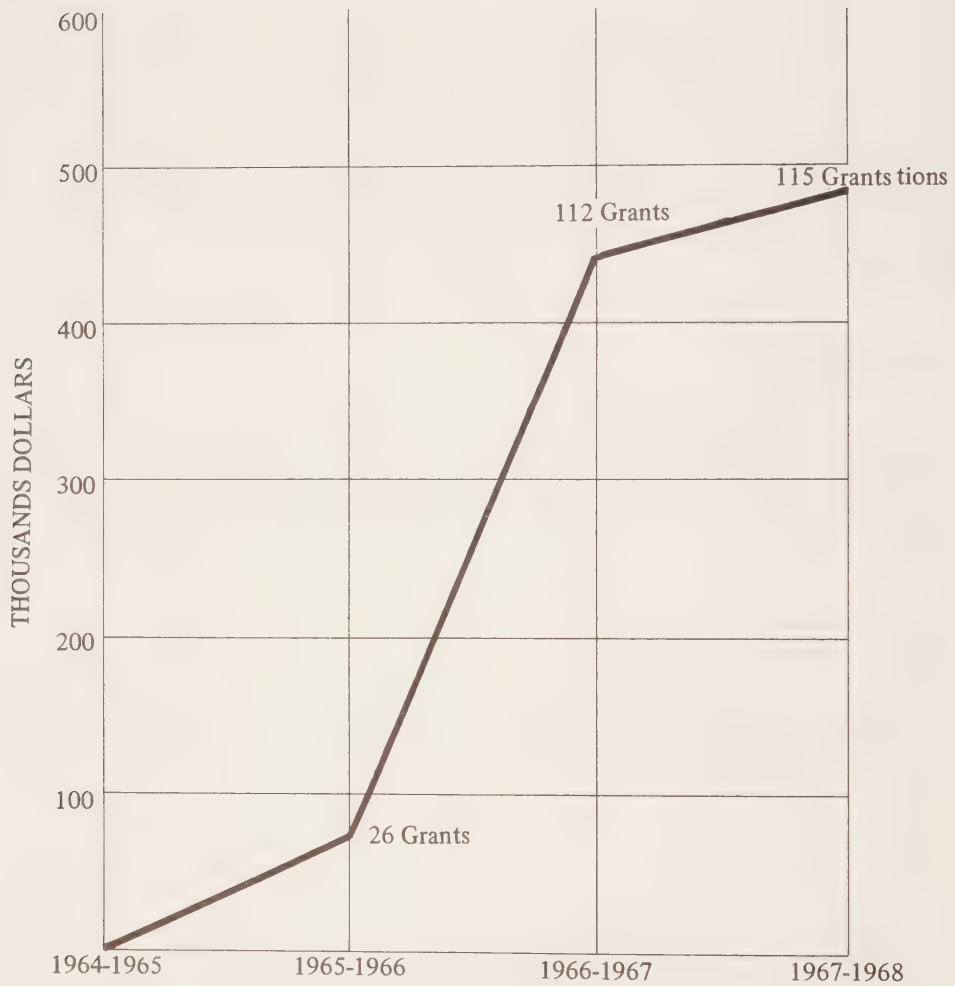
There are now 125 Homemaker's Clubs in operation. These assist Indian women to improve family and community living on reserves and enable many Indian women to take an active role in community life.

Cultural Affairs

Eighteen grants totalling \$24,200, were made by the Branch to Indian individuals and organizations participating in and contributing to traditional and contemporary forms of Indian music, dancing, painting, and sculpture, and for the researching, writing, and illustrating of Indian legends for publication.

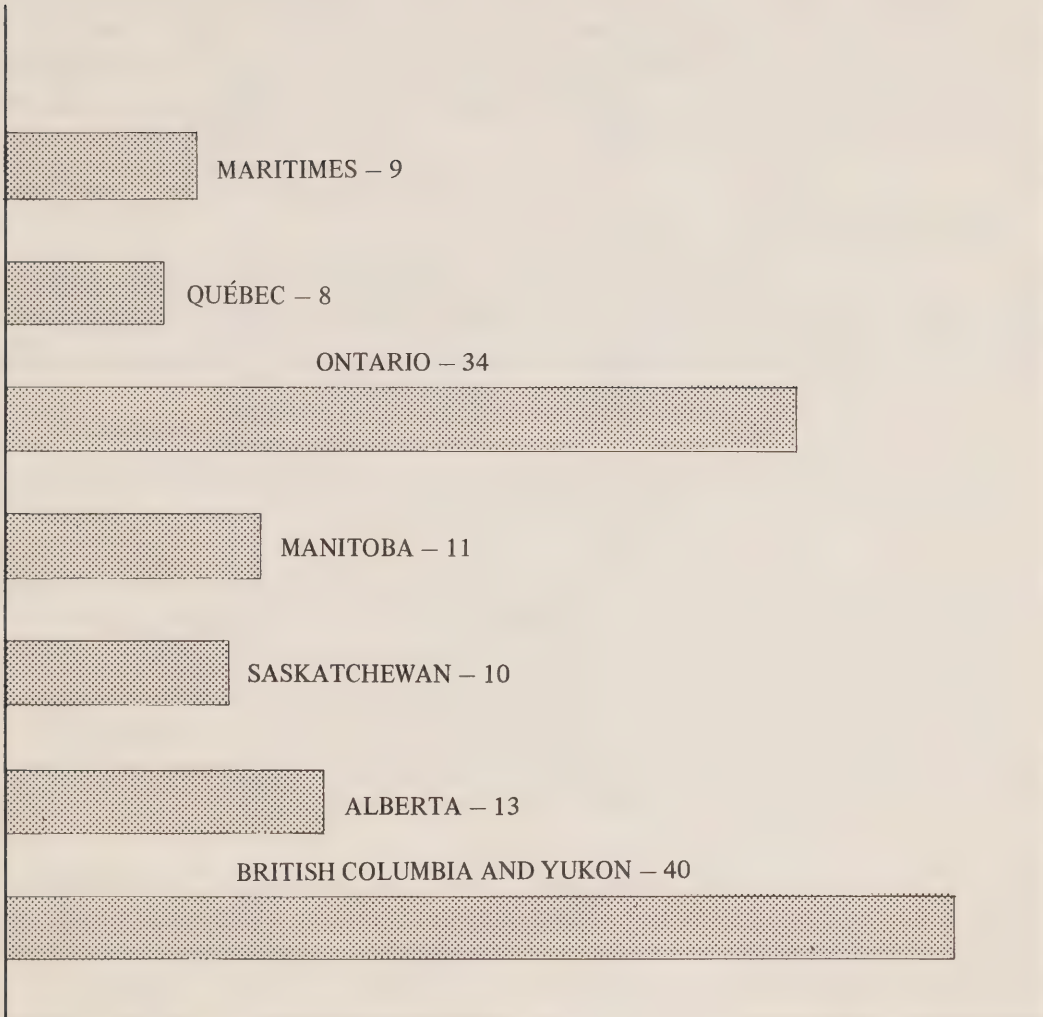
The Branch maintains a permanent collection of Indian paintings. Exhibitions were held at the Indian-Eskimo Association Conference, Toronto; the National Library, Ottawa; the University of Waterloo, Ontario; and the Hay River Centennial Library, Northwest Territories.

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
GRANTS TO INDIAN BAND COUNCILS PROGRAM
EXPENDITURE – 1964-65 – 1967-68



INDIAN HOMEMAKER'S CLUBS

(125 as of May 1, 1967)



The Branch contributed over \$1,200,000, for the design, construction, and operating costs of the Indians of Canada Pavilion at Expo '67. The project began in 1965 at the request of an Indian delegation. Its purpose was to "tell the Indian's story" and to do this a stylized teepee was designed by an architect in the Branch's Engineering Division. The details were worked out in consultation with Indian artists. The storyline was the creation of the Indian people. All the Pavilion staff were Indian people - a Commissioner-General, two Deputy Commissioners, and thirteen hostesses. A security guard service was operated by Indians from the Caughnawaga Reserve. Close to 3,000,000 visitors saw the Pavilion. The City of Montreal has agreed to operate the Pavilion over the next five years without change in the structural layout, design and none of the contents will be removed.

Welfare Services

Welfare programs for Indians administered by the Branch at provincial standards provide financial assistance to needy individuals and families, maintain neglected children and disabled persons in foster homes and institutions, and support socially and physically handicapped participants in rehabilitation programs.

Thirty-seven band councils in Ontario now administer assistance for needy band members under the provisions of the General Welfare Assistance Act.

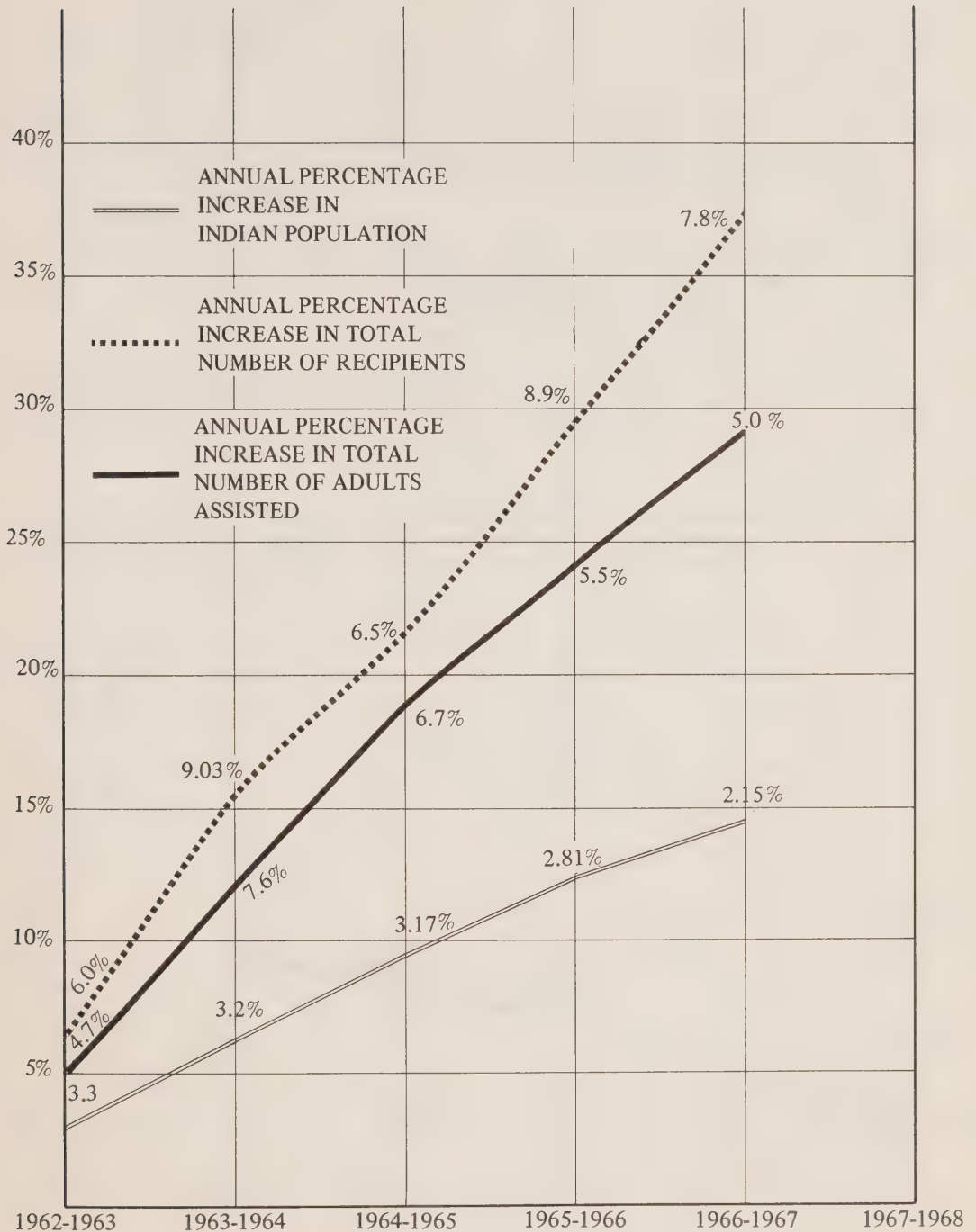
Child welfare services for the protection of neglected and dependent Indian children are available through agreements with the Provinces of Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Yukon Territory. Neglected Indian children are included in British Columbia's child welfare program while in other provinces limited services are provided on request of the Branch. The Branch, with the consent of parents or guardians, arranges foster home or institution placements for neglected children in areas where appropriate child welfare services are not available.

Cost-sharing agreements with the Alberta Tuberculosis Association, The Saskatchewan Society for Crippled Children and Adults, and the Manitoba Sanatorium Board, make available upgrading, social orientation and rehabilitation programs for physically and socially handicapped Indians.

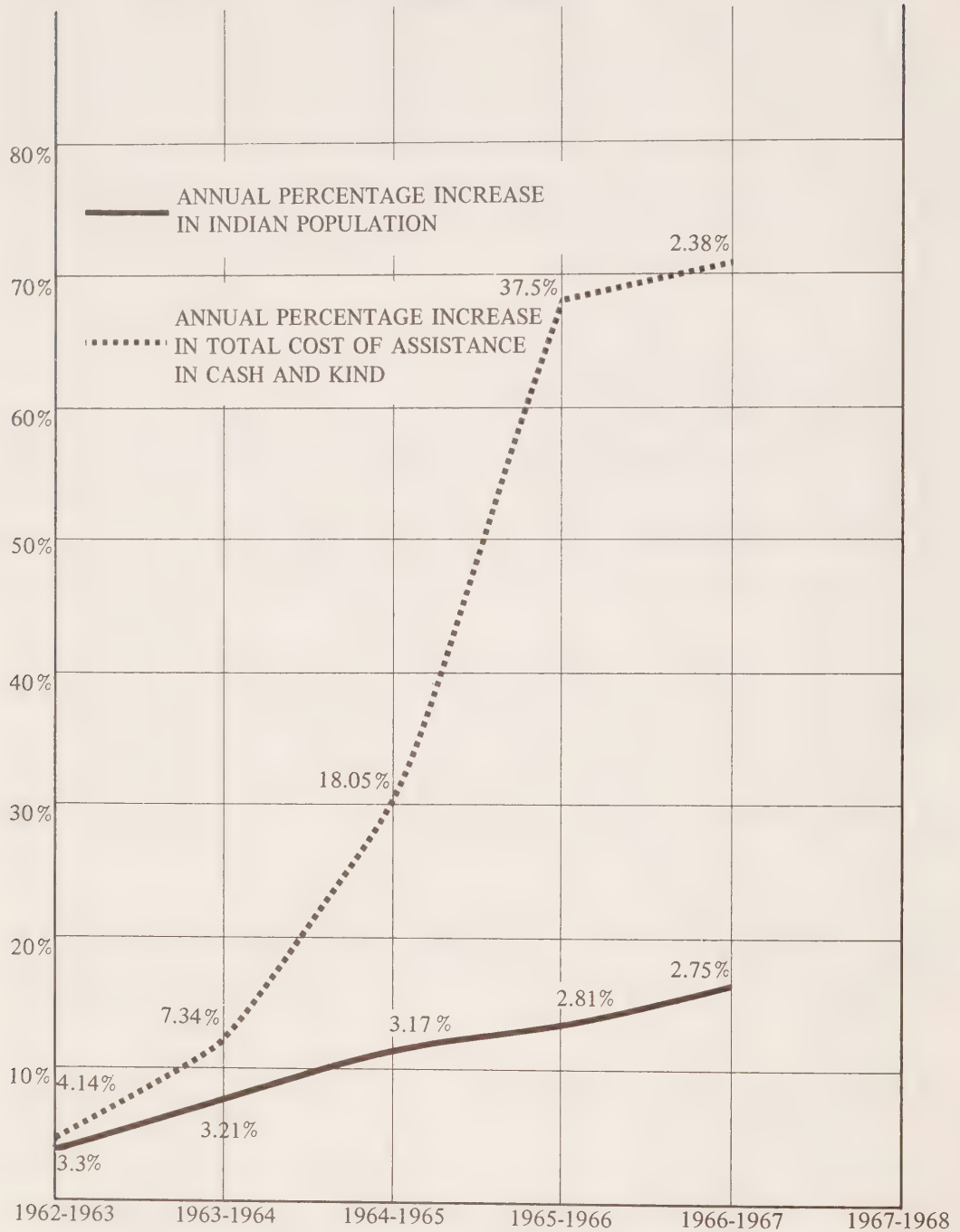
Family Allowances, Youth Allowances, Old Age Security, and Guaranteed Income Supplements are paid to Indians on the same basis as other Canadians.

A sharp rise in welfare expenditures over the past five years relates to developments designed to make welfare benefits and social services available to Indians comparable to those provided other residents in the provinces. Provincial standards, were adopted in 1964. This has higher rates of assistance and broader coverage of need and is a major

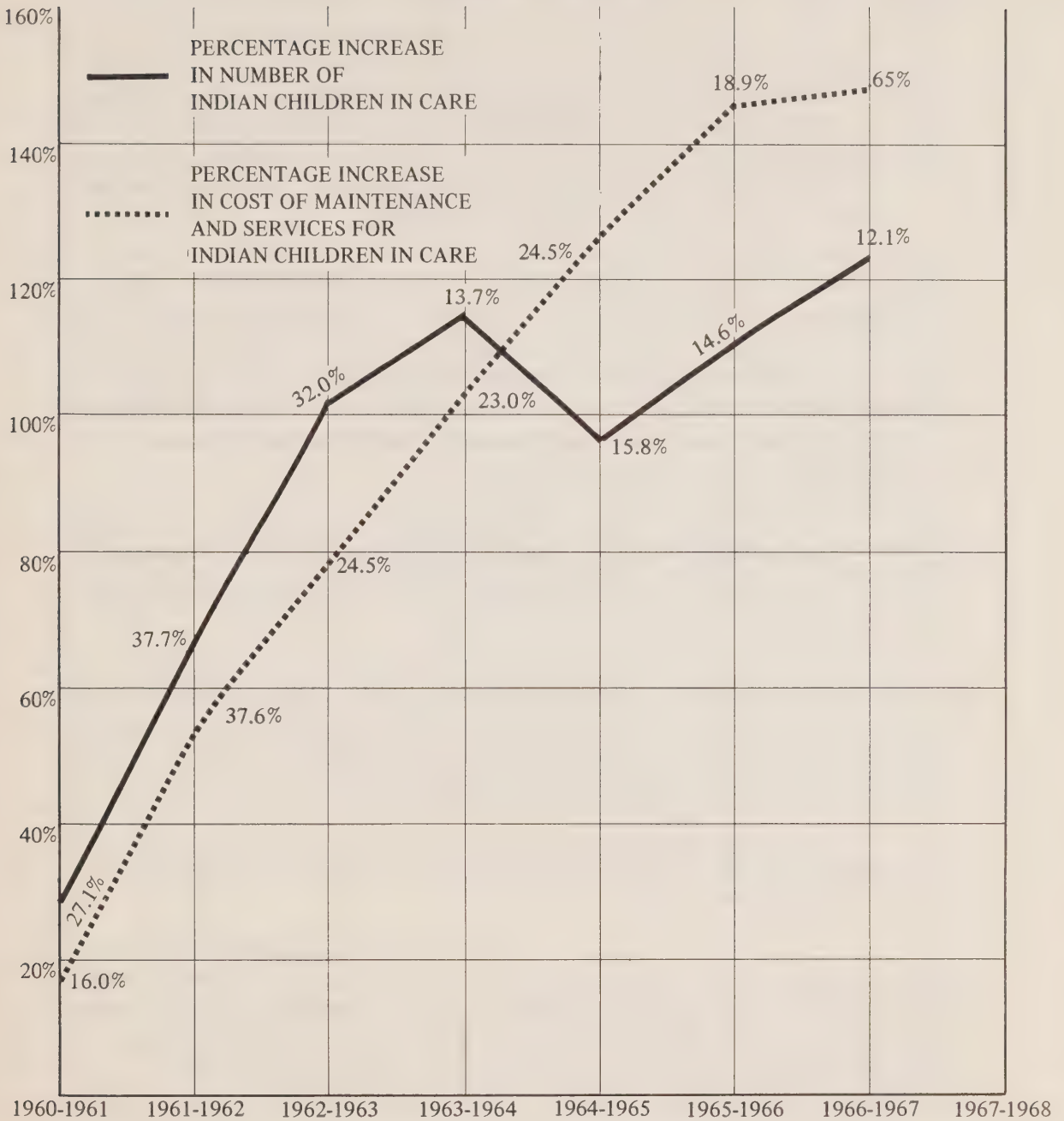
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
1962-1963 – 1967-1968



INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
1962-63 - 1967-68



INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
CHILD MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION SERVICES
1960-1961 – 1967-1968



factor in the substantial increase in cost. Continuing growth and expansion of child welfare services, larger numbers of children being removed from unsatisfactory home situations, higher costs of foster home and institutional care, also affect the welfare budget.

It is the objective of the Department to have the full range of provincial welfare programs provided to Indians. Implementation of the Federal-Provincial cost-sharing welfare agreement is taking place in Ontario. Indian Affairs Branch and the Department of National Health and Welfare are pursuing agreements with other provinces to give effect to Part II of the Canada Assistance Plan.

Education

The role of the Education Division continues to change as Indian people take an increasingly active part in the education of their children and as provincial governments expand their school legislation to make it possible for Indian parents to vote for, or serve on, local boards of education.

In 1967, the government of the province of Ontario made it possible for registered Indians to be appointed to school boards and to act on such school boards with all the powers of members who have been elected.

A comprehensive agreement was signed with the province of New Brunswick covering the education of Indian pupils in schools operated by the province. All Indian pupils will now be able to attend provincially-operated schools and their parents will be able to vote for and hold office on local school boards.

Three provinces are now drafting legislation which will enable Indian parents to participate in local school boards.

Additional authority was also granted to school committees which operate under Indian Affairs Branch regulations. During 1967, these committees were encouraged to introduce aspects of their culture into the school program. A thirty-minute period of instruction each week was authorized during which the school committee could conduct a cultural program.

To facilitate the integration of Indian pupils into provincial schools, changes were implemented in the programs in federal schools and in the employment of teachers.

Each federal school now uses the curriculum of the province in which the school is located. The school calendar in federal schools is the same as that of provincial schools in the same area. Salaries for federal school teachers are based on salaries being paid to provincial school teachers and teachers are required to meet the teacher certification standards of the provinces in which they work. In many provinces, both teachers and superintendents of Indian education participated in conferences and other professional meetings of provincial educators.

Enrolment

On January 1, 1968, the total enrolment of Indian pupils in the kindergarten and in Grades 1 to XII was 66,217. (Not including 2169 Indian pupils attending schools in the 2 territories and in Arctic Quebec). Of these pupils, 31,582 were enrolled in federal schools and 34,635 in non-federal schools. Of the students attending federal schools, 3,513 were in kindergarten classes, 24,524 in Grades 1 to VI, and 8,994 in Grades VII to IX. Only 51 students in Grades IX to XIII attended federal schools and the majority of students at this level attended non-federal schools.

There were 9,071 Indian pupils for whom residential care was provided in institutions operated by, or supported by, Indian Affairs Branch. There were 1,110 in Quebec, 1,191 in Ontario, 1,322 in Manitoba, 1,541 in Saskatchewan, 1,378 in Alberta and 2,529 in British Columbia and the Yukon.

The Branch operated 1,250 classrooms, 50 of which were in the Maritimes, 126 in Quebec, 276 in Ontario, 241 in Manitoba, 209 in Saskatchewan, 157 in Alberta, and 191 in British Columbia.

The trend toward fewer small schools continued. There are now 345 schools in operation. Ninety of these are in Ontario 68 in British Columbia, 63 in Saskatchewan, 57 in Manitoba, 30 in Alberta, 24 in Quebec, and 13 in the Maritimes.

Teacher Recruitment and Training

To aid in the recruitment of a body of well-qualified teachers for federal schools, programs of pre-service, in-service and out-service training were carried out during the year. Pre-service training was carried out for federal teachers employed in the Alberta region through special arrangements with the University of Alberta. This program provided training for potential teachers of Indian pupils and included practical application as well as theory. In-service training was carried out in each region mainly through teacher orientation courses, conventions, conferences and

seminars and through regular classroom visits by supervisory staff. Out-service training was provided through the educational leave program which not only allowed a teacher to be absent from duty to attend courses related to Branch needs but, for teachers in the following categories, provided financial assistance as well:

- (1) kindergarten
- (2) primary specialization
- (3) specialization in elementary mathematics
- (4) specialization in elementary language arts
- (5) school librarian training

To provide guidance for Indian students in both federal and non-federal schools, but particularly for those who must leave home in order to continue with higher education or training for employment, the Branch employed 150 counsellors, as opposed to 97 during the 1966-67 fiscal year.

School Libraries

An expanded program of library development was launched. The funds available for the purchase of school library books were increased, teachers were encouraged to take training in school library work, permission was given for the establishment of full-time and part-time librarian positions, and the list of library books was revised and expanded. Agreements were reached with provincial public library authorities in the Maritime provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan for the extension of existing services through regional libraries. Library grants were made available to enable bands to support their own library and to purchase (provincial) regional library service. During the summer of 1967, five Indian students were supported on a share cost basis with the libraries concerned in in-service training programs in public libraries across Canada.

Pre-school Classes

The kindergarten program has been expanded at the request of Indian parents over the last five years. Facilities and staff have been made available and the enrolment in this program increased from 3,897 in 1964, to 4,531 in 1968.

This program has created a need for special materials and course outlines which has been filled by a staff of language arts specialists, as well as kindergarten teachers. Of course, the policy of educating Indian children in association with other children is applied to kindergarten classes as well as to the regular school program and integrated kindergarten classes are encouraged wherever possible.

Federal School Construction and Pupil Transportation

In areas where geographic or other factors have so far made the arrangement of joint education impossible, the construction of federal schools for Indians is still necessary. During the year there were 79 federal school construction projects under-way. These included 44 classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 3 gymnasias, 49 staff units and 30 other projects such as major renovations, installation of fire protection systems and improvements to water systems in existing Day and Residential Schools. The total budget for this program was approximately six and one-half million dollars.

Where necessary Indian children were transported daily to attend provincial schools and centralized federal schools. There were 22,559 pupils transported daily at a cost of approximately \$2,650,000. The transportation was arranged through agreements with provincial school boards and through 478 contracts nearly half of which were with contractors of Indian status.

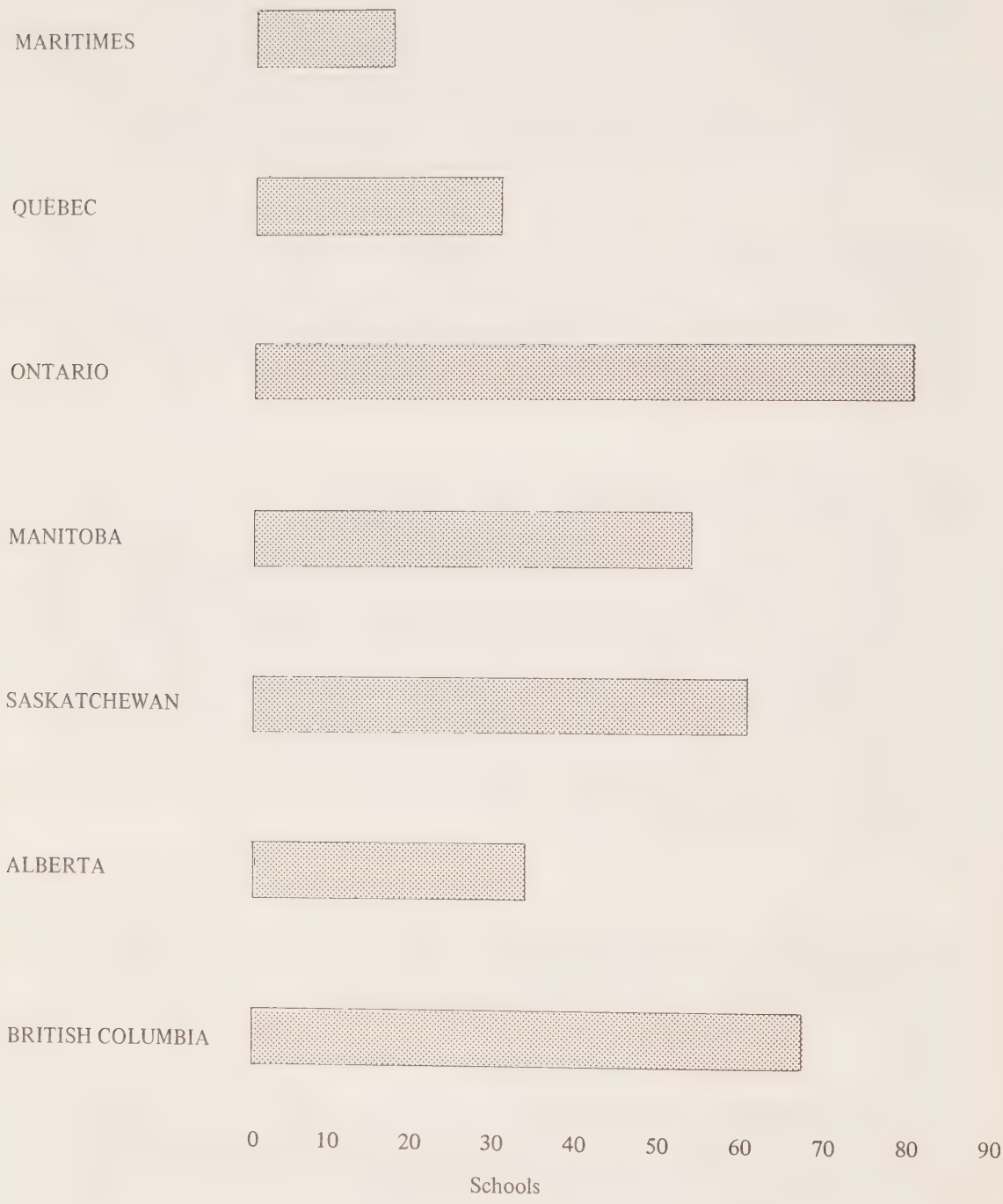
Vocational and Professional Training and Adult Education

During the year, close liaison was maintained with the Department of Manpower and Immigration as well as other Federal agencies involved in vocational training, ensuring that a maximum of training opportunities were available to Indians. In addition, special vocational programs were offered on reserves to enable Indians to successfully take advantage of occupational opportunities available in their immediate locality. Courses in guiding, outfitting, commercial fishing, carpentry and educational upgrading were offered on many reserves under Branch auspices. Several contracts were negotiated with Provincial agencies and private industry for training in such fields as logging operations, homemaking for women, etc.

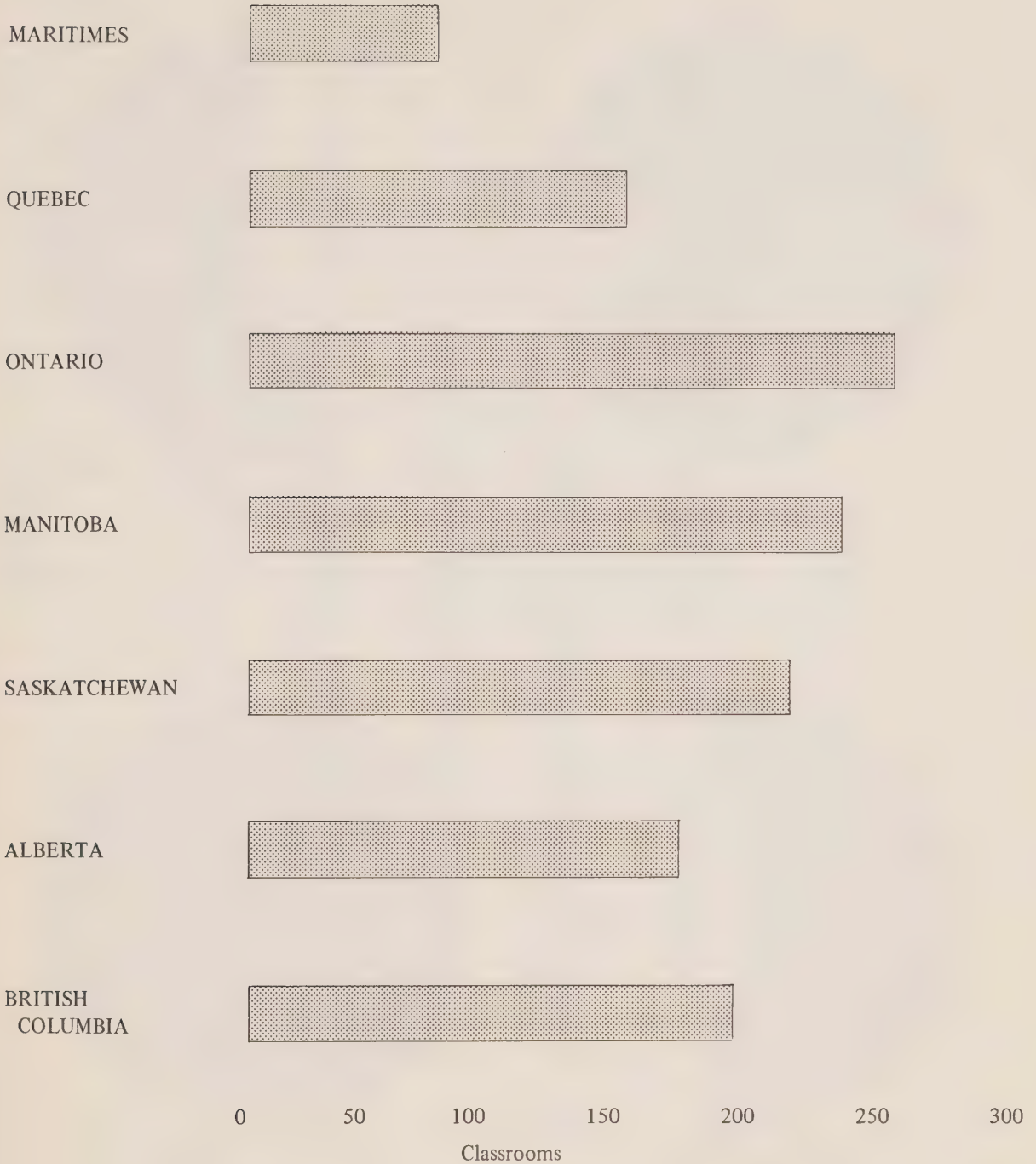
Appointments were made of seven regional Superintendents of Vocational Training and Special Services whose responsibility will be directly in the areas of training, adult education, relocation and placement of Indian adults.

During the year 2,081 Indian adults received training in vocational skills, 6,833 were enrolled in adult education courses, 225 in universities, teacher training and nurses' training and 2,224 were undertaking educational upgrading to establish prerequisites for entry into further vocational training or employment.

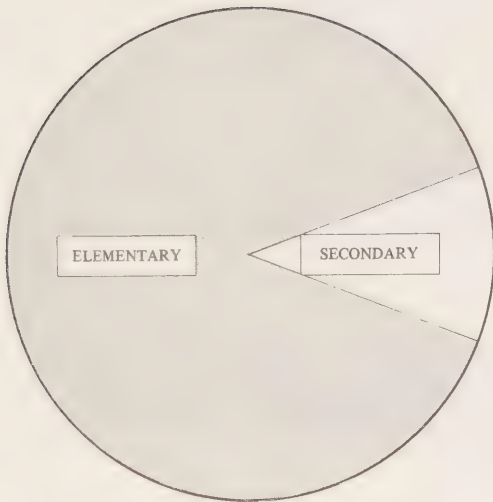
REGIONAL FEDERAL SCHOOLS
JANUARY, 1968



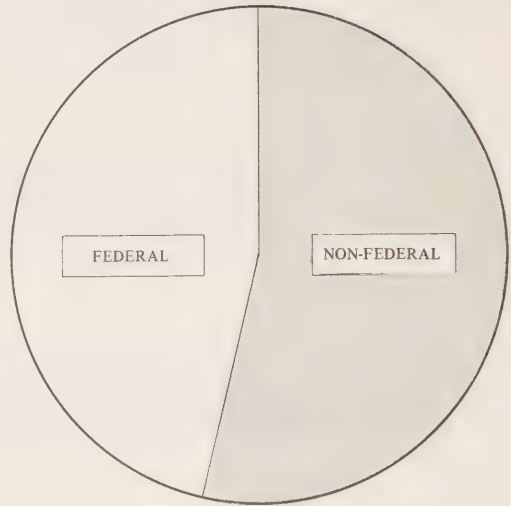
REGIONAL FEDERAL CLASSROOMS
JANUARY, 1968



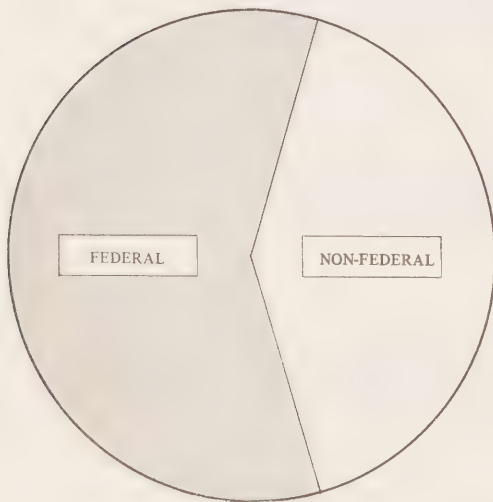
ENROLMENT COMPARISON
JANUARY, 1968



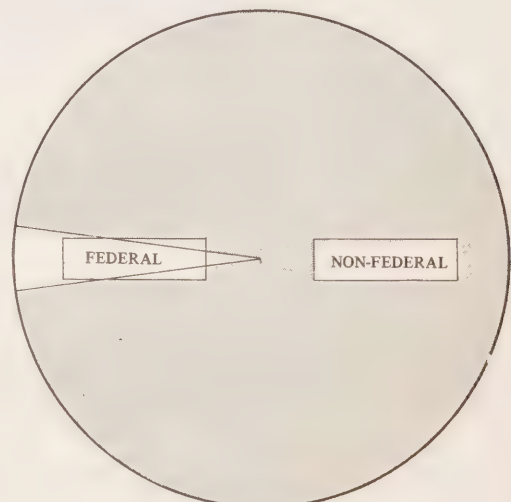
ELEMENTARY – SECONDARY



FEDERAL – NON-FEDERAL

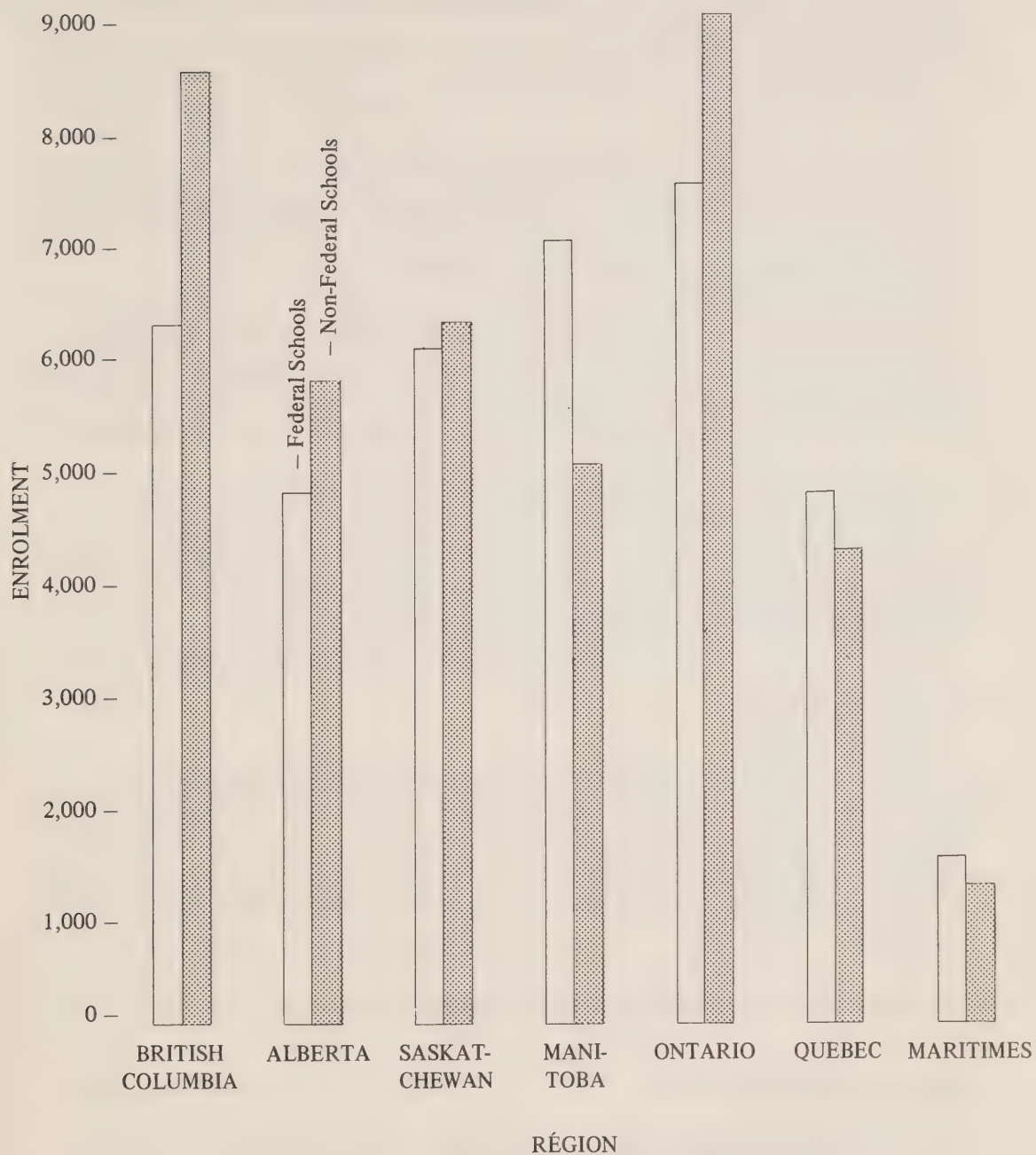


FEDERAL – NON-FEDERAL
ELEMENTARY



FEDERAL – NON-FEDERAL
SECONDARY

ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY REGIONAL SCHOOL ENROLMENT JANUARY, 1968



Employment and Relocation Program

During the year close liaison was maintained with the Department of Manpower and with the full utilization of their resources continued emphasis was placed on the further development of employment and relocation opportunities for Indians. Continued assistance was given to that department in the planning and the joint implementation of seven evaluation projects for the relocation of 140 Indian families, which are now underway in several regions.

All the families in the pilot relocation project at Elliot Lake initiated by the Branch returned from a short return visit to their home reserve during the summer. Two families have since moved to the Lakehead to take vocational training courses, and a third family will be moving there shortly for the same reason.

During the year, 248 Indian families were assisted to relocate to training or employment; 200 Indians were placed in on-the-job training positions under the "two on-the-job" training program; and 2,760 Indians were placed in regular employment and 9,301 were placed in seasonal, short-term or part-time employment during the year.

Engineering and Construction

The Engineering and Construction Division provides community planning, architectural and engineering services for the Indian Affairs Branch.

Planned Communities

To provide for the orderly and economical development of Indian communities, Indian Band Councils were encouraged and assisted in planning for water and sewerage services, electrification, roads and housing accommodation. This involved the subdividing of reserve land, the hiring of planning consultants, and setting up their terms of reference. The review of these plans was made at the Agency, Regional and Headquarters levels.

Planning studies were undertaken on 84 reserves during the fiscal year.

Water and Sanitation Systems

The Branch has endeavoured to ensure that there was a source of potable water on all Indian reserves and encouraged as well as assisted the Indian people in improving their sanitation facilities. In many cases where existing supplies of water in Indian

communities were inadequate, domestic water systems were constructed. On reserves where houses were scattered, wells were dug or drilled at strategic locations.

	1966-67	1967-68
Total number of houses receiving pressurized water for the first time	492	821
Total number of houses receiving sewer or septic tank for the first time	441	585
Total number of houses receiving indoor toilets for the first time	384	749
Total expenditure on utilities	\$1,483,000	\$2,475,000*

* Provisional

Electrification

A program to extend electrical power to all Indian reserves, where economically feasible, was pursued. The highest priority was given to the extension of service from existing public utility systems to Indian reserve communities. As an alternative, generating units were installed in isolated areas where the local inhabitants were able to operate and maintain their own generating units and distribution systems. The number of Indian homes serviced with electricity increased by 32 % in the three years ending March 31, 1968.

	1966-67	1967-68
Number of reserves receiving community electrification	75	73
Number of house receiving electricity	1,569	2,808
Capital expenditure on electrification	\$959,000	\$949,000*

*Provisional

Design and Construction of Houses

Indians are assisted with the construction of adequate housing accommodation on reserves. Wherever feasible they are complete with essential services such as water and sanitary services and electricity. Assistance was extended according to needs and

priorities established in co-operation with Indian Band Councils. A personal contribution, based on an applicant's income, was required. Indian Band Funds, when adequate, were employed solely or in combination with appropriated funds.

	1966-67	1967-68
Number of houses constructed	1,769	2,005
Expenditure from appropriation	\$7,996,786	\$13,235,127*
*Provisional		

Road Systems

\$3,217,000 was spent during the year for road construction and improvement of existing roads on reserves and under certain circumstances on reserve access roads. Provision of roads is an essential means of overcoming the isolation of many reserves; of facilitating the movement of people between Indian and non-Indian communities, of permitting Indian children to participate in Off-Reserve school programs, and Indian adults access to centres of employment and marketing. Where roads were of direct benefit to both the Indian and non-Indian communities, cost sharing agreements with municipalities or provinces were arranged.

	1966-67	1967-68
Expenditures —		
Maintenance	\$ 729,000	\$ 635,000
New Construction	\$1,722,000	\$2,582,000
TOTAL	\$2,451,000	\$3,217,000

Community Employment

This program involved the maintenance, repair and construction of Indian Band buildings such as community halls and recreation centres. Whenever possible, these projects were undertaken during periods of slack employment. Preference was given to heads of households and others unable to secure off-reserve employment because of insufficient education or lack of training.

	1966-67	1967-68
Expenditures —		
Maintenance and repair	\$567,000	\$442,000
New Construction	\$281,000	\$197,000
TOTAL	\$848,000	\$639,000

Personnel

The Branch Personnel Division provides advice and guidance to management in respect of employee relations. It informs, advises and administers personnel policy and procedure adopted by both central agencies and the Department. It also provides a full range of general personnel services.

In the Regional offices emphasis was placed on the consolidation and improvement of the personnel functions delegated to the Regions in the previous years. The Regional Personnel Administrators report directly to the Regional Directors and receive guidance and assistance when required from the Branch Personnel Division.

During the year eighty-four promotional competitions were concluded. It has been difficult to recruit sufficient numbers of specialists in areas where demand exceeds the supply, for example, social workers, engineers, and economists.

The introduction of collective bargaining and a formal grievance procedure has added new responsibilities in the staff relations field.

Training activities continued at a level consistent with available staff resources. A three week course for Agency Superintendents was developed and has been presented in five geographic locations. The Training Officer participated in the review aspects of the Employee Evaluation Programme as this is fundamental to an orderly determination of development and training needs. Closer liaison was established with the Departmental Training Section to maximize utilization of resources and reduce overlap.

Resources and Industrial

Land Use

The Land Use program is designed to provide economic advice to Indians in regard to management of their lands. The demands from Indians for this assistance are greater than the staff specialists can meet. Efforts are being made to recruit and train staff to cope with current demands and to plan for future programs.

Rapid economic growth, particularly in urban areas, has created a scarcity for certain types of land and has resulted in increasing values. Many Indian lands have potential and Indians are becoming aware of it as a source of Band development.

In addition to increasing planning capability, the Branch is utilizing private consultants and enlisting the services of other Agencies such as Universities, Regional Planning Boards, ARDA and so forth.

During 1967-68, the economic aspects of more than 1,000 leases were reviewed and revised to achieve fairer returns to Indians from leased lands. When required, appraisals were completed to establish the basic values involved. Some 36 economic and land use studies were completed at a total cost of \$287,000 and 18 others are in progress.

Basic information on existing land uses is being compiled for the major Reserves in Canada. Concerted efforts are being made to acquire adequate staff to competently advise the Indians on the economic aspects of land management.

Agriculture

The policy of the Branch is to assist agricultural development on Indian Reserves by providing financial assistance and technical and managerial advice (much of which is obtained by enlisting the support of federal and provincial advisory services).

Indians are encouraged to take advantage of agricultural potential where economically feasible and to develop their interests in livestock production, dairy farming, grain and crop farming and in other horticulture industries.

In agricultural areas, the people are encouraged to use services and assistance available under all legislative programs pertaining to land use and resource development.

Indian farmers are also encouraged to take part in educational training, embracing modern farming techniques and farm management.

Assistance is given where required with breaking, cultivating, fencing, irrigation and draining reserve lands; in the provision of seed, fertilizer, insect and weed control chemicals, oil and gas; and in the purchase of farm machinery, repairs, construction of granaries and veterinary services.

Indians are eligible for assistance under various national programs such as the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (PFRA) to share in the benefits on the same basis as non-Indians. In the case of Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA), provision is made for the provinces to include Indian bands and lands in projects undertaken under this legislation, with the full costs met from Federal appropriation. The Branch operates a Rotating Herd Program for cattle as a means to introduce Indian farmers to the beef cattle industry. This program is particularly active in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Other financial assistance is given for agricultural activities by means of Revolving Fund Loans.

Summary of Land Use and Feasibility Studies 1967-68

Region	Number of Studies	COST			Total Cost	Complete	Incomplete
		Branch	Band	Other			
Maritime	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	9	\$ 21,600	—	1 Study	\$ 21,600	6	3
				No Charge			
Ontario	11	\$ 29,104	—	3 Studies	\$ 29,104	7	4
				No Charge			
Manitoba	7	\$ 19,266	—	—	\$ 19,266	3	4
Saskatchewan	7	\$ 20,800	—	\$ 61,575	\$ 82,375	6	1
Alberta	11	\$ 89,000	—	—*	\$ 89,000	9	2
B.C.	9	\$ 46,035	—	(25,000)	\$ 46,035	5	4
TOTALS	54	\$225,805	—	\$ 61,575	\$287,380	36	18

*One additional study was arranged and financed by the Band — cost not known.

Various irrigation projects are underway, notably at the Blood Reserve in Alberta where some 25,000 acres is being developed over a five-year period, now in its second year.

A number of major land improvement projects involving clearing, breaking and drainage are in progress and others are planned for later years. The services of ARDA have been particularly helpful in this program.

Tourist Development

Many Indian reserves occupy strategic locations or contain highly desirable sites that can be developed to meet the needs of the tourist industry in Canada. In general, these opportunities arise in areas where alternative land uses are restricted or marginal. Bands in these locations require assistance to initiate developments.

The Branch has introduced a program to assess the potential of promising sites and to assist the Indians in preparing and implementing development plans for tourist areas. In affecting developments of this kind, due consideration is given to possible complementary development of Indian Arts and Crafts.

Services of ARDA, ADA, ADB and other federal and provincial agencies are utilized to the fullest possible extent in the assessment of Indian land resources and capability. The Land Use Program will embrace all reserves in Canada where economic potential is foreseen, with studies being conducted as requested by the Band Councils.

A major requirement of the Land Use Program involves taking inventory of all Indian lands in their present use.

During 1967-68, 42 tourist enterprises were assisted by the Branch and provided 1,773 man days of employment to Indians. It should also be noted that 137 tourist enterprises are owned and operated by Indians across Canada.

Forestry

Forestry operations on Indian Reserves provided an important source of revenue to the Indians and the Band Funds. Timber dues to Band Funds amounted to \$694,446.62 in 1966-67.

There was a total production of 17,900 cunits and 13,023,000 f.b.m. produced by Indian logging and milling enterprises. 33 logging operations and 22 milling operations were assisted by the Branch.

Fire protection agreements continued in force in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Negotiations are underway with Quebec and Nova Scotia for forest fire protection and suppression agreements on reserve forested areas. Although there were no serious forest fires on Indian Reserve there were a total of 179 fires which burned a total area of 6,520 acres.

Reforestation on Indian Reserves was carried out in several provinces in co-operation with provincial resource personnel. 284,000 seedlings were planted in the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. The bulk of this planting was in Ontario where, 6,000 acres of Indian land has been planted since the inception of reforestation program.

The Department of Forestry and Rural Development conducted field surveys on the Whitefish Lake Reserve in Ontario. Completed forest management reports were published covering Maniwaki, Stony, Heart Lake, Rabbit Lake, Tobique and Nipissing Indian Reserves.

This Department also published a Forest Survey Record indicating the reserves where former surveys have been carried out. In addition to the surveys carried out by the Department of Forestry and Rural Development in 1967-68, 5 surveys in Alberta and 3 in British Columbia were conducted by private consultants or Branch personnel.

Petroleum

Oil and gas resources, which are developed through leasing to non-Indians under the Indian Oil and Gas Regulations, have proved a major source of revenues for Indian Bands in Alberta.

During the year activity has increased also in Saskatchewan to the point where 640,000 of the 990,000 acres available are under contract. The total area under contract in all provinces amounts to about 1,750,000 acres involving about 600 oil and gas leases and permits.

Revenue from the five provinces from Ontario westward amounted to \$4,200,572, comprised of \$1,948,416 in royalties, \$1,147,290 in bonuses, and \$1,104,866 in rentals. This represented an over-all increase of \$1,086,357 over the previous year. Other Band revenues related to oil and gas developments included surface lease rentals, easement payments and geophysical exploration revenue for damage and labour, which would amount to several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

During the year a second multimillion dollar pilot test project for enhanced recovery of heavy crude was started on Indian lands in the Saddle Lake Agency. Markets are

not yet available as no company appears to have solved the technological difficulties in producing this type of oil. In addition to the possibility of providing extremely large revenues, this type of production offers more promise of employment and involvement of the Indian people than conventional crude production.

Drilling activity in Alberta remained approximately the same as in the previous year. The new heavy crude project involves 9 producing wells, 4 steam injection wells, 3 gas supply wells, one water disposal well and a number of shallow water supply wells. These wells which average approximately 1,500 feet in depth, have not been considered in the drilling activity. Geophysical activity doubled during the year to 45 surveys, with a large part of the increase being accounted for by reconnaissance gravity surveys in Saskatchewan.

Highlights of the year on Indian Reserves include the unitization and start of production at the Jumping Pound West Gas Pool in the Stony Reserve, commencement of residue gas production at the Blood Timber Reserve, and the drilling activity at the Hay Lake 209 Reserve, where two indicated oil wells have been drilled and two wells are presently being drilled. The Fort Vermilion Agency of northern Alberta, with twelve reserves in the prolific Rainbow and Zama Lake producing areas, continued to enjoy the highest degree of activity.

Continued emphasis was placed on involving the Indians in the administration of reserve community assets particularly with respect to right-of-entry for surface leases, easements, geophysical activity, etc. Talks were given at Regional Advisory Council, Band Council and Band meetings and workshops. The attendance of Band representatives at oil and gas rights sales gives an ideal opportunity to explain administrative procedures. Attempts were also made at every opportunity to give Agency, District and Regional staff a greater comprehension of Minerals Section and industry procedures and requirements. The book, "Petroleum from Indian Lands" has been published as a source of information on the oil and gas resources.

Mining

Mining resources on Indian lands are largely undeveloped. However, during the year progress was made in providing conditions favourable for future developments, including agreements with provinces more beneficial to the Indians, and changes in policy giving Indian Band Councils greater opportunity to take part in the management of their mineral resources.

The first underground mining development on Indian reserves in recent years started on the Six Nations Reserve where gypsum production provides royalty revenue to the Band and employment to the Indians. Another reserve in Lake Huron region is being

developed for a major limestone quarry. Limestone production continues at two quarries on Caughnawaga Reserve near Montreal. Sand and gravel is mined from many reserves across Canada. Revenues to Band funds from mining amounted to more than \$250,000 for the year.

The mining industry has shown active interest during the year in the mineral potential of Indian reserves in several localities: base metals north of Lake Huron; potash in central Saskatchewan; metallic minerals in new reserves of northern Saskatchewan; sulphur in northeastern Alberta and central western Saskatchewan; base metals in southern British Columbia. Reserves in other localities have potential for development which should become a reality in the near future.

Craft Industries

Many Indian people in all parts of Canada, individually and collectively, own and manage commercial businesses handling native crafts. These include enterprises where the goods are partly or fully manufactured and craft retail outlets located on Indian reserves. The estimated annual value of craft industries operated by the Indian people is close to \$1 1/2 million. By and large these industries are started by the Indian people themselves who carry out their own production and marketing programs. However, when requested, the Indian Affairs Branch lends assistance. Such assistance may be in the form of a loan or an advance in order to stimulate or create new businesses. The Branch also operates a craft centre where raw materials are purchased in quantity and sold at cost to the Indian people. In addition the centre serves as a national promotional outlet at buyers' gift shows held in Toronto and Montreal. Art and craft items are frequently loaned to outside interests for display purposes as well.

Field officers work closely with the Indian people in planning the best types of assistance required. More than forty craft centres and outlets managed by Indian people are in operation across Canada. Programs initiated during the past year include new craft centres and training projects at Hazelton, B.C. and at La Ronge, Saskatchewan. The major portion of financing these came from the ARDA program. The province-wide craft program in Alberta now serves Indian people in 75 communities. Craft sales from this program reached \$80,000 during the year.

As a means of promoting sales of their crafts, Indian people are particularly active at fairs and exhibitions. Examples are the Atlantic Winter Fair, the Canadian National Exhibition, the Red River Exhibition, the Calgary Stampede, Edmonton's Mukluk Mardis Gras, and The Pas Trappers' Festival.

Small Business and Co-operatives

The Branch has assisted Indian people to become established in business or as entrepreneurs in a great variety of endeavours. To stimulate this development the Branch has granted Indian people an increased number of loans at rates of 5% per annum. A larger scale of technical assistance has been extended to new Indian businesses on operational and financial matters. A number of feasibility studies were carried out leading to the establishment of Band as well as individual Indian businesses. Larger business projects such as a national marketing program are receiving continuous and close attention.

Co-operatives continue to play an increasing role in the socio-economic development of the Indian people. Good results in co-operative development have been achieved in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba where there are now more than 100 co-operatives where Indian people are the majority of the members. Provincial administrations provide these co-operatives with technical assistance and supervision. The Branch has supported this development program by granting loans for capital expenditures and for working capital. The Branch has a contractual agreement with 'Le Conseil de la Coopération du Québec' and there are now 17 Indian co-operatives in the Province of Quebec.

Five co-operatives received assistance totalling \$131,000, through Branch appropriations. This was used primarily for reserve electrification. Three co-operatives, unable to obtain loans from commercial sources, received loans from the Branch in the amount of \$100,000. This was used mainly for ranching co-operatives in the foothills of Alberta.

More than 70 families now derive their income as full time employees of co-operatives. Co-operatives have continued to become increasingly important in assisting Indians to help themselves, particularly in the production and marketing fields, and inland fisherman have continued to improved their products, and thereby their income. Pulpwood marketing is also giving gainful winter employment.

The Branch sees co-operatives playing an increased role in the development of the Indian economy. Areas lacking this form of development will continually receive close attention, with a view of initiating development programs if the Indian people express such a desire.

Fisheries

During 1967-68 there were 6,441 licenced Indian commercial fishermen, who took a total of over 56,000,000 pounds of fish, valued at over \$8,900,000.

The bulk of the catch was landed by west coast fishermen, over 39,000,000 pounds, valued at \$5,880,000. The balance of the production, 17,000,000 pounds, valued at over \$3,000,000 represents inland freshwater fish production.

Both the volume and value of freshwater fish production was down in 1967-68, due to lower prices and consequently declining production from the more remote lakes, where transportation and handling costs are high.

The Indian Affairs Branch assisted over 1,700 Indian fishermen during the past year, to obtain equipment and supplies required to engage in these fishing operations, to improve the quality of their shore facilities and to improve their technical capability. The Branch also co-operated in training programs for fishermen in co-operation with the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba and conducted separate programs in Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec. The total Branch expenditure, during the year, on various fisheries programs was \$637,000, just over 7 cents for each one dollar of earned income.

Wildlife

The main element in this activity is the fur conservation program, which includes fur management programs and assistance rendered to trappers. The information provided here is for the 1966-67 trapping season as the figures for the current season are not yet available.

The 1966-67 trapping season was one of the worst in recent years and prices for wild furs declined from 5 to 35 per cent, well below the long-term average. Increased production of ranch mink is considered a major contributing factor as is competition from other furs. In excess of 9,300 Indians harvested over 90,000 pelts valued at close to \$3,000,000. This represents a decline of approximately 40 per cent in the over-all income from fur which cannot be attributed to price alone. Production tends to decline with prices, therefore, this major decrease in total income also represents decreased effort. Fortunately fur prices have recovered considerably from last season's low, with the exception of wild mink and otter, and the prospects for the 1967-68 season are greatly improved.

Total Branch expenditure for 1967-68 is expected to be just over \$500,000 which includes the maintenance of community freezers, assistance to Indians requiring game for food, marsh improvement projects, a pheasant farm, and co-operative programs in game management with provincial and other federal agencies. Approximately \$120,000 of this total was expended under Fur Conservation Agreements with the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Wild Crops

Indians have for many years harvested various wild crops such as wild rice, small fruits and berries and herbs for personal use and for sale to commercial outlets. This program is designed to assist Indians to improve their technical and managerial capabilities and to maximize the utilization of wild crops to secure the highest possible returns from the resources. However, because of the limited information available on markets, potential production and associated technology efforts in 1967-68 were centred on providing interim assistance to Indians and completing a Marketing Study. The report on this study is expected to be available for distribution to field offices by this spring.

Total Branch expenditures for this program in 1967-68 did not exceed \$15,000 and costs are expected to increase over the next five years as Indians begin to utilize the program to develop new sources of income.

Outfitting and Guiding

The purpose of this program is to assist Indian people to become established as tourist outfitters and guides, providing accommodations and services to sportsman in a wide variety of hunting and fishing activities. The program makes provision for technical and financial assistance for the establishment of camps and services and for training of Indians in catering, managerial and business activities associated with the tourist industry.

Considerable success has been achieved in this program over the past two or three years since it was established as a separate activity. During 1967-68 there were 22 Indian-owned tourist outfitting camps in operation, employing 139 Indians. These range from salmon fishing camps in the Maritimes, waterfowl hunting and sports fishing camps in central Canada to big game outfitting operations in British Columbia and Yukon.

In addition to these camps, several hundred Indians are employed as guides in the tourist industry at large, and many others, in various occupations associated with the industry. Branch expenditures for this program in 1967-68 were approximately \$36,000 and are expected to increase as Indians become more aware of the potential of tourist services as a new source of income.

Policy and Planning

This Directorate is responsible for establishing guidelines, for setting long-term objectives and goals, clarifying priorities, co-ordinating and recommending adjustments

to programs. This responsibility involves continuing consultation with Indian people and others to ensure that an opportunity is provided for their views to be expressed and considered. The Directorate also assists in assessing and planning requirements through research and surveys and analysis and evaluation of programs.

The Policy and Planning Directorate aims are to define objectives and goals, promote co-operation of all government departments as well as public and private agencies whose work relates to the Indian people; the development of legislation and to evaluate the effectiveness of policies and programs as they apply to Indians. It is also concerned with ensuring the active participation of Indians in determining their own future.

During 1967-68, a report on "Indians and the Law" was received and made available to the public. This report, prepared for the Indian Affairs Branch by the Canadian Corrections Association, was the result of a study carried out under a national committee chaired by Dr. Gilbert Monture. The study, which cost \$67,500, examines the difficulties faced by the Indian population in relation to the police, the courts, and the correction systems of Canada.

NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS BRANCH

National Parks Service

Public use of the National Parks System decreased by 3.8 per cent in the period between April 1, 1967 and January 31, 1968. The decrease, which in terms of individual visitors amounted to 418,512 persons, is not considered significant since the patterns of travel in Canada by both U.S. tourists and Canadians changed completely in 1967 as a result of the attraction of Expo '67 and the stimulus Canada's Centennial provided for different, and often unique, travel and recreation projects of a highly individualistic nature.

The decrease in visitors was most evident in Fundy, Cape Breton Highlands and Prince Edward Island National Parks, which reported that 636,866 fewer visitors had entered the three parks during the 1967 season. Use of National Parks in Western Canada remained stable, slight increases in attendance being reported by parks there. Unusually heavy use of Terra Nova National Park in Newfoundland was reported; 292,798 persons visited this park during the summer of 1967, resulting in a 63 per cent increase in attendance.

Comparative statistics of National Park attendance are presented in tabular and graphic forms on pages 108 and 109.

The number of persons who camped in the National Parks reached 1,250,699, an increase of 17.5 per cent. The average length of time spent in each campground dropped from 2 1/2 days to 2 days, reflecting the growing tendency of the camper-tourist to exploit fully the opportunities of his mobility and compress as much experience as possible within a personally allotted period of time.

A total of 1,835 new campsites was completed for public use in 1968. Major expansions were made in the capacities of Chignecto campground at Fundy National Park, Whistlers campground at Jasper National Park and Tunnel Mountain campground at Banff National Park. Although the area is not yet legally a National Park, development of the Jeremy Bay campground in the Kejimikujik Park in Nova Scotia was started and 100 campsites will be open for public use in 1968. A second campground at St. Lawrence Islands National Park, Ontario, was completed on Grenadier Island and will provide 20 additional sites for campers.

Skiing continued to be a popular and fast growing sport in the Parks during the year. The Department approved the further expansion of ski facilities at Marmot Basin in Jasper National Park, at Whitehorn-Temple in Banff National Park and at Mount Agassiz in Riding Mountain National Park. Transfer of the responsibility for ski patrols, slope grooming and ambulance service from the National Parks Service to the ski operators was completed.

Construction started on two motel developments in Jasper National Park. These developments will add 127 units of accommodation in Jasper at a cost of over \$1 million. Both developments were awarded following a public call for tenders.

Park System Planning

In co-operation with Provincial authorities preliminary reconnaissance and studies respecting new park proposals were carried out in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the Yukon. Proposals were submitted to the Governments of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia on potential National Parks and negotiations continued with the New Brunswick Government for a new National Park. A number of Federal-Provincial meetings to discuss park proposals arose as a result of the submissions made.

Wood Buffalo National Park was studied to evaluate park resources and to consider possible revision of the park boundary.

Master Planning

Fourteen preliminary master plans were completed for Banff, Jasper, Yoho, Kootenay, Glacier, Revelstoke, and Waterton Lakes, Elk Island, Prince Albert, Riding Mountain, Terra Nova, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton Highlands and St. Lawrence Islands National Parks.

Some field studies and preliminary work were carried out in Georgian Bay Islands and Wood Buffalo National Parks.

The Master Plan for Point Pelee National Park was explained and well received at a public presentation.

Research Section

Visitor-use studies were carried out in the Prairie and Mountain National Parks and recreational-use information supplied for the preparation of provisional master plans. Park-use surveys were carried out in Prince Albert, Riding Mountain, and Elk

Island National Parks. In Banff and Yoho, studies of the use of trails in wilderness areas were completed.

The Canadian Outdoor Recreation Demand Study started during the year. A resource economist was engaged as a consultant to outline the studies that would be required and to show how they could be integrated. Following his report, the first two studies, both based on household surveys, were started by consultant firms on contract to the National and Historic Parks Branch. The demand study will include householder surveys, compilation of a complete inventory of park and recreation facilities, and user surveys at a wide range of park and recreation areas, and will employ a variety of analysis procedures.

Liaison and Co-ordination

Close liaison was maintained with the U.S. National Park Service, Department of the Interior, on national park planning and operations. A joint Canada-U.S. Committee on National Parks was organized and held its first two meetings. Officers of the Branch presented papers and represented the department at a number of international and national conferences dealing with parks and outdoor recreation resources, including the Federal-Provincial Parks Conference.

National Parks policies and their relation to the development of outdoor recreation resources in general received continuing study. There is a growing necessity for closer liaison, consultation and co-operation with other federal agencies such as A.R.D.A., with provincial parks authorities, and with the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers and its Secretariat.

Town Planning

Objectives of the town and regional planning program are to prepare and keep up-to-date long-range development plans for each of the five park townsites (Banff, Jasper, Waskesiu, Wasagaming and Waterton Lakes) as well as for the new Visitor Services Centres which will be developed at selected locations along arterial routes throughout the Parks. Each of these comprehensive plans is to be followed by zoning regulations and other controls intended to make the best and most efficient use of land for the enjoyment of the visiting public. Up-to-date comprehensive zoning regulations were being prepared for Waterton, Waskesiu, and Wasagaming townsites.

Preliminary long-range plans were completed for the townsites of Banff, Jasper, and Waskesiu (Prince Albert National Park) and detailed studies on the implementation of these plans were started. Similar long-range plans for the townsites of Waterton in

Waterton Lakes National Park and Wasagaming in Riding Mountain National Park were at the preparatory stage.

Resource Management

A detailed study on the re-organization of the National Park Warden Service was carried out. The re-organization, which will begin in 1968, will result in the park wardens accepting more responsibility for resource management, search and rescue, public relations and park protection than has been possible previously. Training in the objectives of the re-organization was given during a conference of Chief Park Wardens at Carleton Place, March 4-7, 1968.

To enable buffalo ranching to be started in Canada two groups of buffalo, each comprising 25 head, were taken from the herd at Elk Island National Park. One herd was sold on a tender basis to Clearbrook Farms, Ormstown, Quebec, and the other turned over the Blackfoot Indian band at Gleichen, Alberta. Both herds will be used to build up a commercial buffalo ranching operation.

So that buffalo meat could be served as a typically Canadian dish during the Centennial year, the National Parks Service arranged for supply of 46,755 pounds of meat through a Calgary freezing plant to caterers at Expo 67. Additional small quantities of buffalo meat were allocated to groups and organizations sponsoring Centennial banquets. The meat was made available for public consumption from the herd reduction program at Wood Buffalo National Park.

The woodland caribou were re-introduced in Cape Breton Highlands National Park in March, 1968. A small herd of caribou was captured in Laurentides Park, Quebec, with the assistance of the Quebec Department of Tourism, Fish and Game, and transported by aircraft and truck to the National Park. Objective of the caribou transfer was to restore part of the original environment of Cape Breton Island.

Interpretation

The museum in Prince Albert National Park was completely renovated and new exhibits installed. The displays emphasize the significance of boreal forest in the world and Canada and explain the geology and natural features of the park. After its opening in June, about 15,000 persons visited the museum.

Fourteen park naturalists and 23 seasonal naturalists presented interpretive programs in 12 National Parks to an estimated 598,000 visitors, an increase of 19 per cent from the 1966 season.

Engineering and Architectural Division

The initial re-organization of this division was completed and a successful recruiting campaign carried out to fill the total of 65 new positions allotted to the Division's Ottawa establishment. Special recruiting campaigns for landscape architects were carried out in New York City and San Francisco.

Resident engineers were withdrawn from all parks during the year and concentrated at the Regional Directors' offices at Calgary, Cornwall and Halifax. Park maintenance officers were appointed to perform the maintenance functions formerly carried out by engineers. Because of their extensive operations, Banff and Jasper National Parks continued to retain resident engineers on their staffs.

Grading of the 49.3-mile-long section of the Yellowhead Highway which is within Jasper National Park was completed and construction of a new highway bridge over the Athabasca River at Mile 11 began. Construction of the 28-mile-long road to Maligne Lake in Jasper National Park continued with grading, base course, cold mix surfacing and structures completed over 18 miles in 1967.

The 2.7-mile-long access road to Mount Whitehorn in Banff National Park was graded and gravelled and the 3.7-mile-long section of the David Thompson Highway which is in Banff National Park graded and covered with the initial course of asphalt. Grading and graveling of the seven-mile-long access road to Kejimikujik National Park, Nova Scotia, was completed.

Construction of an eight-mile-long entrance road to Waskesiu townsite in Prince Albert National Park began in 1967. The contracts for the construction of this road are administered by the Saskatchewan Department of Highways on behalf of the National and Historic Parks Branch and the federal Department of Public Works.

The reconstruction of the hot pool of the Aquacourt at Kootenay National Park was being carried out under a \$218,700 contract awarded to Inspiration Limited of Calgary.

Road construction contracts continued to be awarded and supervised by the federal Department of Public Works on behalf of the National and Historic Parks Branch.

A restoration Engineering Section, formed to provide specialized engineering advice and assistance to historic restoration and reconstruction works, was developed during the year.

Branch Personnel Adviser's Division

The Personnel Division attained full strength during the year, making it possible for a personnel administrator to specialize in the needs of each major occupational group. An active recruiting program was carried out to encourage applications for new and vacant positions. A staff training officer was appointed and completed a survey of training needs which is being used to prepare a comprehensive training program.

The division administered the National Parks Service scholarships which in 1967 were awarded to Richard P. McCutcheon and Frederick M. Helleiner, both of the University of Western Ontario, and Kamil J. Apt of the University of British Columbia. Later in the year the division circulated information to all Canadian universities to encourage applications for the six \$2,000 scholarships in park management, planning, and administration that are being offered in 1968.

Lands

Three leasehold and 22 freehold properties were acquired, 124 leases assigned and 90 new leases issued.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VISITORS TO THE NATIONAL PARKS FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1967 TO JANUARY 31, 1968

National Parks	1967-68	1966-67	Increase or Decrease	%
Banff	1,846,196	1,838,438	+ 7,758	+ .42
Cape Breton Highlands	810,651	851,653	- 41,002	- 4.81
Elk Island	218,962	198,598	+ 20,364	+ 10.25
Fundy	518,249	753,310	- 235,061	- 31.20
Georgian Bay Islands	12,566	10,438	+ 2,128	+ 20.38
Glacier	845,920	868,840	- 22,920	- 2.63
Jasper	620,513	572,054	+ 48,459	+ 8.47
Kootenay	663,295	684,559	- 21,264	- 3.10
Mount Revelstoke	849,405	823,731	+ 25,674	+ 3.11
Point Pelee	684,627	688,849	- 4,222	- .61
Prince Albert	156,864	146,624	+ 10,240	+ 6.98
Prince Edward Island	769,970	1,130,773	- 360,803	- 31.90
Riding Mountain	696,700	700,670	- 3,970	- .56
St. Lawrence Islands	149,580	122,304	+ 27,276	+ 22.30
Terra Nova	292,798	179,647	+ 113,151	+ 62.98
Waterton Lakes	503,729	487,589	+ 16,140	+ 3.31
Yoho	813,109	813,569	- 460	- .05
Total	10,453,134	10,871,646	- 418,512	- 3.84

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CAMPERS AND CAMPER DAYS
FOR THE 1966 AND 1967 SEASONS**

National Parks	1967 campers	1966 campers	Increase or decrease	%	1967 camper days	1966 camper days	Increase or decrease	%
Banff	400,934	344,839	+ 56,095	+ 16.26	508,853	554,568	- 45,715	- 8.24
Cape Breton Highlands	78,705	73,598	+ 5,107	+ 6.93	124,735	157,666	- 32,931	- 20.88
Elk Island	9,563	8,343	+ 1,220	+ 14.62	11,656	11,383	+ 273	+ 2.39
Fundy	97,531	111,164	- 13,633	- 12.26	138,546	201,851	- 63,305	- 31.36
Georgian Bay Islands	6,504	4,991	+ 1,513	+ 30.31	31,674	28,703	+ 2,971	+ 10.35
Glacier	32,751	21,774	+ 10,977	+ 50.41	33,651	25,160	+ 8,491	+ 33.74
Jasper	198,736	136,082	+ 62,654	+ 46.04	263,379	212,729	+ 50,650	+ 23.80
Kootenay	68,375	58,416	+ 9,959	+ 17.04	95,884	95,375	+ 509	+ .53
Mount Revelstoke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Point Pelee	20,373	21,361	- 988	- 4.62	65,632	74,417	- 8,785	- 11.80
Prince Albert	36,861	30,750	+ 6,111	+ 19.87	456,042	300,357	+ 155,685	+ 51.83
Prince Edward Island	61,486	50,500	+ 10,986	+ 21.75	128,233	184,280	- 56,047	- 30.41
Riding Mountain	59,768	46,420	+ 13,348	+ 28.75	366,341	377,285	- 10,944	- 2.90
St. Lawrence Islands	12,713	5,572	+ 7,141	+ 128.15	18,667	12,159	+ 6,508	+ 53.52
Terra Nova	33,926	25,922	+ 8,004	+ 30.87	85,290	82,702	+ 2,588	+ 3.12
Waterton Lakes	68,974	70,906	- 1,932	- 2.72	101,503	121,702	- 20,199	- 16.59
Yoho	63,499	52,952	+ 10,547	+ 19.91	67,390	70,100	- 2,710	- 3.86
Total	1,250,699	1,063,590	+ 187,109	+ 17.59	2,497,476	2,510,437	- 12,961	- .51

National Historic Sites Service

Adoption of a National Historic Sites policy, an internal re-organization, and accelerated development of historic parks to serve the increasing demands of the public marked the 1967 activities of the National Historic Sites Service.

A written statement of policy, incorporating the objectives of the Service and the responsibilities of the federal government toward the preservation and interpretation of historic sites, was presented to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, recommended by it and approved by the Minister. The statement was tabled by the Minister in the House of Commons on March 4, 1968.

The former Canadian Historic Sites Division was renamed the National Historic Sites Service and re-organized into two divisions, Operations and Research. J.H. Rick was appointed Chief of Research and P.B. Lesaux Chief of Operations. The new organization is directed by P.H. Bennett, Assistant Director (Historic Sites) and Secretary, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

Public use of the National Historic Parks increased 31 per cent between April 1, 1967, and January 31, 1968. A total of 2,440,291 visitors to the 26 parks and major sites was reported, with major increases in attendance being noted at Fort Rodd Hill on Vancouver Island, the Halifax Citadel, and Signal Hill on St. John's, Newfoundland. A complete summary of visitor statistics appears on page 115.

A second National Historic Park in Newfoundland was established at Castle Hill, Placentia, the site of a British fortress built in 1702 as well as an earlier French fort. Priority was given to the initial development of the park so it could be opened to the public in June, 1968.

Construction of a \$363,000 visitor service centre at Signal Hill National Historic Park was completed in 1967 and interior displays were being installed and utility lines being laid in readiness for a formal opening in June, 1968.

A third historic park in Newfoundland was being planned around the lighthouse at Cape Spear which was established in 1836. Initial development will provide for public use of the lighthouse area in 1968.

The authentically reconstructed flagship of Jacques Cartier's, La Grande Hermine, was temporarily transferred to the management of the Expo Corporation and was berthed in Dolphin Lake. More than 200,000 Expo visitors boarded the ship, which was operated as a public attraction by an Expo concessionaire. When Expo closed, the ship was kept at its berth for the winter.

The partial reconstruction of the Fortress of Louisbourg moved ahead rapidly in 1967, the seventh year of the reconstruction program. The exterior of the principal building, the 360-foot long Chateau-St-Louis, was completed and about one quarter of its interior finished. The interior revetment wall of the King's Bastion was rebuilt and three casemates on its right flank reconstructed. The exterior of the Magasin General (King's Stores) and the curtain wall between the King's Bastion and Dauphin Demi-Bastion were also rebuilt.

Archaeological excavations were made on the site of the Dauphin Gate, the quay, and portions of three blocks where once stood buildings of the town and homes of its citizens.

The working force numbered 165 at the peak period in August; 45 of the employees were students engaged in archaeological research.

"Bellevue" House in Kingston, restored as it was when Sir John A. Macdonald lived there in 1848-49, was opened to the public on May 24th and later visited by Her Majesty the Queen. Another home associated with a Father of Confederation, the "Ardgowan" house of Charlottetown, P.E.I., was acquired. Preliminary work was undertaken to restore it as a memorial to William Henry Pope, Provincial Secretary of P.E.I. at the time and one of the Island's Fathers of Confederation.

Agreements were reached on the acquisition, restoration and preservation of five buildings of historic value as a result of their architecture and/or their association with important Canadians. The Black-Binney house at Halifax and the Matheson house at Perth, Ontario, were restored by local organizations under cost-sharing agreements with the federal government and opened to the public during the summer. The local organizations accepted the responsibility for operation and maintenance. Similar agreements were reached with local associations on the restoration, preservation, and operation as historic sites of the MacRae house at Guelph, Ontario, and the Emily Carr and Craigflower Manor houses at Victoria.

The restoration of the St. Andrew's Blockhouse and Battery at St. Andrews, N.B., was completed and the formal opening ceremony was graced by the presence of Her Majesty the Queen Mother.

The fur loft and the southwest bastion of Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park were restored and most of the structure of the "Big House" completed. Archaeological research in the park was carried out for the Service by the University of Manitoba. Development is being carried out in a phased program which is aimed toward improving the National Historic Park so it can serve as one of the focal points for the celebration of the tricentennial of the founding of the Hudson's Bay

Company and the centennial of the Province of Manitoba, both of which will be observed in 1970.

To carry out a recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board that the historically important fur trading post of York Factory, Manitoba, preserved as a national historic site, the Department has reached an agreement in principle with the Hudson's Bay Company for the transfer of York Factory to Federal ownership. The remaining buildings of the post were examined thoroughly by the Department's engineers and Indian caretakers assigned to protect the buildings. The Service will begin in 1968 a program to protect the buildings from further deterioration.

Considerable attention was directed toward planning the expansion of the National Historic Park system to achieve a proper geographic and thematic balance.

Examples of future additions that will aid in reaching that objective are the Motherwell Homestead at Abernethy, Saskatchewan, and the Point Clark Lighthouse on Clark Point near Kincardine, Ontario. The Motherwell Homestead offers a splendid opportunity to preserve a typical prairie farm home dating from 1897 and at the same time to portray the contributions Hon. W. R. Motherwell made to the founding of the Saskatchewan farm movement as first president of the Territorial Grain Growers Association. The lighthouse property, transferred from the administration of the Department of Transport to the National Historic Sites Service in May, 1967, will provide an opportunity for the public to recognize the rich history of the lighthouses along the shores of the Great Lakes.

A noteworthy demonstration of the international co-operation that can be achieved in the development of historic sites in North America was the participation of National Historic Sites Service officers in the joint planning with the U.S. National Park Service of a park at St. Croix Island, sometimes known as Dochet's Island, on the St. Croix River, the border between New Brunswick and Maine. Although now U.S. territory, the island is part of the mainstream of Canadian history for it is the site of the brief attempt to colonize Acadia made by the Sieur De Monts and Champlain in 1604-05.

A comprehensive long-range plan to develop an integrated complex of historic parks from the fortifications of Halifax is in the final stages of preparation. The plan includes the Halifax Citadel, the Prince of Wales Martello Tower, some of the fortifications in Point Pleasant Park, York Redoubt, Fort Charlotte on George Island, and McNab Island. Discussions took place with the Ontario Government to interpret the War of 1812 as effectively as possible through historic sites in the Niagara Peninsula area.

The Department's interest in the historical and architectural values of the Rideau Canal was represented by its membership on the Canada Ontario Rideau Canal Study Committee.

Preliminary discussions on the establishment of a National Historic Park in Alberta were carried out with representatives of the Alberta Government. Progress was made toward the establishment of a National Historic Park at Friendly Cove on Nootka Sound in British Columbia. This is a very important historic site in that it commemorates three significant themes, coastal Indian history and culture, the only Spanish settlement on the B.C. coast (in the late 18th century) and the early exploration of the N.W. Pacific coast by Captain Cook and Captain Vancouver.

Extensive archaeological research was carried out at Fort Beausejour National Historic Park. A large French casemate dating from possibly 1752 and the Prince Frederick Bastion were completely excavated. As part of the continuing program of underwater archaeology, a British gunboat from the War of 1812 was raised from the St. Lawrence River near Mallorytown Landing and given preservative treatment. An underwater survey was made of the waters of Chaleur Bay, N.B., to determine what sunken vessels and historic artifacts were present.

National Historic Site plaques were unveiled at Calgary to Senator Patrick Burns; at Alix, Alberta, to Mary Irene Parlby, a leader in the Alberta movement to establish the rights of women; at Yellowknife, N.W.T., to the bush pilots of Canada; and in the restored St. Lawrence Hall at Toronto, a building commemorated for its national architectural and historical importance. The program of replacing old plaques with plaques of a new and more distinctive design continued.

During the year, a new program of commemorating certain eminent Canadians by unique monuments designed and produced by leading Canadian artists was started. Among the locations selected for these monuments were: Sherbrooke, P.Q., to Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt; Montmagny, P.Q., to Sir Etienne Pascal Taché; at Sarnia, Ontario, Alexander Mackenzie, second Prime Minister of Canada; Vancouver to Captain George Vancouver; and Arnes, Manitoba, to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, famed Arctic explorer.

Initial steps were taken in a program to preserve and suitably mark the graves of the Fathers of Confederation.

Collection of material for the National Architectural Inventory, which is being directed by the National Historic Sites Service, continued. A comparative study of 200 buildings representing the pre-1880 style of suburban villas was made for the information of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada held meetings in British Columbia and in Whitehorse and Dawson City, Yukon Territory, on June 24-28 and at Ottawa October 23-24. At its meetings the Board declared 18 buildings in Dawson City and four other structures in other parts of Canada of national historical importance. Among those recommended for commemoration are the lock system of the Rideau Canal in Fort Temiscamingue, Ontario, and Fort La Tour at Saint John, N.B.

Dr. Robert Tait McKenzie of Almonte, Ontario, Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia during the Northwest Rebellion, N.W.M.P. Commissioner James M. Walsh, Sir William Logan, and Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King were designated as Eminent Canadians by the Board. The Battle at the Long Sault in 1660 and the efforts made at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Kingston to establish a government of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were accepted as being of national historical importance.

Meetings of the Board's Indian Tribes and Fur Trade Committee and Criteria Committee were held during the year. E.S. Russenholt of Headingley, Manitoba, was appointed to the Board on June 6th and Dr. Leslie Harris of St. John's, Newfoundland, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science at Memorial University on September 18, 1967. The complete membership of the Board is listed on pages 117 and 118.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VISITORS TO THE NATIONAL HISTORIC
PARKS AND MAJOR HISTORIC SITES
FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1967 TO JANUARY 31, 1968**

	1967-68	1966-67	Increase or Decrease	%
Alexander G. Bell Museum	107,896	121,668	- 13,772	- 11.31
Batoche Rectory	12,945	9,569	+ 3,376	+ 35.28
Bellevue House	27,830	-	+ 27,830	-
Carleton Martello Tower	44,443	41,782	+ 2,661	+ 6.36
Fort Amherst	33,117	26,051	+ 7,066	+ 27.12
Fort Anne	68,609	74,542	- 5,933	- 7.95
Fort Battleford	42,085	42,541	- 456	- 1.07
Fort Beauséjour	58,252	52,882	+ 5,370	+ 10.15
Fort Chambly	118,781	132,700	- 13,919	- 10.48
Fort Langley	110,941	112,470	- 1,529	- 1.35
Fort Lennox	39,616	29,995	+ 9,621	+ 32.07
Fortress of Louisbourg	194,653	193,127	+ 1,526	+ .79
Fort Malden	62,903	59,413	+ 3,490	+ 5.87
Fort Rodd Hill	67,990	46,012	+ 21,978	+ 47.76
Fort Wellington	76,799	60,495	+ 16,304	+ 26.95
Grand Pre	54,890	73,163	- 18,273	- 24.97
Halifax Citadel	521,929	236,434	+ 285,495	+ 120.75
Lower Fort Garry	132,620	107,080	+ 25,540	+ 23.85
Palace Grand Theatre	-	9,599	- 9,599	-
Port Royal Habitation	39,402	46,371	- 6,969	- 15.02
Prince of Wales Fort	242	526	- 284	- 53.99
Pr. of Wales Martello Tower	17,779	-	+ 17,779	-
S.S. Keno	9,033	3,250	+ 5,783	+ 177.93
Signal Hill	573,482	359,846	+ 213,636	+ 59.36
Sir. W. Laurier's House	8,902	7,424	+ 1,478	+ 19.90
Woodside	15,152	13,419	+ 1,733	+ 12.91
National and Historic Sites Total	2,440,291	1,860,359	+ 579,932	+ 31.17
SUMMARY OF TOTALS				
National Parks	10,453,134	10,871,646	- 418,512	- 3.84
National Historic Sites	2,440,291	1,860,359	+ 579,932	+ 31.17
GRAND TOTAL	12,893,425	12,732,005	+ 160,420	+ 1.26

LIST OF MEMBERS
HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA

1. Allan R. Turner, Esq., M.A., – *Chairman*
Saskatchewan Archives Board,
University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
2. W. Kaye Lamb, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Dominion Archivist,
Public Archives of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.
3. Professor Donald G. Creighton, C.C., M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Department of History,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.
4. Professeur Marcel Trudel, D. ès L.,
Directeur, Département d'Histoire,
Université d'Ottawa,
5, rue Dollard,
Lucerne (Aylmer-est), P.Q.
5. James J. Talman, Esq., C.D., M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., F.R.S.C.,
Chief Librarian,
Lawson Memorial Library,
University of Western Ontario,
London, Ontario.
6. M. Jean-Jacques Lefebvre, B.L., M.S.R.C.,
Archiviste en chef,
Palais de Justice,
Cour Supérieure,
Montréal, P.Q.
7. Reverend Francis W.P. Bolger, S.T.L., Ph.D.,
Department of History,
St. Dunstan's University,
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

8. E. S. Russenholt, Esq.,
Headingley, Manitoba.
 9. Leslie Harris, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science,
Memorial University of Newfoundland,
St. John's, Newfoundland.
 10. James K. Nesbitt, Esq.,
Press Gallery,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, British Columbia.
 11. George MacBeath, Esq., B.A., D. de l'U. (Paris)
Historical Resources Administrator,
Province of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.
 12. Lewis H. Thomas, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.,
Chairman,
Department of History,
University of Alberta.
Edmonton, Alberta.
- Secretary — Peter H. Bennett, Esq.,
National and Historic Parks Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

Introduction

The Canadian Wildlife Service, formerly a Division of the Department, was made a Branch in 1966. It originated as a small agency created in 1917 to implement the provisions of the Migratory Birds Treaty, signed by Canada with the United States in 1916. The Treaty makes the Service the primary regulatory agency for the management of migratory birds. In practice, hunting regulations for migratory birds are set in consultation with the provincial wildlife agencies. The Service also carries out research on wildlife in the National Parks and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and provides management advice. Otherwise the provinces are responsible for wildlife within their boundaries. However, there is a growing federal role in areas such as pollution and disease, which cross provincial boundaries and require co-ordinated measures.

The activities of the Service may conveniently be broken down into the following areas:

1. Administration and support services, including support for university training in wildlife biology through scholarships and directed research grants.
2. Migratory Birds — research on and management of migratory birds as defined under the Migratory Birds Convention Act.
3. Wildlife Research — research on wildlife, particularly big game and fur-bearing mammals, and the provision of information and recommendations to the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, Northern Administration Branch, Indian Affairs Branch, and the National and Historic Parks Branch.
4. Pesticides — research to determine the effects of chemical biocides on wildlife.
5. Pathology — research to determine the occurrence and significance of wildlife disease and parasites.
6. Limnology — research in support of fisheries management in the National Parks.

7. Information — dissemination of wildlife information to the public.
8. Interpretation — the development and operation of centres to interpret wildlife and wildlife conservation to the public.

Migratory birds

1. Land acquisition

About 70 per cent of North America's most hunted species of migratory birds nest and raise their young in the potholes of the three prairie provinces. These potholes are threatened by cyclical natural drought and by competing land uses, such as drainage for agriculture or settlement, which would result in their permanent loss. A major concern of the Service in recent years has been to develop ways to preserve wetland habitat by paying landowners who would agree to reserve their land for the production of migratory birds.

In 1967-68 a 10-year program to preserve wetlands by agreements with landowners became operational after a 4-year pilot program. Landowners who agree not to drain, burn, or fill their wetlands receive an annual payment of 6 per cent of the value of the land at the time of signing. Payments are based on the area of the wetlands and the value of the surrounding land. The agreements may be cancelled by either side on 60 days notice. It is expected that many of them will be renewed at the end of 10 years.

In 1967-68 agreements were concluded with about 3,700 landowners for 27,000 acres of wetlands, and payments will total \$1,420,000 over the 10-year period.

Early in 1968 a 5-year agreement was signed between the Department and the Lower Kootenay Indian Band Council near Creston, British Columbia, to preserve 3,300 acres of wetlands on the reserve. The wetlands are important to migratory birds on the Pacific Flyway. Annual payments to the Band will be about \$50,000. In addition, the Band will set a fee for visitors who wish to hunt on the reserve. Members of the Band will be employed in waterfowl management projects including water level control.

During 1967-68, 18,853 acres of wetlands in Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec were purchased outright, at an average price of \$63 an acre. Expropriation was used where necessary to secure clear title. The primary use of the areas is for stop-over during migration, but breeding areas will be improved through management to increase their productivity.

2. Birds and aircraft

The Canadian Wildlife Service, together with the Department of Transport, the Department of National Defence, and commercial air lines, is represented on the National Research Council's Associate Committee on Bird Hazards to Aircraft, and through it co-operates with 15 other nations working on this problem.

During 1967-68 studies conducted in France with the co-operation of the Service technique de la navigation aerienne have indicated that local movements of birds between feeding and roosting areas may pose as serious a hazard as major migrations of large birds. A similar problem is now being studied at Vancouver.

Through its capability of providing information on birds not available to visual observation, radar is providing new understanding of bird movements. The technique of time-lapse photography of plan-position indicator radar is proving to be an ideal way to study bird migrations. Interestingly, biologists have been able to prove to initially sceptical radar operators that so-called "angels" on their screens were in fact birds.

Detailed photographic records of radar screens made in 1965, 1966, and 1967 are being reviewed, and the data are being correlated with weather data from similar and adjacent locations. It is now believed that weather conditions trigger major migration flights by birds sufficiently large to be hazard to aircraft. To develop an effective technique of forecasting, it may be necessary to correlate weather at the birds' departure point with weather in areas upstream in the weather-flow pattern. The aim is to forecast serious bird hazards as accurately as we now forecast a comparable hazard, thunderstorms.

Modification of habitat at airports to make them less desirable to birds is continuing. Indicative of results is the fact that repair costs for bird damage to Air Canada aircraft have declined, although the number of aircraft and flights have increased. While the number of strikes is increasing, a higher proportion of the strikes involve small birds, which cause damage that is less expensive to repair.

3. Substitutes for lead shot

Expended lead shot on the bottom of ponds and streams is mistaken for grit or food and is eaten by ducks. Lead poisoning causes paralysis and the birds starve to death. It is estimated that 6 per cent of the population of some species is lost in this way. This may amount to 750,000 birds a year — the equivalent of the take by all hunters in the Province of Ontario. Experiments are underway to develop a suitable substitute. The ideal shot will be non-toxic and drop off sharply in velocity after about 50 yards to reduce crippling loss.

Ornithology

The Migratory Bird Population Section of the Canadian Wildlife Service is responsible for co-ordinating research programs concerned with factors influencing numbers of birds; this includes studies of both birds and their habitat. A second function is the annual assembly of data from surveys and the translation of those data into Regulations which govern the conditions under which persons may hunt migratory birds. The Section is also concerned with the efficiency of the surveys designed to measure the size of the autumn flights of birds and the numbers taken by hunters.

An increasing amount of attention is being given to rare and endangered species of birds. The number of whooping cranes has not substantially increased, despite protection. Mortality has been found to be highest among yearling cranes.

Based on research findings that survival of newly hatched young was lowest in wet years, it was decided that in June 1967 one egg would be removed from each of six nests in this species' nesting area in Wood Buffalo National Park. Usually one of the two eggs laid in each nest survives. Observations confirmed that in each case the parents returned to the nest to incubate the egg which remained. In November a record 47 wild birds returned to their winter breeding ground in the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, Texas.

The removed eggs were taken to the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Maryland. Two have died but four are doing well. It is planned to continue the program in wet years, and thus build up a captive flock whose progeny can be released to bolster the wild population. Without such assistance it is doubtful that the whooping crane can survive.

Another rare but less well-known bird is the Ipswich sparrow, which breeds only on Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia. Studies indicate that there are at least 1,000 of these birds, rather than the 300 previously estimated.

In 1967 a study was completed of the breeding biology of three species of geese nesting in the Anderson Delta, Northwest Territories. Studies of other arctic-nesting geese, Ross' goose and lesser snow goose, were shifted from Arlone Lake to Karrak Lake. The latter is a newly discovered colony of Ross' goose. Intensive studies of lesser snow geese and small races of Canada geese were continued in the McConnell River area south of Eskimo Point. A study was continued of predation by parasitic jaegers in the same goose colony.

A biological assessment began of geese nesting on the Great Plains of the Koukdjuak, on the Foxe Basin coast of Baffin Island. This is the first study since 1928.

Investigations of gannets at Bonaventure Island and puffins in Witless Bay, Newfoundland, were initiated. Field studies of snipe were continued in eastern Canada. A monograph on bufflehead is well advanced.

On the prairies, studies were in progress on the behaviour of shoveler ducks, the feeding and nutrition of waterfowl, factors affecting reproductive success in waterfowl, the limnology and hydrology of potholes. Increased attention was given to ecological assessments of large river deltas involved in hydro projects. Investigations were started of populations of Canada geese and white-fronted geese important to prairie hunters.

Biometrics

Biometricians are concerned with the quantitative aspects of biology. Mathematical statistics are particularly important to their work. At the operational level, the Section provides liaison between wildlife researchers and those who operate centralized computer facilities. The functions and responsibilities of the Section are threefold.

1. Canada migratory game bird hunting permit and associated surveys

Improved surveys to estimate the annual harvest of waterfowl in Canada were recommended by the International Migratory Bird Committee. Continental management of waterfowl depends on our knowledge of the latest fluctuations in bird populations. Surveys of various kinds are carried out to obtain that knowledge.

The Canada migratory game bird hunting permit was instituted in 1966 to provide a statistical universe of waterfowl hunters. The permit is sold by post offices for \$2 and must be purchased by all hunters of migratory game birds except Indians and Eskimos and persons hunting in the Northwest Territories. Over 385,000 persons purchased permits during the 1966-67 season. Results to date indicate sales in 1967-68 were as large or perhaps slightly larger. Records of each sale are provided by the Post Office, and that information is transferred to magnetic tape.

A waterfowl harvest survey was conducted in 1967 to provide information on the size and distribution of the harvest. Samples of names and addresses of hunters were drawn from sales records and questionnaires were sent out. Results will be recorded and analysed as a part of the computer system which is used for the permit program.

An experimental survey designed to determine the proportion of various species in the harvest was carried out in the Maritime Provinces in 1966. It was expanded to provide Canada-wide coverage in 1967. A sample of hunters was asked to contribute a wing from each duck and the tail feathers of each goose shot. Using those parts,

biologists identify the species, age, and sex of the bird. During 1967, the only action taken by the Biometrics Section in this survey was to provide a sample of names and addresses from the records of purchasers of the Canada migratory game bird hunting permit. During the year, however, the survey was redesigned and adapted to a computer system for automatic processing of the results. The Biometrics Section will assume responsibility for the analysis of results when the 1968 survey is completed.

2. The Canadian Banding Office

The use of numbered metal leg bands for marking wild birds is a time-honoured technique for studying the movements and harvest of migratory birds. Canada and the United States co-operate in the maintenance of a single record system.

The percentage of bands recovered indicates the size of the year's kill. The locations of the recoveries indicate migration routes and major harvesting areas. Coupled with the results of waterfowl population surveys on the wintering grounds and on the breeding range the following spring, results may indicate a need for reduced seasons or bag limits in specific sectors, or, perhaps show the possibility for an increased harvest in some areas.

Over the years, the master file of records has been maintained by the United States Office. This was reasonable since about 90 per cent of the banding records originate in that country. In 1967 a modern computer was installed in the Bird Banding Laboratory of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

From that computer, the Canadian Office will receive continental records on magnetic tape. We have Canadian computer facilities available to us and can now look forward to a greatly improved facility for servicing the needs of Canadian scientists, both within and without the Wildlife Service.

In 1967 the Canadian Banding Office became a part of the Biometrics Section so that it could benefit from the services of mathematical statisticians and modern computer technology, and to prepare for the expanded role of the Canadian Wildlife Service in studying and managing Canada's waterfowl resources.

3. Advisory services — biometrics

The Section provides advisory services to biologists of the Branch and arranges for projects requiring experimental designs, survey designs, data retrieval systems, and statistical analyses of various kinds.

Services provided during 1967 were seriously limited by the difficulty encountered in recruiting qualified personnel. However, one position for a senior biometrician was filled early in 1968.

Mammalogy

1. Barren-ground caribou

An extremely grave decline occurred in the population of barren-ground caribou from about 2 to 3 million in 1900 to 670,000 in 1948-49 and only about 280,000 in 1955-56. The main reasons for the decline were excessive human hunting; destruction of forested winter range by fire; and, in some years, poor calf survival due to severe weather on the calving grounds.

Various conservation measures were instituted and a range-wide survey in 1967 showed that there are now about 350,000 caribou, and there is evidence of a slight continuing annual increase.

A group of five biologists is now making an intensive study of the Manitoba-Keewatin herds. Their studies include population dynamics, range carrying-capacity, movements, development of aerial survey techniques, and all other parameters necessary to develop a sound management program for the use of caribou.

Caribou may be hunted by Indians, Eskimos, and other holders of a general hunting and trapping licence. Conservation education — particularly on eliminating wasteful use of the meat — is being stressed in the main areas where caribou are still being utilized.

Fifty-one caribou were transferred by air from Coats Island to Southampton Island, both in northern Hudson Bay. Caribou disappeared from Southampton Island in the early 1950's. The transplanted herd is believed to be doing well.

The study of the basic nutritional requirements and other physiological characteristics of barren-ground caribou was continued in co-operation with the University of British Columbia.

2. Bison

Anthrax in bison was first discovered in 1962 in the Hook Lake area east of Slave River and about 60 miles north of Fort Smith. Travel into the area was prohibited, the bison hunting season was cancelled, and 287 carcasses were limed and buried. The disease reappeared in 1963 (280 deaths) and 1964 (400 deaths), and the same

measures were taken. In 1965 and 1966 over 8,000 bison were vaccinated against anthrax, and no bison deaths positively attributable to anthrax were found.

In 1967, there was no vaccination program but the area where anthrax had occurred was kept under surveillance. In August the disease was discovered in the Lake One-Sweetgrass area and 118 bison died. Also in 1967, anthrax was diagnosed in cattle near Fort Vermilion, Alberta. It is believed to be unrelated to the outbreak in bison. A vaccination program aimed at minimizing diseases such as tuberculosis, brucellosis, and anthrax in bison in Wood Buffalo National Park will be started in 1968.

To preserve the near-extinct wood buffalo sub-species living in the remote northwest section of Wood Buffalo National Park, 23 specimens were captured and transferred to Elk Island National Park in 1965 to establish a nucleus herd of healthy animals. In 1967, that herd had increased to 35 animals. Another 18 animals established in the Fort Providence area in 1963 increased to a herd of 42 by 1967.

3. Reindeer

Preliminary studies of the range in the Reindeer Preserve were undertaken in 1966 as the initial phase of an intensive study to determine the value of the range to reindeer and the numbers of those animals that can be supported efficiently. This project has been interrupted, but is expected to continue in 1968 or 1969.

4. Wolves

The study of the ecology of wolves on barren-ground caribou range was continued into 1967, and a completion report of the entire study is being prepared.

A preliminary assessment of the feasibility of conducting a study of Baffin Island wolf ecology was undertaken northeast of Wordie Bay in 1965, and a more intensive study began in 1966 under contract with the University of Toronto. This work is continuing, with student involvement. Limited caribou studies have begun on the Island, also under contract with the University of Toronto.

5. Polar bears

Polar bear research was continued, and trapping and marking techniques were successfully applied. Some progress was made in co-ordinating this study with those being carried out by Ontario, Manitoba, and Quebec. Initial studies on radio-tracking were begun in the Churchill area, and marking has continued. To conserve this resource, an annual quota of 383 was established by the Northwest Territories Council.

6. Grizzly bears

A study of the ecology of grizzly bears in the Yukon Territory was continued in the Kluane Game Sanctuary, and additional biological data were obtained from bears killed by sportsmen elsewhere in the Yukon.

7. Fur-bearers

Studies of muskrat, beaver, and mink ecology were continued on the experimental trapping area in the Mackenzie Delta. Carcasses from marten trapped in the Anderson River area were collected for reproductive and other biological information. A study on the food and energy relationships in beaver in the area is nearing completion.

8. Mountain sheep

Preliminary studies were begun on a game survey in the Mackenzie Mountains, Northwest Territories. A research program on the life history of Dall sheep in the area was also begun.

In co-operation with the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, the Service is studying Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, which have been suffering from malnutrition and parasitic and bacteriological infection.

9. Forest mammal studies

Following an agreement with the Department of Forestry, the Service is undertaking studies, in Alberta and the Maritimes, on the influence of small mammals and ungulates on forest regeneration.

Pesticides

Pesticides usually affect wildlife in one or more of three ways: the actual habitat is altered; or wildlife is quickly poisoned; or long-lived insecticides accumulate in food chains and poison animals a long time afterwards.

The assessment continued of the effects on birds of the spruce-budworm spray program in New Brunswick, and a Canadian Wildlife Service biologist took over primary responsibility from the contractor who had developed the assessment program. Attention concentrated on organophosphate DDT replacements (especially Sumithion) that are preferable to DDT because they break down promptly and do not become long-term environmental contaminants.

The Service is continuing its co-operation with the Departments of Forestry and Fisheries in their search for a spruce-budworm insecticide that will do no important damage to other resources, such as fisheries and wildlife. The present prospect for accomplishing this is much more promising than it was a few years ago. One of the novel aspects of the 1967 program was our collecting of rainwater samples at a ring of sites surrounding the aerial spraying operation to measure contamination outside the treated area.

Following the 1966 finding of pesticide residues in peregrine falcons and their prey along the Thelon River, Northwest Territories, further collections were made there in 1967, and also to the east, in the Ungava Bay and Hudson Strait area. Other people have made similar collections in the Yukon and in Alaska in the last two years, so that we will soon have some idea of pesticide residues in peregrines and their avian food right across the northern part of the continent.

Because of the way pesticide residues accumulate at the apexes of food pyramids, a pesticide biologist has started a long-term study on the effects of pesticides on raptorial birds on the prairies. He started in 1967 by arranging a wide-spread collection of raptor eggs for residue analysis.

A contractor continued his Ph.D. study on the effects of the field use of the pesticide endrin on field mouse reproduction in Saskatchewan. The work will be completed in 1968. Another contractor continued her study on mortality factors in Great Lakes gulls, one of the factors being DDT poisoning. Contractors in New Brunswick continued experimentally determining lethal doses of new DDT replacements to birds and started a promising study of sapsucker breeding biology in order to judge this species' usefulness as an indicator of sublethal effects of forest spraying.

A study of parasites of gannets on Bonaventure Island, Gaspé, was expanded to include the taking of samples for pesticide-residue analysis. Early results show substantial amounts of DDT residues in these birds which feed exclusively on marine fish, and for the most part on fish species used for human food, pointing to the ability of pesticide residues to move in an uncontrolled way from application sites to distant ecosystems.

The Canadian Wildlife Service took part in 1967 in an experimental pesticide monitoring scheme with the United States and a dozen European countries. Starlings, northern pike, marine mussels, and earthworms were sampled in a uniform fashion in areas where little or no use of pesticides was known, the object being to establish background residue levels. Organochlorine pesticide residues proved to be almost universally present in fairly small amounts in these samples, and the levels were similar for each species throughout the countries participating. A second experiment is under way for 1968.

Pathology

In addition to research relating to disease and parasites in wildlife populations and to disease control programs, the Service's Pathology Section also undertakes the laboratory examination of material submitted by Departmental field personnel and others for diagnosis and identification.

The Pathology Section also operates a technical unit for the histological preparation of animal tissues, such as teeth and gonads, collected as part of wildlife research projects by other personnel of the Canadian Wildlife Service. In veterinary matters, the Pathology Section also acts in an advisory capacity to some of the Department's agencies, and ensures liaison with veterinary agencies at provincial and federal levels.

In accordance with the National Wildlife Policy and Program initiated in 1966, the systematic assessment of the occurrence and significance of diseases and parasites in Canadian wildlife was continued. The Service's Pathology Section was also engaged in the formulation and implementation of measures for the control of diseases in bison in northwestern Canada and has, following field and laboratory studies in 1966 and 1967, put forth recommendations for the management of bighorn sheep in the Mountain National Parks.

During the summers of 1962, 1963, and 1964, anthrax outbreaks caused the death of nearly 900 bison in the Northwest Territories and the adjacent Wood Buffalo National Park. A quarantine was imposed on the area and carcasses were limed and buried to reduce the possibility of the disease spreading. Bison were herded away from the outbreak area. A preventative program, started in 1965, called for the vaccination of as many bison as possible and the continued surveillance of the areas where anthrax had occurred. In 1965 and 1966, over 4,000 bison were vaccinated each year. In both years, regular air patrols were made over the Park and the adjacent Northwest Territories. No bison deaths positively attributable to anthrax occurred in either year.

In view of the apparent absence of the disease in non-vaccinated animals in areas where it had occurred previously, mass vaccination was not undertaken in 1967, though surveillance of these areas was maintained. In August, anthrax broke out in the Lake One-Sweetgrass area of Wood Buffalo National Park. One hundred and eighteen bison carcasses or remains thereof were located and disposed of. In addition, two bison exhibiting symptoms of the disease were shot and their carcasses were also disposed of. The vaccination program will be resumed in 1968.

In addition to measures to control Anthrax, a 5-year bison management program will be initiated in 1968, with a view to the eradication or control of tuberculosis

and brucellosis, losses from drowning and other accidents, and migration of animals outside the boundaries of Wood Buffalo National Park.

In August 1967, anthrax was diagnosed in cattle southwest of Fort Vermilion, Alberta. In view of the relative proximity of that area to Wood Buffalo National Park, it was deemed advisable to ascertain whether bison had strayed there from the Park and had played a role in the occurrence of the disease in cattle. A survey failed to show evidence of recent bison movement from the Park into the area; it was also learned that farmers in that area had experienced cattle losses since the middle of May. Evidently, the outbreaks in cattle in the Fort Vermilion area and in bison in the Park were not related. Information obtained subsequently from various sources indicates that cattle deaths, possibly due to anthrax, have occurred for several years in the Fort Vermilion area, and that these were prior to confirmed outbreaks in bison in the Park.

There was no slaughter of bison at Wood Buffalo National Park in 1967. However, it is likely that slaughters will be resumed in 1968 in conjunction with the management program. Forty-three bison were slaughtered at Elk Island National Park in January 1968. The carcasses were inspected by an officer of the Health of Animals Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, and passed as wholesome.

In 1967-68, blood samples from 526 plains bison at Elk Island National Park were collected by officers of the Health of Animals Branch and tested for brucellosis at the Alberta Department of Agriculture. The reaction to the test was "suspect" in 11 cases. These 11 animals were slaughtered. Fifty-two animals were tested for tuberculosis in connection with the sale of plains bison to the general public or their transfer to Riding Mountain National Park. The reaction was negative in all cases.

The Elk Island National Park wood bison herd is made up of animals transferred from Wood Buffalo National Park in 1965. Twenty-one adult animals were tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis. The reaction to the tuberculin test was positive in one animal and negative to the tests for both diseases in the other animals.

Blood samples from 12 plains bison at Prince Albert National Park were tested for brucellosis. The test was negative in all cases.

The gathering of information and data on the health status of cervids in the National Parks and the Northwest Territories continued in 1967-68. In conjunction with wildlife management practices at Elk Island National Park, 214 moose were slaughtered in January 1968. Park Wardens and Canadian Wildlife Service personnel attended the slaughter and collected various biological data and blood samples. Whenever possible, they also recorded the presence of parasites in the lungs and the liver of the animals.

Cysts of the hydatid worm *Echinococcus granulosus*, which in its adult stage occurs in canids, were uncommon. The decreased prevalence of hydatid cysts (which can also develop in humans) is probably largely attributable to improved procedures for disposing of contaminated lungs. Two hundred and five blood samples were tested for brucellosis at the Alberta Department of Agricultural Veterinary Laboratory; all samples were negative. The moose carcasses were also inspected for wholesomeness by an officer of the Health of Animals Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture. The absence of significant postmortem findings indicates that the overall health status of these animals was good.

In connection with the 2-year study initiated in April 1966 of barren-ground caribou herds in the District of Keewatin and northern Manitoba, blood samples and parasitological and pathological material were collected for laboratory examination. That work will continue during the next fiscal year. So far, 165 blood samples have been tested for brucellosis, and a positive reaction obtained in two cases. Parasitological and pathological material from 212 animals has been examined and findings recorded. Hydatidosis is prevalent in barren-ground caribou. Similar material from a small number of moose and caribou taken in the Mackenzie Mountains yielded comparable findings.

Studies of parasites of carnivores in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, with emphasis on grizzly bear, wolverine, wolf, foxes, and lynx were continued. A similar study of the bobcat in Nova Scotia was initiated in 1967 in collaboration with that Province's Department of Lands and Forests.

The disease control program against canine distemper, infectious canine hepatitis, and rabies initiated in 1961 was continued in 1967-68. A total of 2,120 doses of the combined canine distemper and infectious canine hepatitis vaccine was shipped to settlements in arctic Quebec. The Health of Animals Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, supplied an equal number of doses of the rabies vaccine. Officers of our Department's Northern Administration Branch were responsible for distribution of the vaccines and vaccination of the dogs. There were no disease outbreaks in 1967-68 in the localities where mass vaccination of dogs had been carried out.

The first stage of a parasitological investigation of beaver taken in the Mackenzie District, the western National Parks, and in various localities in Nova Scotia was completed in 1967. Nearly 800 beaver have been examined, and parasitic species and load recorded. The data will be treated statistically to assess the significance of parasitic worms in that species.

The collection and examination of viscera of muskrat taken in the Mackenzie River Delta and in Wood Buffalo National Park are continuing. This material is

being examined to assess the significance of parasitism in that species, especially as it relates to fluctuations in muskrat populations, as well as their general health status.

Studies of the parasites of fish at Terra Nova National Park, of mergansers in the Maritime Provinces, and of gannets on Bonaventure Island, Quebec, are continuing. The bacteriological examination of gannet faeces failed to reveal the presence of *Salmonella* organisms or evidence of any other significant faecal-borne infections. Sixty-two gannet sera examined at the Ontario Veterinary College failed to reveal any evidence of viral infections.

In the summer of 1967, Ontario Veterinary College scientists under contract with the Canadian Wildlife Service conducted a serological study for evidence of viral infections in waterfowl at Delta, Manitoba. Blood samples were taken from 498 mallards and ten other waterfowl, captive and free-flying. The results of tests indicate that eight mallards, both captive and wild, had at some time been exposed to Newcastle disease virus. This finding confirms reports of the infection occurring in a variety of wild birds. It also raises some questions, particularly as to the importance of Newcastle virus infection in migratory waterfowl and their role in the dissemination of the virus.

Limnology

I Mountain National Parks

Most of the investigations and activities carried out in 1967 can be grouped under ten headings:

1. Caledonia Lake fish transfers: Stunted rainbow trout from the spawning run were trapped and fin-marked. Some were transferred to adjacent Marjorie Lake, a more productive environment, to determine if the growth rate would improve there. Eggs were taken from the remaining trout to reduce recruitment and they were returned to Lake Caledonia. These marked fish will form the basis for a population assessment to be made in 1968. The study will continue at least 3 years.
2. Pyramid Lake sucker removal: To test the practicability of improving the growth rate of trout species by removing sucker competition through trapping and spot-poisoning during the spawning period, a small mesh trap was operated in the main inlet streams in 1967. The trap was operated from May 19 to June 29, and a total of 2,162 fish were captured. Total weight was approximately 550 pounds. A sample of 200 fish was examined, and scale samples were taken to calculate growth rates for the sucker population. Further trapping will be carried out in 1968, as well as spot-

poisoning and qualitative sampling of the main sucker organism, the amphipods, to determine if the decrease in suckers increases food abundance. Growth of trout species will also be followed over the next 3 years.

3. Creel census, Patricia Lake: Patricia Lake was poisoned in September 1966 to remove undesirable species. In 1967 it was restocked with fingerling, yearling, and 2-year-old rainbow and eastern brook trout identified by fin-clipping. A total creel census was attempted in 1967. Some 3,961 marked fish were caught by anglers from an initial stocking of 9,440 2-year-old rainbow and brook trout and 30,000 yearlings. Larger catches from the planting of yearlings are expected in 1968 and 1969.

The analysis revealed that 26.6 per cent of boat anglers successfully caught fish while only 17.6 per cent of shore anglers succeeded. Fifty-eight per cent of anglers caught no fish.

The creel census program will be continued in 1968 to follow angler success and to determine trout mortality from natural causes.

4. Beauvert Lake – survival of stocked trout: Since Beauvert Lake was poisoned in 1964 it has been stocked at different times of the year with different sizes of trout identified by clipped fins. In 1967, 179 eastern brook trout were recovered by gill netting. All were 2-year-old fish from three different stockings.

It was determined from the percentage of each stocking recovered that to obtain equal survival for each age group represented in the sample, we would need to stock 10,000 spring fingerlings, or 5,000 autumn fingerlings or 1,000 75-week-old fish. The figures apply to eastern brook trout only. This study is to be continued.

5. Agnes Lake – splake trout investigations: to study various aspects of the genetics and development of a naturally reproducing hybrid trout population, a total of 212 fish was caught in 1967. Of those, blood samples were analysed for lactate dehydrogenase genotype on 173 fish, caecae counts were made on 77 fish, and egg counts were made on 18 females. Skeletal and head bones were preserved for counting, and colour photographs were taken of each fish examined. Length, weight, and scale samples were taken for growth determinations. Thirty-nine of the fish were tagged and released in Lake Minnewanka. Liver specimens were collected for enzyme analysis but were lost when an air shipment was delayed and the specimens thawed.

Ten experimental crosses were made between various genotypes of splake and eastern brook trout and the eggs hatched at Duthill hatchery. The resulting fry are to be analysed to determine if results of the various crosses are predictable.

Development of enzymes in eyed eggs is also being followed through a comparison of frozen splake eggs with preserved specimens taken at the same time to determine the embryo stages at which the enzymes become active. This study will not be concluded until 1968.

6. Lake Minnewanka — bottom fauna studies: To assess the changes in productivity of Lake Minnewanka since it became a reservoir to supply water to the Calgary Power Company hydro-electric plant, several investigators have made collections of bottom fauna from the Lake. As part of this continuing study, 144 samples of the lake bottom were taken with a 6-inch dredge and 45 samples with a 9-inch dredge. The former will be used to compare bottom fauna production from various areas of the Lake, while the latter will be used to compare production in 1967 with that recorded for past years. In connection with the project, 658 fish specimens of six species were examined and data collected for growth studies, and 377 stomach samples were taken from lake trout to study food habits. When laboratory facilities become available a detailed study of these samples and specimens will be carried out.

7. Poisoning operations: Two lakes were rehabilitated with rotenone powder in 1967. Celestine Lake in Jasper National Park was treated September 26, to remove an overwhelming lake chub population that was holding back trout production. Johnston Lake in Banff National Park was treated October 11 to eliminate a large population of suckers which was crowding out the trout species there. Both operations were successful and those lakes can be expected to show greatly increased sport fish production when restocked in 1968.

8. *Mysis relicta* operations: In 1967 a total of 315,000 opossum shrimp (*Mysis relicta*) were collected and distributed as follows:

<u>Park</u>	<u>Lake</u>	<u>Number Stocked</u>
Waterton Lakes	Cameron	75,000
Banff	Minnewanka	150,000
Banff	Agnes	30,000
Yoho	Emerald	60,000

The purpose of these introductions is to establish fish food organisms adapted to deep cold water.

9. Investigations of stocking success: Several Banff lakes were investigated to determine the success of trout introductions made in recent years. The lake trout stocked in Bow Lake are not faring too well because of heavy parasite infections in the abdominal cavity. Smith Lake eastern brook trout are competing successfully with the cutthroat trout stocked many years ago and growing more rapidly but to no

large size. Pippit Lake rainbow are up to 12 inches long in 2 years. Turquoise Lake splake have reached weights up to 3 pounds and are now reproducing naturally under lake trout spawning conditions. Temple Lake has a good population of both rainbow and eastern brook trout up to 2 pounds, but fishing pressure has increased to the point where the limited natural reproduction should be supported with hatchery stocking. There has been no survival of stocked fish in Fagan Lake.

10. Fish hatchery operations: The hatchery operations again were highly successful. The Maligne River Trout Hatchery stocked 27,359 2-year-olds, 317,145 yearlings, 770,725 fingerlings and 50,000 advanced fry during the year. As compared with 1966, that is a reduction of 8.3 per cent in fingerlings, but an increase of 9.1 per cent in yearlings and 426.1 per cent in 2-year-olds.

At Prince Albert and Riding Mountain National Parks, 7,350,000 walleye advanced fry and 744,000 northern pike eyed eggs were stocked from eggs collected in Prince Albert National Park. Other egg collections were made at Riding Mountain National Park where 250,000 splake trout and 450,000 lake trout eggs were collected; at Waterton Lakes National Park where 125,000 eastern brook trout were collected; and at Banff National Park where 390,000 eastern brook trout were taken. In addition, about 100,000 eggs were obtained in Jasper National Park from Trefoil Lake and from brood stock. Total value of eggs collected would amount to about \$3,350 as a conservative estimate, depending on fertilization success. Trout eggs were also purchased. About 1,470,000 eastern brook trout eggs were obtained from the United States in January and December 1967, and almost one million autumn spawning rainbow trout eggs. Another 320,000 spring spawning rainbow eggs were bought in April and 150,000 eggs were collected locally at Lake Edith. Two hundred thousand cutthroat trout eggs were obtained from the British Columbia hatchery at Cranbrook. Losses of fish were high in some cases, possibly due to the DDT residues in eggs purchased. The problem is being investigated. Kidney disease also seems to cause mortality, particularly among the older fingerling and yearling trout.

It is felt the hatchery operations were successful in supplying adequate stocks of fish to maintain the stocking program at a level to provide satisfactory angling in the Parks.

II Alpine Lakes

During 1967, basic research was carried out on high lakes in the western National Parks, a poorly known region limnologically. The biological and physicochemical limnology of Snowflake Lake, Banff National Park, has been studied in detail. This is a small alpine lake (above timber limit) comparable in size, elevation, and community to lakes on which the Austrian limnology program of the International

Biological Program is centred. Teams of workers are studying similar lakes in Switzerland, Sweden, Colorado, and elsewhere.

Sampling was done throughout the year and a significant body of information has been amassed. Compilation and presentation of results of the first phase of the project are nearing the final stage.

Community diversity and successional development in Snowflake Lake are similar to those in high Austrian lakes, but there are important differences. Primary production appears higher than that in similar Austrian lakes, but total standing crop is comparable. Algae present in Snowflake Lake are very small, seldom exceeding 0.03 mm. Because of such small sizes, special problems are encountered in identification and enumeration.

Surveys of 86 small lakes in the western parks have been undertaken and zooplankton collections made. Many of these lakes are rather inaccessible, virgin alpine lakes containing simple communities often comprised of rare or unusual populations. Results from 57 of these lakes show a total of 33 different crustacean species present, a maximum of nine in any one lake, most having two to four, several having only one species, and some having none. Such lakes are irreplaceable as living museums because they contain information of value to the over-all understanding of animal distribution and plankton ecology. The survey will continue.

During 1967, investigations were continued on two larger montane lakes in conjunction with management projects where rotenone was used for the eradication of coarse fish. While the immediate effect on plankton is catastrophic, the long-term effect on plankton production in terms of biomass appears negligible. Studies of the ultimate effects on community composition are continuing.

III Prairie National Parks

Prince Albert National Park — The program of fishery investigations proceeded at an accelerated pace. Spawning runs of fish were trapped and counted in the spring at Mud Creek, Kingsmere River, and the Heart Lakes-Crean Lake channel. The runs seemed normal in number except at Mud Creek where more and larger pike occurred. Samples of pike and walleye were tagged and released at the three trapping sites. Recoveries of tagged fish by anglers during the summer indicate these populations of fish are being harvested in moderate numbers.

Walleye and pike spawn was collected and incubated artificially. Young pike were planted experimentally in several areas with some success and walleye fry were

planted in several lakes but mainly in Waskesiu Lake to improve angling for this species in future years.

An intensive creel census was taken on Waskesiu, Kingsmere, Crean, and Heart Lakes during the summer in order to determine angling success and total harvest of game fish from these waters. The results show that pike is the most abundant game fish in the lakes studied and lake trout are least abundant. Over-all angling success was good.

Limnological studies were continued on several lakes with special emphasis being placed on echo-sounding so that water depth maps may be compiled.

A study of the taxonomy and ecology of the two forms of ciscoes (a herring-like fish) occurring in Waskesiu Lake was started.

Riding Mountain National Park — Some of the walleye fry from fish culture work in Prince Albert National Park were planted in Clear Lake. During the autumn, lake trout were trapped at Bogey Creek. Extensive spawn-taking operations were conducted, including crossbreeding to produce the hybrid splake. The eggs were shipped to the Maligne River Hatchery at Jasper. Yearling and fingerling trout of three species were planted in Deep, Katherine, and Clear Lakes.

Adult lake trout were tagged and released. Recapture information from anglers in future years will be helpful in assessing the status of lake trout populations in Clear Lake. Parts of the lake were echo-sounded to provide data for compiling a depth chart of Clear Lake.

Elk Island National Park — A research team from the University of Alberta continued the study of aquatic vegetation in Astotin Lake where plants and algae are a nuisance during the summer season. Organic muck in the deeper part of Astotin Lake is being probed to determine whether it is feasible to dredge part of the lake in order to overcome the perennial problem of fish winter-kill from lack of oxygen.

Wood Buffalo National Park — no fishery investigations were undertaken during the year. Plantings of trout fingerlings were made from the Maligne River Hatchery to selected lakes in the Park. The warden staff collected a sample of trout planted in previous years to determine the success of this fish culture work.

IV Atlantic National Parks

Limnological information is very scarce in the Maritime area and virtually non-existent in Newfoundland. To improve on this situation and use the one biologist

active in the region to the best advantage, our main research effort was directed to Terra Nova National Park where the study of aquatic biology is the most urgent. In the other parks only basic background data were collected to provide a foundation for future studies when manpower will be available.

1. Primary productivity of lake waters, Terra Nova National Park

This major project is designed to measure the natural productive capacity of the Park waters and to provide a scientific basis for fish management. A pyroheliometer to measure solar radiation was installed in the Park. Carbon 14 isotope experiments commenced in August. Three lakes were sampled at nine occasions. Radioactive samples were counted in the radio isotope laboratory of Dalhousie University.

2. Limnological survey, Terra Nova National Park

Four selected lakes were sampled bi-weekly, and physical and chemical changes were followed throughout the season. Four new lakes were surveyed bringing the total to 26, which includes most of the accessible lakes. Trail construction in the Park will open up additional lakes. Sea water temperatures and salinity were measured weekly at four main stations and occasionally at other locations.

3. Game fish study, Terra Nova National Park

Experimental fish removal to test the effect of heavy exploitation on an overpopulated lake was initiated. Arctic char specimens from two lakes were sent to the Royal Ontario Museum at their request. Fish scales were collected regularly from five lakes throughout the summer. Brook trout were examined for parasites. More than 80 fish were sent away for enzyme analysis.

4. Water quality survey

Six reports on quality of lake waters in the Atlantic National Parks, including the proposed Gros Morne National Park, were completed. An additional 80 water samples were collected from the parks to follow seasonal changes and measure minor metallic elements not reported previously.

5. Distribution of zooplankton and aquatic invertebrates, Terra Nova National Park

A provisional check list of zooplankton distribution was prepared and extensive plankton collections made. The National Museum sponsored a collection of aquatic invertebrates.

6. Surface water temperature recordings

In addition to the existing stations in Fundy and Cape Breton Highlands National Parks, a permanent hydrographic station to record stream flow and water temperature was installed in Terra Nova National Park by the Water Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The construction of a similar station in Kejimikujik National Park is under way. In Prince Edward Island National Park the park wardens take daily temperature readings. The records will be used as standards in evaluating the temperature regime of the various lakes and streams in the Atlantic National Parks.

7. Atlantic salmon investigation, Fundy National Park

A study was made of the migratory behaviour of Atlantic salmon in Alma River. Salmon caught by anglers were aged. An engineering study of a fishway at the dam in Point Wolfe River is in progress.

8. Distribution of aquatic plants

A provisional check list of aquatic plants found in the Atlantic National Parks was prepared. Extensive plant collections were made in Terra Nova National Park during the summer.

Interpretation

In 1967 the Canadian Wildlife Service entered the field of interpretation. This is a form of communication between scientist and layman, traditionally much used in parks and now being used by some resource managers in both government and industry.

The Service is constructing a Wildlife Centre, on land provided by the Province of Ontario, on the shores of Wye Marsh near Midland. This centre will open in the autumn of 1968, and will feature indoor exhibits, outdoor displays, guided outdoor walks, frequent audio-visual shows, and self-guiding outdoor trails.

The purpose of the interpretation program is to involve people with the Canadian landscape so that they will identify with it, enjoy it more through understanding, and learn why it must be used with care.

Information

A profusely illustrated report on the Service's activities for the previous five years was published — *Canadian Wildlife Service '66* — and a complementary copy distributed

to each member of the Canadian Wildlife Federation. Two additional titles in the Service's scientific Report Series were published. *The breeding biology of the Ross' goose* by J.P. Ryder and *Behaviour and the regulation of numbers in blue grouse* by Dr. J.F. Bendell and P.W. Elliott. Several more reports will be published in 1968.

A teaching kit to improve hunters' identification of migratory game birds was prepared. It consists of a 16 mm. introductory film, 8 mm. continuous-loop cassettes for each species, and a teaching booklet. Better identification is essential to efficient species management and better hunting opportunity.

Eight additional one-minute public service clips in colour on wildlife species were sent to every television station in Canada. Research was started on a film about the role of wildlife in Canadian society that will be released to theatres in 35 mm. and later to television and the regular film-loan circuits in 16 mm.

A *Progress Note* leaflet series was inaugurated as a device to ensure rapid dissemination of research results.

Enquiries from the public for information on wildlife continued at a high level: 16,500 for the year (see table).

A number of field trips were made to gain first-hand knowledge of the Service's research activities.

1967 REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION ON WILDLIFE

	Eng.	French	USA	Sub Total	Referrals	Total
Jan	609	417	52	1,078	244	1,322
Feb	598	336	89	1,023	262	1,285
Mar	607	382	52	1,041	145	1,186
Apr	660	390	144	1,194	201	1,395
May	772	680	228	1,680	170	1,850
June	436	223	105	764	88	852
July	347	250	99	969	40	736
Aug	442	380	88	910	51	961
Sept	611	762	115	1,488	140	1,628
Oct	631	660	107	1,395	145	1,540
Nov	656	781	213	1,650	111	1,761
Dec	902	686	162	1,750	173	1,923
Total	7,271	5,947	1,454	14,669	1,770	16,439

PERSONNEL

The fundamental concern of Personnel is the effective management of an organization's human resources. The Personnel Adviser's Office seeks this end by advising senior management on policy decisions which affect personnel matters, and by providing functional assistance to Branch Personnel Advisers. The various divisions which constitute the Personnel Adviser's Office offer specialized assistance in all aspects of personnel administration including staffing, manpower planning and research, development and training, the classification of jobs, and the maintenance of a harmonious working relationship between the employee and management.

Staff Development and Training

Training activities increased from 57.38 man years in 1966-67 to 107.30 in the current year.

The policy was developed and procedures were outlined to enable managers to identify and cost all educational leave and external training requirements on an annual program review basis in the year ahead.

During the year, 34 employees were on educational leave for varying periods of time — from a few weeks to an academic year.

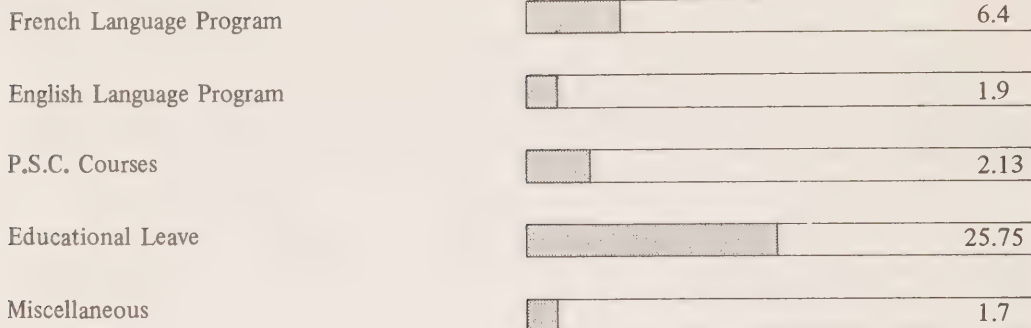
An analysis in bar-graph form on training activities has been set out on page 142.

Language Training

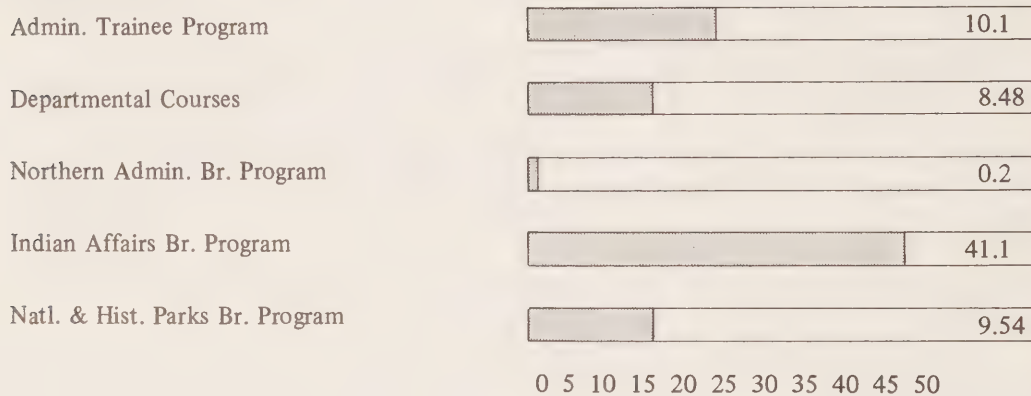
Departmental employees have continued to attend the Public Service Commission language training schools for instruction in English and French. Total attendance at the French language program was 108; this included one full year student, 14 immersion programs and 93 in part time study. Twenty two part time students attended English language programs.

MAN YEARS OF TRAINING

External Training



Internal Training



Man Years 107.30

Summary

External Training — 37.88
Internal Training — 69.42

Staff Relations

With the Public Service Staff Relations Act in force since March 13, 1967, preparations for contract negotiations have required the support services of Departmental Management. Employees of the Department will be operating under approximately 49 collective agreements, establishing terms and conditions of employment.

Managers, supervisors and confidential employees attended training seminars, conducted by the Staff Relations Section, across Canada, to familiarize them with principles of collective bargaining and union contract administration. A total of 800 officers participated.

The Department established a Grievance Procedure and Code of Discipline and improved the communication processes to keep management aware of Staff Relations developments.

The Department played a major role in the negotiations for the Education Group. Approximately 4000 primary and secondary school teachers are employed by Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The Staff Relations Section completed plans to assist management and supervision in training for interpretation and application of collective agreements. This will be a continuing program as new agreements are negotiated and in force. Effective employee – management communications are established and will continue to grow.

The Incentive Award Plan, consisting of the following programs: Suggestion Award, Merit Award, Outstanding Achievement Award and Long Service Award, continues to function with renewed activity designed to stimulate interest and increase effectiveness. The plan's aim is to recognize employees whose achievements or ideas, resulting from exceptionally high level of performance or devotion to duty, have made a contribution to improve economy and operations in the Department or the Public Service as a whole.

Accident control

During the 1967-68 fiscal year, emphasis was again placed on the Department's accident control activities. Policy directives relating to safety inspections of property, equipment and operations were introduced and safety inspections conducted by the Safety Programmes Officer.

First line supervisory training in Accident Control was continued with seminars in Vancouver, Banff, Jasper, Fundy National Parks and at Louisbourg Fortress, N.S. Eight seminars were conducted for 180 first line supervisors. In addition, orientation seminars in the Department's Accident Control Programme were conducted at Frobisher Bay Baffin Island.

Provincial Accident Prevention Associations were utilized in a supporting role and a number of 1 day conferences were attended by supervisors from various Branches throughout Canada.

Winter ski and avalanche rescue schools were also conducted throughout the Western region.

Six Gold Cap Awards with certificates were presented to employees of the Department who, through wearing hard hats, saved themselves from serious or fatal head injuries.

Classification and Pay

In the fiscal year 1967-68, Classification and Pay continued the conversion of positions in the Operational Category and proceeded with the conversion of positions in the Technical and Scientific and Professional Categories.

Three Orientation Courses were held to familiarize managers in the use and application of Classification Standards. One hundred personnel participated in these Courses. A number of classification trainees were tutored and appraised by this Department.

Along with the Conversion Program, a total of 1308 new positions and reclassification actions were processed.

Manpower Planning and Staffing

This section, launched in April 1967, assesses the quantity and quality of the Department's available human resources and forecasts future human resource needs to complement the Department's future organizational structure and planned objectives.

To further this goal, a major change was made during the year in the automated Personnel Data System: the Master Establishment and Master Employee files were merged into one system, thus allowing more flexibility. From the Master Establishment file, eleven monthly reports are now produced concerning positions, staff and vacancies. The Master Employee file is the source of fifteen reports available to management containing information used for Manpower Planning and to aid line managers in decision-making. As the Department's Manpower Inventory Record is developed, it will be used progressively for the preliminary determination of the qualifications of employees to fill vacancies, thus speeding up the selection process.

The authorized establishment as of 31st March 1968 was as follows:

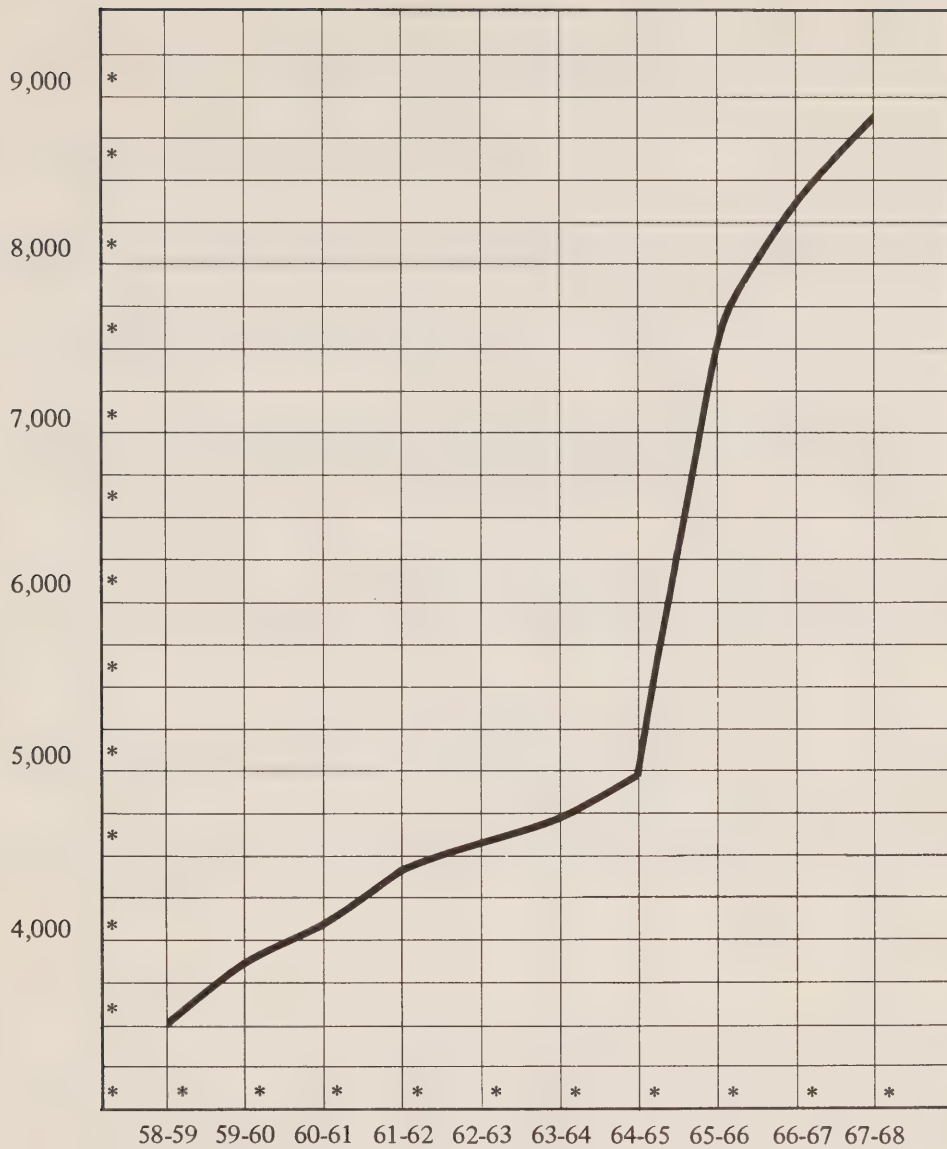
	Classified Positions		Teacher Positions		Prevailing Rate Positions		Other (Seasonal, Part Time, etc.)		
	Ottawa Field		Ottawa Field		Ottawa Field		Ottawa Field		Grand Total
Departmental Administration:	296	2							298
Resource & Economic Development Group:	75	72			10		39		196
Canadian Wildlife Service:	61	110					2		173
National & Historic Parks:	254	756			422	2	1,629		3,063
Indian Affairs:	375	1,324	2	1,597	37	2	17		3,354
Northern Administration:	368	481	17	440	1	478	6	17	1,808
TOTALS:	1,429	2,745	19	2,037	1	947	10	1,704	8,892

The grand total of 8,892 positions represents an increase of 543, due mainly to expansion of services to the Indian and Eskimo population. During the year there were 1,169 appointments to the classified staff and 591 separations. The Department conducted 72 promotional competitions and the Public Service Commission held 103 competitions on behalf of the Department. The Department has started making use of the Employee Evaluation Program as a basis for promotion, and of the Commission's continuous recruitment programs filling its vacancies. The graph on page 147 shows the growth of the Department from March 31 1967 to March 31 1968.

In the fall of 1967, the first contingent of Territorial Employees moved to Yellowknife, the new capital of the Northwest Territories. They were accompanied by nine federal public servants who had been granted leave of absence from the Department to serve the Territorial Government in its formative years. During the year, policies and procedures were developed to handle the placement of staff who would become surplus as the phased transfer of administration of programs and services from the Federal to the Territorial Government takes place.

Procedures involved in the maintenance of the Department's Employee Evaluation Program were kept under review and guidance, and a start made on integrating probationary procedures with this Program.

Growth of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (1958-1968)



3,300 positions added by advent of Indian Affairs Branch in 1966.
The above figures represent authorized establishment as at March 31
of each fiscal year.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Office of the Financial and Management Adviser

Progress continued in applying improved management techniques. A statistical unit was formed and establishment of a cost analysis group was approved.

Program Analysis and Management Accounting

This group continued to analyse, evaluate and review departmental programs and to develop management accounting and financial control systems and procedures. It also provided accounting services for the central advisory group.

A complete financial management reporting system was instituted, providing monthly financial information to enable managers to assess their performance against approved plans.

Improvements in the presentation and analysis of the 5-year plan and the main estimates provided more meaningful information.

The group also provided an advisory service in financial planning and administration to functional managers.

Management Services

Management Services, in its role of providing a specialist advisory service, undertook some 18 management improvement studies. It also helped implement some of the recommendations from these and previous studies. The result was savings in 1967-68 of \$750,000 or about 20% of the \$3.8 million potential savings identified and planned for over the next four to five years, in addition to other benefits.

A manpower utilization study program was organized to cover all activities of the Department. The study began in January 1968 and will take two years to complete. When finished, it will have assessed the tasks of some 8,000 departmental employees. Recommendations will be implemented during the study and savings should be about \$4.5 million annually. The recommendations will provide criteria for determining manpower requirements and will develop appropriate control systems.

The forms management unit introduced many cost-saving improvements. This program of forms management will be accelerated. The development of effective paperwork management systems was also started. These will not only reduce the cost of handling paper but will improve the retention, retrieval, distribution and disposal of records.

Manpower Budgeting

Manpower Budgeting made further progress in its work on establishment management. The Treasury Board has delegated increasing authority for the management of manpower resources and this authority was passed to branch directors and responsibility centre managers with the approval of a new policy respecting establishment management. Establishment records are now being maintained on the same basis as financial expenditures and a manpower savings inventory was introduced to record manpower savings and increased productivity.

Work began on a departmental policy for casual employment.

Computer Information Systems

Formed in 1966, the group spent the first few months of the new fiscal year rounding out its programming capability by recruiting additional programmers. It is now up to strength and performing as a fully constituted computer unit.

To handle the increased volume of work, the group organized a keypunching and keyverifying service with five units in full-time operation and a sixth expected in the near future.

The group has co-operated in feasibility studies and systems design resulting in the implementation of many applications. About 4,000 questionnaires for the Northwest Territories Manpower Survey were processed to provide 40 statistical reports. The migratory bird permit system was run again with an automatic distribution of game regulations to all previous hunters, and a computer sampling of 40,000 questionnaires was provided to produce the reports required for the Harvest Survey. A model to select the best transportation routes in the north was prepared and work on an econometric model for the Yukon was started. The personnel data system and the manpower utilization system were integrated to form one comprehensive personnel information system. The next step in this system is the computer scanning of staff to fill vacancies. Indian Affairs registry records were converted for computer processing.

Materiel and Supply

The decentralized supply offices developed into fully operating units. A commodity cost comparison reporting system was established to permit decisions as to whether a commodity should be procured centrally or locally. Major reductions in the administrative cost of purchasing were achieved by substituting a simpler purchase document for purchases of \$25 and less.

Guidelines were prepared on standard methods of stores recording for equipment, controllable and projects materiel. Guidance was also issued on the management of stock inventory, the handling of shipments and preparation of loss and damage claims, and the write-off and disposal of material.

A catalogue of departmental stationery and office supplies was issued and a departmental catalogue of all common-use stores was begun.

Research was done on the development of a materiel management reporting system. The aim of such a system is to determine procurement, warehousing and distribution costs; to establish stock turnover; to determine productivity and to provide performance indicators and statistics.

Internal Audit

The first stage of the internal audit program saw the survey of a number of responsibility centres to determine applicability of procedures. The analysis of results was completed and the second (implementation) stage is now in progress.

Central Statistics

A statistical unit was formed in March 1968 with the appointment of a chief statistician. Initial work will be the identification of those departmental operations which will most benefit from statistical analysis.

LEGAL ADVISER

The Legal Adviser is the general counsel of the Department. He and his professional staff are called upon to advise on a wide variety of departmental activities. These relate, in the main, to Indian and Eskimo affairs, both northern territories, the national parks, the national battlefields, historic sites and monuments, and migratory birds and other wildlife. Some matters, such as those to which the Claims Regulations apply, are required by law to be referred to the Legal Adviser. Many other matters are the subject of consultation.

The Legal Adviser advised the Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Ministers and senior officers on the legal implications of departmental policy and legislation. In some cases he drafted legislation before it was discussed in detail with the Department of Justice. In matters which result in or which involve actions in the courts, the Legal Adviser is the liaison officer between this Department and the Department of Justice.

During the fiscal year 1967-68 questions relating to the liability of the Crown were a recurrent topic. Leases, contracts, permits, and licences were drafted almost daily in the Legal Adviser's office, as were submissions to the Governor in Council and the Treasury Board, orders in council, regulations and amendments to regulations. As in previous years the Legal Adviser's office was also engaged in the preparation of opinions on the interpretation of the statutes and regulations administered by this Department and the application of the common law to departmental activities.

As the commissioners of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory administer the government of the territories under instructions given them by the Governor in Council or the Minister of this Department, the Legal Adviser, during the year, was called upon for advice by the Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Ministers and the Director of the Northern Administration Branch in connection with the government of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

On behalf of both territories the Legal Adviser co-operates with the commissioners on the Uniformity of Legislation in Canada and, as in previous years, at the annual conference of the Canadian Bar Association the work of the commissioners was assessed. In 1967 this conference took place in the City of Quebec, and the Legal Adviser attended. A member of the Legal Adviser's staff took part in the Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conference.

IA
-A55

Government
Publications

ANNUAL REPORT

1968-1969



Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 1968-1969

**Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development**

Issued under the authority of the
HONOURABLE JEAN CHRÉTIEN, P.C., B.A., LL.L.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

©
Queen's Printer for Canada
Ottawa, 1970

Cat. No.: R1-1969

CONTENTS

CONSERVATION

National and Historic Parks Branch	1
Canadian Wildlife Service	15

DEVELOPMENT

Indian-Eskimo Development Branch	37
Northern Economic Development Branch	53
Northern Administration Branch	90

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Federal-Provincial Relations	112~
Indian-Eskimo Bureau	113
Education	134~

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Departmental Secretariat	142
Management	142
Legal Adviser	145
Personnel	146
Program Management Evaluation	155
Technical Services	156

CONSERVATION

NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS BRANCH

National Parks Service

Operations - The national parks system, encompassing 19 national parks across the country, contains outstanding examples of the natural landscape of Canada. The number of visitors to these parks has been increasing for many years, and the trend is expected to continue owing to population increases, real income increases, more leisure time, and improved travel facilities.

During the fiscal year, the number of visitors increased by 937,410, or 8.6 per cent, to 11,855,579. Four national parks, Prince Edward Island, Georgian Bay Islands, Jasper, and Fundy, contributed 882,000 to the increase.

Kejimikujik National Park, in southwestern Nova Scotia, which has been undergoing development since 1965, was scheduled for an official opening early in August 1969. Initial attendance figures indicated that this park will also be very popular in the years to come.

Comparative statistics of national parks attendance are presented in tabular form on page 8.

New campsites, totalling 1,855, were completed for public use for the 1969 visitor season. Major campground expansions in Banff and Jasper National Parks accounted for 1,377 out of the total number of new campsites.

Resource Management - The national parks continued their program of promoting buffalo ranching in Canada, by the sale of 165 live buffalo in the autumn of 1968. The animals became available as a result of wildlife management studies, which recommended a reduction of the herd at Elk Island National Park. Necessary reductions in the moose and elk populations in the same park were also carried out, after which meat and hides were dis-

tributed to various Indian Bands.

Woodland caribou which had been wiped out on Cape Breton Island by the early 1920's were re-introduced in Cape Breton Highlands National Park in March 1968, when 18 caribou, captured in Laurentides Provincial Park, Quebec, were set free on the highland barrens. In March 1969, another 32 caribou were transferred to the park. Several calves have been sighted and it is believed that there is now a good chance of this species re-establishing itself in this park.

In July 1968, a fire on the border of Banff and Kootenay National Parks burned an area of 6,000 acres. A long-term interpretive program has been developed, which explains to park visitors the circumstances in which the fire occurred and the sequence of events necessary for natural recovery of the area.

Infestations of forest insects and diseases occurred in several national parks. Control measures to reduce damage from a spruce budworm infestation were taken in the Chignecto Campground area of Fundy National Park. In Banff and Jasper National Parks, trees infested with dwarf mistletoe were removed.

Interpretation - Park interpretation is designed not only to increase the visitor's awareness, understanding and appreciation of the parks' environments, but to help him assess his own natural surroundings and his place in them. This is done through conducted field outings, slide-illustrated talks, films, special self-interpretive trails, on-site exhibits, and interpretation centres. In 14 of the 19 national parks, 17 permanent park naturalists and 33 seasonal naturalists served a total of 750,847 visitors, an increase of 21 per cent over the previous year.

The interpretive program in several parks included specially conducted tours for groups of school children, and this part of the program will be expanded in succeeding years.

In June, the renovated museum in Riding Mountain National Park was opened as a new interpretation centre with an entirely new presentation of exhibits and interior design. More than 34,000 people visited the park during

the 81-day period that it was open to the public.

Planning, designing and arranging for construction of a number of on-site exhibits and information interpretation exhibit trailers continued throughout the fiscal year so as to make them ready for on-site use during the 1969 summer season at Banff, Kootenay, Waterton Lakes, Elk Island, Fundy, Prince Edward Island, Kejimikujik, Cape Breton Highlands and Terra Nova National Parks.

During the year, 139 permits were issued, under strict control, for the collection of geological, botanical and zoological specimens in national parks for justified scientific purposes: this figure represents a decrease of 24 per cent compared to the previous year.

Lands - Eighty-three new leases and 10 licences of occupation were issued, and 48 leases were transferred. Five leasehold and 23 freehold properties were acquired by the Crown in accordance with the land acquisition program.

A total of 262 new motel units were constructed in Banff and Jasper National Parks.

Park System Planning - Discussions and negotiations on the subject of proposed national parks were continued with the Governments of British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Yukon. A reconnaissance of the proposed national park area near Gaspé, P.Q., and an aerial survey of the Great Slave Lake area of the Northwest Territories were carried out. A national park proposal on the latter area was presented for comment at the January 1969 session of the Northwest Territories Council.

Agreements were in the process of being consummated for the establishment of the Kouchibouguac (New Brunswick), Long Beach (British Columbia), and Gaspé (Quebec) areas as new national parks.

Master Planning - The provisional master plan program, which began in 1967, was completed. Field studies and preliminary work for the expansion of three national parks were also concluded.

Field work was conducted and planning concepts were developed for proposed national parks in Newfoundland, Québec and New Brunswick.

A program to conduct public hearings on the provisional master plans was initiated.

A wide range of studies for boundary revisions, road circulation or park facilities was conducted in most of the parks.

Townsite and Regional Planning - Attendance at national parks continued to put a heavy pressure on the main visitor service centres.

A consultant study of public demand for retail and service outlets provided valuable data for the updating of the townsite development plans for Banff and Jasper, both of which are underway.

Consultants also prepared a development plan for Wasagaming in Riding Mountain National Park, and a further plan was in the process of preparation for Waterton. In all cases, the objective is land-use efficiency within the visitor service centres.

Liaison with the provincial governments in the field of regional planning is becoming increasingly important to encourage the proper use of land adjoining national parks, and to promote the development of visitor services adjacent to the parks. A number of meetings were held during the course of the year to discuss particular problems.

Canadian Outdoor Recreation Demand Study - This joint federal-provincial project, which is being co-ordinated by the Planning Division, is an in-depth examination of the characteristics of the park visitor. Substantial progress was made in the gathering of data. Visitor studies were conducted in all parks in the Atlantic Region of the Branch, and in Point Pelee National Park.

A nationwide inventory of outdoor recreation facilities was started and is being administered through the Recreation Sector of the Canada Land Inventory (ARDA). In the data-gathering phase of a joint National Parks - Canadian Government Travel Bureau survey, some 9,600 Americans were interviewed as they returned to the United States from visits to Canada. A national household survey was conducted to gather data on Canadian parti-

cipation in the various fields of outdoor recreation. Publication of the resulting studies is under consideration.

The Department entered into a contract with a consultant to investigate and analyse the availability of leisure time to Canadians and their use of it. The emphasis in this study, which was to be completed in the summer of 1969, is on identification of the motivational factors associated with participation in park-oriented outdoor recreation.

Research - Activities of the Research Section were devoted primarily to initial work on the Canadian Outdoor Recreation Demand Study.

To provide the Branch with continuous and detailed information for operation and planning purposes, a system to monitor the use of all national park campgrounds was put into effect.

An examination of the characteristics of the visitor to national historic parks was conducted as a pilot project at Fort Malden, Ontario. The survey confirmed that the local population and organized school groups provide the majority of visitors to this site.

Liaison and Co-ordination - Like all outdoor recreation resources, national parks are affected by the demands made by an increasingly leisure-oriented society. Policies were reviewed with the object of providing more scope and flexibility in developing the parks into a comprehensive system capable of coping with these demands.

Special attention was focussed on establishing outstanding sections of shoreline as national parks since shoreline available for this purpose is becoming both scarce and expensive. To aid in the establishment of national shoreline parks, a new principle of cost-sharing in the acquisition of lands was introduced.

A continuing effort was made to improve liaison, consulting and co-ordination with other federal agencies, such as ARDA, and with provincial parks authorities. The Branch joined with Ontario in a special study of the Rideau waterway and region, and its historic and recreational resources.

The joint Canada-U. S. A. Committee on National Parks and its sub-committees met in the U. S. A. By arrangement with the U. S. National Park

Service, Department of the Interior, an exchange of planners at the working level was made. As such exchanges result in added experience and training it is expected they will become regular practice.

Branch officials participated in the annual Federal-Provincial Parks Conference; as an informal link between the Branch and the ten provincial parks administrations, the conference has become a valuable means of exchanging ideas and information. Officers of the Branch participated in a number of other conferences and university seminars concerned with parks and outdoor recreation resources.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (I. U. C. N.) was invited to hold its 1972 General Assembly in Banff National Park. General Assemblies are held every three years.

National Historic Sites Service

Operations - The interest of the public in Canada's heritage, generated by the Centennial activities of the preceding year, continued to be felt during 1968-69 fiscal year. The number of visits to national historic parks and sites increased once again over the previous year. A completed summary of visitor statistics is appended. See pages 8 and 12.

In the year 1967-68, the Service was reorganized into two Divisions, Operations, and Research. In the year under review, this reorganization came into full effect - enabling the Service to give greater attention to specific areas - in particular, the proposed levy of admission fees, the development of long-range planning, the development and issuing of policy directives specific to national historic parks and sites, and completion of the thematic study of the fur trade in the Canadian West.

At the same time, the Service entered into some entirely new ventures, arranging for the production and sale of postcards and model kits at six national historic parks. Another change instituted at the parks was a smart new uniform for the 120 university students employed as guides for four months during the height of the visitor season.

A number of major events also occurred during the 1968-69 fiscal year, including the opening of Castle Hill National Historic Park, Newfoundland's

second. Located at Placentia, the park was opened on June 19th by the Honourable Hédard Robichaud, then Minister of Fisheries. A temporary audio-visual trailer display unveiled on that occasion depicted the history of Castle Hill, with emphasis on French and British influence in Newfoundland. The remains of the fortifications were also stabilized later that summer, a task to be completed during 1969-1970. The same day as the Castle Hill ceremony, a new visitor reception centre was opened at Signal Hill National Park in St. John's. Displays at this centre told the story of "St. John's and the Sea".

At an impressive ceremony at Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park, Selkirk, Manitoba, the following month, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, as one of his first official duties as Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, accepted from the Managing Director of the Hudson's Bay Company title to York Factory on Hudson's Bay. The Department intends to preserve York Factory, one of the oldest trading posts in the Canadian North, with a view to restoring it when public access is made easier.

Another new site was added to the national historic sites system in September when the Royal Canadian Mounted Police transferred Fort Walsh, near the Cypress Hills of Saskatchewan, to the Department. Steps were taken to winterize and protect the buildings until the Branch is in a position to begin development, tentatively scheduled for 1972.

Another site of popular interest, transferred by the Province of Manitoba to the Service, is the Riel House in St. Vital, which will be used as a centre to interpret the life story of the Métis leader.

Negotiations for the transfer of several other potential parks were undertaken with provincial and municipal governments. These included discussions with the Province of Alberta for the establishment of the province's first national historic park. Proposed sites included the Cochrane Ranch, Rocky Mountain House and two of the well-known Buffalo Jumps.

Discussions were concluded with the Province of Ontario for the transfer on October 1, 1969 of Fort George, Navy Hall, the Rainbow Bridge Interpretation Centre, and the Brock Monument at Queenston Heights for

Table 1 - Comparative Attendance Figures, National Parks

National Parks	1968-69	1967-68	Increase or Decrease	Per cent
Banff	2,147,425	2,050,735	+ 96,690	+ 4.71
Cape Breton Highlands	689,973	810,651	- 120,678	- 14.88
Elk Island	277,925	232,286	+ 45,639	+ 19.64
Fundy	632,092	518,249	+ 113,843	+ 21.96
Georgian Bay Islands	24,706	14,927	+ 9,779	+ 65.51
Glacier	871,672	885,947	- 14,275	- 1.61
Jasper	834,748	652,186	+ 182,562	+ 27.99
Kejimikujik	58,751	-	+ 58,751	-
Kootenay	637,589	684,519	- 46,930	- 6.85
Mount Revelstoke	913,671	894,286	+ 19,385	+ 2.16
Point Pelee	744,113	715,046	+ 29,067	+ 4.06
Prince Albert	137,928	156,864	- 18,936	- 12.07
Prince Edward Island	1,345,799	769,970	+ 575,829	+ 74.78
Riding Mountain	759,967	731,172	+ 28,795	+ 3.93
St. Lawrence Islands	102,830	149,580	- 46,750	- 31.25
Terra Nova	247,338	292,798	- 45,460	- 15.52
Waterton Lakes	516,112	503,729	+ 12,383	+ 2.45
Yoho	912,940	855,224	+ 57,716	+ 6.74
Totals	11,855,579	10,918,169	+ 937,410	+ 8.58

development within the federal system.

Negotiations continued with the Province of Newfoundland for the development by the National Historic Sites Service of the viking site at L'Anse aux Meadows as a national historic park. In Québec City, the Mayor advised the Service that funds were at last available for the expropriation of the lands necessary to the development of Cartier-Brebeuf National Historic Park.

As a result of recommendations made by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada during the fiscal year, discussions were

initiated with some of the provinces for restoration of nationally significant structures under co-operative agreements. The federal government will provide up to 50 per cent of the cost of acquisition and preservation, and the other party agrees to maintain and operate the structure open to the public. These structures include the Chapman and Prescott Houses in Nova Scotia. In Ontario, preparations were undertaken to enter into the first agreement with the Ontario Heritage Foundation, for the preservation of the Niagara Apothecary at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Major agreements signed during the fiscal year include those with the Province of British Columbia for the preservation and operation of Fort St. James and with the Province of Newfoundland for the acquisition, preservation and operation of the St. Thomas' Rectory. Contributions towards these projects by the Department are estimated at \$225,000 and \$157,500 respectively. During the 1968-69 fiscal year, a total of some \$105,500 was paid out under various co-operative agreements.

Special projects carried out by the Service during the year included the Yukon Feasibility Study based on a 1967 Board recommendation; completion of the report on the Fur Trade in the Canadian West, which the Board has recommended be published in time for the Fur Trade Conference in 1970 (see Historical Research); and submission for approval of a development program for the Halifax Defence Complex.

Work also continued in the programs to preserve and suitably mark the graves of the Fathers of Confederation, to establish a new design for commemorative plaques, and to replace the current ones.

Substantial progress was made in the restoration of Big House at Lower Fort Garry, while at the Fortress of Louisbourg the Governor's Wing of the Château St-Louis neared completion for a proposed September 1969 opening.

National Historic Sites plaques were unveiled at Sarnia, Ontario, commemorating Canada's second Prime Minister, the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie; at Trinity, Newfoundland, dedicated to the Reverend John Clinch who introduced the Jenner vaccine to British North America; at Orillia,

Ontario, to the humourist and novelist Stephen Leacock; at Steele Narrows, Loon Lake, Saskatchewan, the scene of the last engagement in the 1885 uprising; at Poutrincourt's Mill, Lequille, Nova Scotia, site of the first flour mill in Canada; at Guelph, Ontario, the birthplace of Colonel John McCrae, author of the memorial poem "In Flanders Fields"; and at Oil City, Waterton Lakes National Park, site of the first oil well in western Canada.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada held meetings in St. John's, Newfoundland, June 19-23 and in Ottawa November 28 and 29. Dr. Peter Waite of Dalhousie University was appointed to the Board on October 3, 1968. A complete list of Board members is set out on page 13 Archaeological Research - The Archaeological Research Section carried out the following excavation projects at national historic parks: the third and final season of major excavations at Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park, New Brunswick; a second season of archaeology at Castle Hill National Historic Park, Newfoundland; a project at the Roma Settlement, Prince Edward Island; a site survey of 17th and 18th century Acadian villages in the Chignecto Isthmus of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; a fourth season at Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park, Manitoba; a small excavation of a pottery near East Selkirk, Manitoba, which supplied Lower Fort Garry; a small salvage excavation at Fort Anne National Historic Park, Nova Scotia; and a magnetic survey on the ice of Chaleur Bay, Québec and New Brunswick, to locate ships sunk in the 1760 Battle of Restigouche. Concurrent and continuing throughout the year were artifact research and cataloguing of material from previous excavation projects carried out by the Service, including Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Park, Québec; Yuquot, British Columbia; Fort Gaspereau, New Brunswick; and material from previous seasons' work on the sites listed above. Most of the artifact research centered on ceramics, kaolin smoking-pipes, buttons, hardware and glass.

Historical Research - The Historical Research Section carried out detailed studies on the history of Gaspé during the French regime; the Martello

Tower in West Saint John; the Motherwell Homestead at Abernethy, Saskatchewan; the history of Fort Mississauga; the structural evolution of the R. C. M. P. schooner St. Roch; and an analysis of early Acadian settlements in the Grand Pré area. The most significant study completed was the 500-page Thematic Study of the Fur Trade in the Canadian West, which was done at the request of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and provides a detailed outline of significant events, trends, personalities and sites related to the trade. Shorter research projects were completed on the 6th Regiment of Foot at Lower Fort Garry; the Battle of Queenston Heights; A. G. Bell's hydrofoil experiments; and the railroad history of Rogers Pass.

Architectural Inventory - The research projects carried out by the Architectural Inventory Section reflected a growing public interest in early Canadian architecture. A record number of requests was received by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board for the preservation of old buildings, and, in response, over 70 buildings were studied and examined. Planning proceeded on the National Inventory, and further recording techniques were developed. Major reports were completed on bell-cast roof cottages and stone windmills in Quebec. Sample recordings were made in the Maritimes and Ontario to determine more precisely the criteria to be used in selecting buildings for inclusion in the nation-wide inventory.

Table 2 - Comparative Attendance Figures, National Historic Parks and
Major Historic Sites

Parks and Sites	1968-69	1967-68	Increase or Decrease	Per Cent
Alexander G. Bell Museum	137,841	108,351	+ 29,490	+ 27.21
Batoche Rectory	13,336	12,994	+ 342	+ 2.63
Battleford	43,431	42,803	+ 628	+ 1.46
Bellevue House	18,937	29,052	- 10,115	- 34.81
Carleton Martello Tower	50,836	44,443	+ 6,393	- 14.38
Castle Hill	7,965	-	+ 7,965	-
Coteau-du-Lac	15,005	-	+ 15,005	-
Fort Amherst	50,595	33,618	+ 16,977	+ 50.49
Fort Anne	78,264	68,783	+ 9,481	+ 13.78
Fort Beauséjour	70,160	59,094	+ 11,066	+ 18.72
Fort Chambly	123,874	123,046	+ 828	+ .67
Fort Langley	122,394	123,204	- 810	- .65
Fort Lennox	46,331	39,616	+ 6,715	+ 16.95
Fortress of Louisbourg	194,373	194,653	- 280	- .14
Fort Malden	73,270	68,432	+ 4,838	+ 7.06
Fort Rodd Hill	106,422	79,051	+ 27,371	+ 34.62
Fort Wellington	58,880	76,799	- 17,919	- 23.33
Grand Pré	75,669	54,975	+ 20,693	+ 37.64
Halifax Citadel	664,375	533,152	+ 131,223	+ 24.61
Lower Fort Garry	137,368	132,620	+ 4,748	+ 3.58
Port Royal Habitation	54,459	39,504	+ 14,955	+ 37.85
Prince of Wales Fort	669	242	+ 427	+ 176.44
Prince of Wales Martello Tower	20,207	17,779	+ 2,428	+ 13.65
S. S. Keno	9,523	9,033	+ 490	+ 5.42
Signal Hill	340,352	602,074	- 261,722	- 43.47
Sir W. Laurier's House	10,934	9,312	+ 1,622	+ 17.41
Woodside	15,765	16,158	- 393	- 2.43
Totals	2,541,234	2,518,788	+ 22,446	.89

Historic Sites and Monuments Board
of Canada

List of Members

Allan R. Turner, Esq., M.A., Chairman,
Provincial Archivist,
University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Professor Donald G. Creighton, C.C., M.A., D. Litt., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Department of History,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

James J. Taiman, Esq., C.D., M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt., F.R.S.C.,
Chief Librarian,
Lawson Memorial Library,
University of Western Ontario,
London, Ontario.

Reverend Francis W. P. Bolger, S.T.L., Ph.D.,
Department of History,
St. Dunstan's University,
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

E. S. Russenholt, Esq.,
Headingley,
Manitoba.

M. Jean-Jacques Lefebvre, B.L., M.S.R.C.,
Archiviste en chef,
Palais de Justice,
Cour Supérieure,
Montréal, P.Q.

Professeur Marcel Trudel, D. ès L.,
Directeur, Département d'Histoire,
Université d'Ottawa,
5, rue Dollard,
Lucerne (Aylmer-est), P.Q.

Leslie Harris, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science,
Memorial University of Newfoundland,
St. John's Newfoundland.

George MacBeath, Esq., B.A., D. de l'U. (Paris),
Historical Resources Administrator,
Province of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

James K. Nesbitt, Esq.,
Press Gallery,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, British Columbia.

Lewis H. Thomas, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.,
Department of History,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Professor Peter B. Waite, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.,
Department of History,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax. Nova Scotia.

Secretary: Peter H. Bennett, Esq.,
National and Historic Parks Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

Introduction

The Canadian Wildlife Service was set up in 1917 to implement the provisions of the Migratory Birds Treaty made between Canada and the United States in 1916. Although the service has prime responsibility for the management of migratory birds, it does consult provincial wildlife agencies when setting hunting regulations. Canadian Wildlife Service responsibilities have grown. It now does research on wildlife in the national parks, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and provides advice on wildlife management. Generally, the provinces are responsible for wildlife within their boundaries, but the federal role is growing in such areas as pollution and disease which cross provincial boundaries and require coordinated measures.

Canadian Wildlife Service activities may conveniently be broken down as follows:

Administration and Support Services

These services include support for university training in wildlife biology through scholarships and directed research grants:

Migratory birds - Research on, and management of, migratory birds as defined under the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Wildlife research - Research on wildlife, particularly big game and fur-bearing mammals and the provision of information and recommendations to the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, and to the Northern Administration, Indian Affairs, and National and Historic Parks Branches.

Pesticides - Research to determine the effects of chemical biocides on wildlife.

Pathology - Research to determine the occurrence and significance of wildlife diseases and parasites.

Limnology - Research in support of fisheries management in the national parks.

Interpretation - The development and operation of centres to interpret wildlife and wildlife conservation to the public.

Canada Land Inventory - Collection and mapping of data on capability of the land to support waterfowl and ungulates.

Information - Dissemination of wildlife information to the public.

Migratory Birds

Land Acquisition - About 70 per cent of North America's most hunted species of migratory birds nest and raise their young in the potholes of the three prairie provinces. The wetland conditions which favour the persistence of these potholes are threatened not only by cyclical natural drought, but by competing land uses, such as drainage for agriculture or settlement, which would result in the permanent loss of suitable nesting areas. A major concern of the Service in recent years has been to develop ways to preserve wetland habitat by paying landowners who agree to reserve their land for the production of migratory birds.

In 1967-68, a ten-year program to preserve wetlands by agreements with landowners became operational after a four-year pilot program. Landowners who agree not to drain, burn, or fill their wetlands receive an annual payment of 6 per cent of the value of the land at the time of signing. Payments are based on the area of the wetlands and the value of the surrounding land. The agreements may be cancelled by either side on 60 days' notice. It is expected that many of them will be renewed at the end of 10 years.

During the first year, agreements for 29,000 acres of wetlands were concluded. In 1968-69 agreements were concluded with landowners for 32,000 acres and it is expected that payments will total \$1,000,000 over the ten-year period.

Early in 1968, a five-year agreement was signed between the Department and the Lower Kootenay Indian Band Council near Creston, British Columbia, to preserve 3,300 acres of wetlands on the Reserve. The wetlands are

important to migratory birds on the Pacific Flyway. Annual payments to the Band will be about \$50,000. In addition, the Band will set a fee for visitors who wish to hunt on the Reserve. Members of the Band will be employed in waterfowl management projects including water-level control.

During 1968-69, 18,000 acres of wetlands in Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec were purchased as National Wildlife Areas. Total area now under federal ownership is 36,668 acres. The primary use of the areas is for stop-over during migration, but breeding areas will be improved through management to increase their productivity.

Birds and Aircraft - Through membership on the National Research Council's Associate Committee on Bird Hazards to Aircraft, the Canadian Wildlife Service co-operates with 33 other nations working on this problem.

During 1967-68, studies conducted in France, with the co-operation of the Service technique de la navigation aerienne, indicated that local movements of birds between feeding and roosting areas may be as hazardous as major migrations of large birds. Investigation of a similar problem in Vancouver was continued.

New understanding of bird movements, not possible by direct visual observation, is being provided by radar. The technique of time-lapse photography of plan-position indicator radar is an ideal way to study bird migrations. And biologists have been able to prove to initially sceptical radar operators that "angels" on their screens are, in fact, birds.

Detailed photographic records of radar screens made in 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969 have been reviewed, and the data correlated with weather data from similar and adjacent locations. It is believed that the departure of migration flights is triggered by certain combinations of weather conditions. For example, one of the most important of these appears to be following wind.

When more is known about the details of these combinations of weather factors it may be possible to predict bird movements

by studying weather forecasts for a given region. The aim is to improve the quality of forecasts of serious bird hazards until they are accurate as forecasts of such comparable hazards as thunderstorms.

To make airports less attractive to birds, habitat is being modified. As a result, although the number of strikes is increasing, a higher proportion involves small birds which cause less serious and expensive damage. For example, Air Canada's repair costs for bird damage have declined, although it has more aircraft and operates more flights than ever.

Substitudes for Lead-Shot - Expended lead-shot on the bottom of ponds and streams is mistaken for grit or food and is eaten by ducks. Lead-poisoning causes paralysis and the birds starve to death. It is estimated that 6 per cent of the population of some species is lost in this way. This loss may amount to 750,000 birds a year - the equivalent of the take by all hunters in the Province of Ontario. Experiments are underway to develop a suitable substitute. The ideal shot will be non-toxic and drop-off sharply in velocity after about 50 yards to reduce crippling loss.

Ornithology - The Migratory Bird Population Section of the Canadian Wildlife Service is responsible for co-ordinating research programs concerned with influencing numbers of birds; this includes studies of birds and their habitat. A second function is the annual assembly of data from surveys and the translation of these data into regulations that govern the conditions under which persons may hunt migratory birds. The Section is also concerned with the efficiency of the surveys designed to measure the size of the autumn flights of birds and the numbers taken by hunters.

Attention continues to be given to rare and endangered species of birds. The number of whooping cranes has not substantially increased, despite protection. Mortality has been found to be highest among yearling cranes.

It was found that survival of newly hatched young was lowest in wet years; therefore in June 1967 it was decided to remove one egg from each of six nests in this species' nesting area in Wood Buffalo National Park

(usually only one of the two eggs laid in each nest survives). Observations confirmed that in each case the parents returned to the nest to incubate the remaining egg. The program was continued in 1968 and 10 eggs were taken. In November 1968 a record 50 wild birds returned to their winter breeding ground in the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, Texas. Including birds in captivity the world population reached 68, the highest in this century.

In 1968, studies of Ross' geese and lesser snow geese were shifted from Arlone Lake to Karrak Lake, Northwest Territories. The latter is the site of a newly-discovered colony of Ross's goose. Intensive studies of lesser snow geese and small races of Canada geese were continued in the McConnell River area south of Eskimo Point, Northwest Territories. A study of predation by parasitic jaegers in the same goose colony was concluded.

A biological assessment of geese nesting on the Great Plains of the Koukdjuak, on the Foxe Basin coast of Baffin Island, was terminated and a final report was in the process of being written.

A study was begun of the trace elements found in the feathers of birds. It is hoped that this technique will permit tracing of birds, taken elsewhere, back to their place of origin. Such a scheme will be an important adjunct to bird banding.

Investigations of gannets at Bonaventure Island and puffins in Witless Bay, Newfoundland, were continued.

Field studies of snipe were continued in eastern Canada. A monograph on the bufflehead duck is well advanced.

On the prairies, a study of the behaviour of shoveler ducks was completed, and studies were in progress on the feeding and nutrition of waterfowl, on factors affecting reproductive success in waterfowl, and on the limnology and hydrology of potholes. Increased attention was given to ecological assessments of large river deltas involved in hydro-projects, especially the Peace-Athabaska. Investigations were started of populations of Canada geese and white-fronted geese important to prairie hunters.

The Canadian Banding Office - The use of numbered metal leg-bands for marking birds is a well-known, time-honoured technique for studying

the movements and harvest of migratory birds. Canada and the United States co-operate in the maintenance of a single record system.

The percentage of bands recovered by hunters indicates the size of the year's kill. The locations of the recoveries indicate migration routes and major harvesting areas. Coupled with the results of waterfowl population surveys on the wintering grounds and on the breeding range the following spring, results may indicate a need for reduced seasons or bag limits in specific sectors, or perhaps show the possibility for an increased harvest in some areas.

Over the years, the master file of records has been maintained by the United States Office. This was reasonable since about 90 per cent of the banding records originate in that country. In 1969 a model 360-65 IBM computer was installed in the Bird Banding Laboratory of the United States Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.

From the computer, the Canadian Office will receive continental records on magnetic tape. We have Canadian computer facilities available to us and can now look forward to a greatly improved facility for servicing the needs of Canadian scientists, both within and without the Wildlife Service.

The Canadian Banding Office became a part of the Migratory Birds Population Section late in the fiscal year and a biologist with training in computer science was added to the staff to prepare for the expanded role of the Canadian Wildlife Service in studying and managing Canada's waterfowl resources.

Biometrics - Canada migratory game bird hunting permit and associated surveys. Improved surveys to estimate the annual harvest of waterfowl in Canada were recommended by the International Migratory Bird Committee. Continental management of waterfowl depends on knowledge of the latest fluctuations in bird populations. Surveys of various kinds are carried out to gain this insight.

The Canada migratory game bird hunting permit was instituted in 1966 to provide information on the numbers of waterfowl hunters. The permit is sold by post offices for \$2.00 and, with the exception of Indians, Eskimos,

and persons hunting in the Northwest Territories, must be purchased by all hunters of migratory game birds. Over 385,000 persons purchased permits during the 1967-68 season. In the 1968-69 season, the sale of permits increased by approximately 2,500.

Results of the Waterfowl Harvest Survey of 1967 were published and the survey was put into operation again in 1968.

An experimental survey to determine the proportion of various species in the harvest was carried out in the Maritime Provinces in 1966. It was expanded to cover the whole country in 1967. A sample of hunters was asked to contribute a wing from each duck and the tail feathers of each goose shot. Using those parts, biologists identify the species, age, and sex of the bird.

The completion of a four-year program of developmental research has resulted in an organized and operating procedure for the annual collection of information on numbers of hunters of migratory game birds, and the size, location and composition of the harvest. This procedure provides Canada with management information comparable to that of our counterparts in the U.S.A. In addition, it enables Canada to play an enlarged role in the continental management of this renewable natural resource.

Advisory Services - Biometrics - The Section provides advisory services to biologists of the Branch and arranges for projects requiring experimental designs, survey designs, data retrieval systems, and statistical analyses of various kinds.

Wildlife Research - Mammalogy

Caribou - The population of barren-ground caribou declined from about two or three million in 1900, to 670,000 in 1948-49, and to 280,000 in 1955-56. The main causes for this decline were excessive hunting; burning of forested winter range; and in some years, poor calf survival due to severe weather on the calving grounds.

Various conservation measures were instituted and a 1967 survey of the range showed that there were about 350,000 caribou. There is evidence that a further increase is likely.

In March of this year, 40 woodland caribou were airlifted from Quebec to Cape Breton Highlands National Park to augment the herd of 18 animals introduced there in 1968. The caribou released last year adapted readily, and several calves were born. This year's round-up and capture took place in the Gagnon area of Québec, 150 miles northwest of Sept Iles. The animals were corralled, tranquilized, flown to Sydney, and taken by truck to the park. The National and Historic Parks Branch, the Canadian Wildlife Service, The Québec Department of Tourism, Fish and Game, and the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests, co-operated in the transfer.

A group of five biologists has been intensively studying the Manitoba-Keewatin herds, and will submit its final reports this year. Their studies include population dynamics, range-carrying capacity, movement, and development of a sound management program.

Basic nutritional needs and other requirements for growth, reproduction and lactation of barren-ground caribou and reindeer, are being studied in co-operation with the University of British Columbia.

Bison- Twenty-three specimens of the near-extinct wood buffalo were captured in the remote northwest section of Wood Buffalo National Park, and transferred to Elk Island National Park in 1965. This nucleus herd increased to 35 by 1967, and to 42 by 1968. A herd of 18 established in the Fort Providence area of the Northwest Territories in 1963 is now slightly in excess of 50.

Reindeer- In 1968, the Canadian Wildlife Service assumed responsibility for managing the reindeer herd in the Reindeer Preserve, Mackenzie Delta, Northwest Territories. Preliminary studies of the range were undertaken in 1966 to determine its value to reindeer and how many animals it could support efficiently. Studies on range carrying capacity and related research are continuing.

Wolves- The ecological study of wolves on the barren-ground caribou range was continued into 1969, and a final report was in the process of being prepared.

The feasibility of studying the ecology of wolves on Baffin Island, was

assessed in 1965 in an area northeast of Wordie Bay. In 1966, the University of Toronto began a more intensive study, under contract, and expects to complete it in 1969. The report will be submitted in the form of a doctoral dissertation.

Polar Bear- Polar bear research was continued, and trapping and marking techniques were successfully applied. Some progress was made in co-ordinating Canadian Wildlife Service research with work being done by Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec. Initial studies on radio-tracking were begun in the Churchill area, and marking was continued. Eventually, we expect to include all polar bear ranges in Canada. Polar bear research and management in Canada is now being co-ordinated through a federal-provincial administrative and technical committee.

Grizzly Bear - The ecological study of grizzly bears in the Yukon Territory was continued in the Kluane Game Sanctuary. Additional biological data were obtained from bears killed by sportsmen elsewhere in the Yukon. Preliminary radio-tracking, introduced in 1968, was expanded in 1969 with good results.

Fur-Bearers- Field studies of muskrat and mink on the experimental trapping area in the Mackenzie Delta, N.W.T., will be terminated and the data will be analysed. Carcasses from marten trapped in the Anderson River area were collected for reproduction and other biological information. A study of the food and energy relationships of beaver in the area was completed in 1968 and a report, in the form of a doctoral dissertation was presented.

Mountain Sheep- Preliminary studies were begun on a game survey in the Mackenzie Mountains, Northwest Territories. Data on the kill of Dall sheep, grizzly bear, and caribou, from hunters in game management Zones 12 and 19, are being analysed, and the population dynamics of Dall sheep is being investigated.

A study of the population dynamics of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep was progressing in four national parks - Waterton Lakes, Banff, Jasper and Yoho - where increasing sheep populations have produced range deterioration and subsequent die-offs. The research involves the age-structure, movement,

health, and food supply of various bands in the parks. Alberta and British Columbia are making related studies outside park boundaries.

Forest Mammal Studies- Following an agreement with the federal Department of Fisheries and Forestry, the Canadian Wildlife Service is studying the influence of small mammals and ungulates on forest regeneration in Alberta and the Maritimes. The research group in Fredericton is attempting to determine how mammals inter-relate with the forest they inhabit. The scientists will also investigate the ecology of the snowshoe hare as part of forest mammal studies, which will continue into 1970.

Pesticides

The Canadian Wildlife Service has been studying the effects on birds of the continuing spruce budworm spray program in New Brunswick. Attention was given to finding organophosphate DDT replacements (e.g. Sumithion) which, unlike DDT, will break down promptly and not become long-term environmental contaminants.

The Canadian Wildlife Service will continue to co-operate with the federal Department of Fisheries and Forestry in developing a spruce-budworm insecticide that will do no important damage to other resources, such as fisheries and wildlife.

In 1966, pesticides residues were found in peregrine falcons and their prey along the Thelon River, Northwest Territories. Further collections of falcon specimens were made in 1967, and in 1968, the program was extended to the Arctic coast at Bathurst Inlet.

A survey of birds of prey in the prairies, with emphasis on prairie falcons showed that in several areas DDT is responsible for reproductive failure. In the last decade this species has declined by one-third in the southern region of both Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Because organochlorine insecticides readily accumulate in aquatic systems, the Canadian Wildlife Service began to look for the presence of pesticides residues in birds (including waterfowl) in freshwater areas of the western prairies and British Columbia. This represented the prelude to a

more detailed study.

In New Brunswick, laboratory research was continued to determine lethal doses to native songbirds of pesticides replacing DDT. In addition, a field study of the effects of DDT residues on small mammals was begun.

Further collections of gannets were made on Bonaventure Island off the Gaspé coast to confirm pesticide contamination found in 1967. The study extended to a gannet colony off the east coast of Newfoundland, and to other nesting seabirds in southern Newfoundland.

In 1967, the Canadian Wildlife Service participated in an international monitoring experiment involving 14 countries. Pesticide residues were measured in areas not directly treated in order to discover trends in contamination of the biosphere as a whole. The program was repeated in 1968 and, during the one year between collections in Canada, no startling changes were recorded.

Pathology

In addition to research on diseases and parasites in wildlife, an implementation of disease control programs, the Pathology Section diagnoses and identifies material submitted by field officers and others. It also operates a unit for the histological preparation of animal tissues collected for research projects conducted by other personnel of the Canadian Wildlife Service; in veterinary matters, it advises some of the Department's agencies, and ensures liaison with provincial and federal veterinary bodies.

Anthrax vaccination of bison was resumed in Wood Buffalo National Park in 1968 and 2,312 bison were inoculated. Only one death positively attributable to anthrax was recorded in 1968, in a non-vaccinated animal, in the same general area where the disease occurred in 1967. Close surveillance of the contaminated areas and mass vaccination will be continued in 1969. A bison management program to control anthrax and eradicate or control tuberculosis and brucellosis was planned for 1969. Slaughter of bison in the park was not undertaken in 1968, but will be resumed when the bison management program is implemented.

In October 1968, tuberculosis was diagnosed in wood bison at Elk Island National Park and 15 reactors to the tuberculin test have since been slaughtered. There are now 20 adult wood bison at Elk Island National Park. In collaboration with the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture, a program was set up to eradicate the disease in these animals.

Under the herd reduction program at Elk Island National Park, 283 moose, 173 elk, and 22 white-tail deer were slaughtered and blood samples were tested for brucellosis. All of the 241 moose serum samples were negative. Of 145 elk serum samples, 142 were negative, one was positive, and two were suspicious. All of the 21 white-tail deer serum samples were negative.

Post-mortem inspection was performed by a veterinarian of the federal Department of Agriculture. Most of the animals were in good condition, but a few carcasses showed mucoid degeneration, probably reflecting their nutritive condition, and one had hydatid cysts. These specimens were unfit for use as food, and were condemned.

A study of the Kaminuriak barren-ground caribou population in northern Manitoba and the District of Keewatin, Northwest Territories, was initiated in April 1966. By March 1969, 999 animals had been examined for disease conditions and anomalies. Blood samples and pathological and parasitological material were collected for laboratory examination. Of 321 blood samples tested for brucellosis, 11 were positive. Although brucellosis does exist in the Kaminuriak barren-ground caribou population, it is not extensive enough to assess its prevalence, its significance in that particular caribou population, and its significance from a public health standpoint.

None of the sera tested for leptospirosis gave a positive reaction. There were no actinomycosis (lump jaw) lesions, and if this disease exists in the caribou population it is certainly not widespread. Actinobacillosis, recorded only once, appears to be uncommon.

The warble fly and the nostril fly are significant parasites of caribou. The adult flies greatly harass the animals during the June-September fly

season. Warble fly larvae bore into the skin and migrate to the back of the caribou where they cut breathing holes which lower the value of the hides, and sometimes make them quite useless for any purpose. Invasion of the nasal passages by the larvae of the nostril fly may impede breathing and slow the running animal. Because of the predator-prey relationship of the wolf and barren-ground caribou, the latter is an important intermediate host of tapeworms occurring in wolves in northern areas. The most important parasite of this category in the barren-ground caribou is the hydatid cyst, the larval stage of Echinococcus granulosus, which can also cause a serious condition in man. In northern areas, man is mainly infected by dogs which feed on the contaminated viscera of game animals such as the barren-ground caribou. Extensive larval contamination occasionally makes the meat unattractive to humans, and this might affect sport hunting or commercial exploitation of caribou.

There is no evidence that parasitic infections of the digestive tracts, and verminous pneumonia are a problem in barren-ground caribou. Two protozoan infections were recorded: sarcosporidiosis and besnoitiosis, of which the latter is seemingly common. The significance of sarcosporidiosis in in caribou or other species is unknown and its public health status is not well understood. In some areas, besnoitiosis causes sterility in cattle and reindeer by invading the male genitalia. However, none of the infected caribou showed debilitation, loss of condition, or diseased testicles.

Field observation and post-mortem and laboratory examinations suggest that the health of the Kaminuriak barren-ground population is generally good. However, the significance of conditions such as brucellosis, lungworm infections, and besnoitiosis should be investigated further.

A study of the diseases and parasites of caribou and Dall sheep in the Mackenzie District was initiated in 1968.

Examination of 163 reindeer slaughtered at Atkinson Point, Northwest Territories, August 1968, did not reveal any significant disease condition. The serological test for brucellosis was negative in 158 animals, but

incomplete reaction in five cases suggests that brucellosis is present in the reindeer. Since a relatively small number of the 2,700 animals in the herd were tested, it is not possible to assess the prevalence of the disease. Only one hydatid cyst was found at this slaughter - a decline from previous slaughters reflecting improved herding and management practices, and improved methods of disposal of contaminated lungs. Man can become infected by dogs harbouring the adult form of the parasite; therefore contaminated reindeer offals must be properly disposed of.

The program for control of distemper, infectious hepatitis and rabies in dogs in Arctic Quebec was continued. Thirty-one hundred doses of distemper-infectious hepatitis vaccine, and rabies vaccine were shipped to various settlements. The Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture supplied the rabies vaccine, and officers of the Northern Administration Branch distributed the vaccine and vaccinated the dogs. There were no significant outbreaks of disease where mass vaccinations had been carried out.

Investigation of parasites of wolf, wolverine, fox, lynx, and muskrat was continued in 1968. A study of parasites of the grizzly bear was completed and published. Studies of parasitism in bobcats and hares in the Maritimes, and gannets and other colonial sea birds of the Atlantic (Bonaventure Island, Québec, and Funk Island, Newfoundland) and Pacific (Queen Charlotte Islands) coasts were continuing at the end of the fiscal year.

A study of parasitic worms in birds of prey across Canada, as well as in species of sandpipers, gulls and various aquatic birds, and robins from British Columbia, was also being carried out whenever research material became available.

Limnology

Mountain National Parks - Much of the work accomplished in the fiscal year 1968-69 was in continuation of work started in 1967.

Creel census (angler's catch study) Patricia Lake: In 1968, the

season's yield was 4,074 fish. Weight was estimated at 1,948 pounds, or 11.9 pounds per acre. It took an average of almost five hours to catch each fish. Eastern brook trout made up 44.6 per cent of the season's catch and predominated in the early part of the season. Rainbow trout represented the remainder of the catch and were more plentiful after mid-July 1968. The percentage of unsuccessful anglers was 69.8.

Beauvert Lake - Of 171 trout caught by gill-netting in 1968, 60 per cent were two years old. The ratio of rainbow to eastern brook trout was 2.6:1. Twenty-two three-year-old rainbow trout came from a planting of two-year-olds made in 1967; and 75 two-year-olds came from two plantings of yearlings made in 1967. These three groups made up 80 per cent of the total recoveries.

Trout Investigations - In 1967, enzyme analyses were made of specimens obtained from crosses of splake and eastern brook trout at Agnes Lake to determine whether the results of the various crosses could be predictable. To verify results of those analyses, 38 crosses were made in 1968. As incubation progressed, samples of eggs from specified individual crosses were collected and frozen every five days, and their enzyme development examined.

Enzyme studies were made of such organs as liver, spleen, kidney, brain, and eyes from splake, lake, and eastern brook trout. Some fish from the experimental crosses are being reared to fingerlings so that the results of enzyme analyses of the organs mentioned can be verified.

Opossum Shrimp (*Mysis relicta*) Attempts to locate opossum shrimp stocked in Pyramid, Minnewanka, and Moab Lakes were unsuccessful. Stomachs of lake trout taken in Moab Lake contained no shrimp but mostly copepods and dragonfly nymphs. The presence of two amphipods in the samples indicates successful re-introduction after reclamation of the lake.

Baylucide trials, Mildred Lake, Jasper National Park: The chemical Baylucide was developed to kill snails, the intermediate hosts for fluke larvae which cause swimmer's itch. Two plots were marked out at Mildred Lake, and Baylucide was applied at the recommended rate. Results

were checked by skin divers, and cages of snails and fish were set at different depths near the lake bottom. After 48 hours the caged fish were dead, except one specimen of four located in eight feet of water. Free-swimming fish seem to have avoided the toxic areas, and were unaffected. In both plots, the snails appeared to be dead but they all reacted to a probe by withdrawing into the shell. The toxicant did affect them, but was not enough to cause death.

Fish Hatchery Operations - The Maligne River hatchery was not as successful as expected. Heavy mortalities caused the loss of 50 to 95 per cent of young fingerlings four to 20 weeks old. After 20 weeks, mortalities declined rapidly, and normal development continued without excessive loss. The cause of death is still being investigated.

In 1968, 384,000 fingerlings, 411,000 yearlings, and 21,500 two-year-olds were stocked. Some 850,000 eastern brook trout eggs were collected from Princess Lake in Jasper National Park, 203,000 from the Vermilion Lakes in Banff, and 96,000 from Buffalo Lake in Waterton. Another 108,000 eastern brook trout eggs were obtained from brood stock. One million eyed-eastern brook trout eggs and 500,000 rainbow trout eggs were purchased. Two hundred thousand rainbow trout eggs and 100,000 cutthroat trout eggs were donated by the British Columbia Fish and Wildlife Department.

Various Studies: A survey of Mildred Lake showed mud depth up to 11 feet in the lake, reducing the water depth from 23.5 feet to 12.5 feet, and causing winter stagnation (lack of sufficient oxygen) each year.

Water level at the Vermilion Lakes in Banff was maintained through repairs to the old Beaver Dam, and spawning areas for eastern brook trout were improved by adding gravel to some spring areas.

Winter kill of the fish population in the second Vermilion Lake was overcome by aerating the water during critical periods.

At Lake Edith in Jasper National Park creel census was carried out on opening day.

Surveys and fish collections were also made at 15 lakes in Banff National Park.

Alpine Lakes - Basic research projects on alpine and montane waters of the western national parks were continued. Preliminary reports have been made, but major published papers are still being prepared, or are awaiting completion of certain phases of the research, which will be continued into 1969 and 1970.

Survey of Alpine and Montane Lake Waters-In this broad inventory and distribution study, about 40 additional lakes were samples, bringing the total to approximately 130. Valuable information has been gathered on water quality and on such physical aspects as ice cover, temperature, and dissolved oxygen. Zooplankton samples were collected for distributional and community composition reports and papers.

Primary production of Alpine waters Radioisotope studies of the phytoplankton (plant organism) and its primary production in alpine waters were continued. Over 250 experimental runs have been conducted. Peak production appears to occur under the ice in spring, and studies on the nature of the phytoplankton community are made at that time.

Ecology of Freshwater Crustacean Zooplankton-Ecological relationships between certain species of zooplankton were investigated. The seasonal development and the year-to-year stability of the zooplankton community were subjects undergoing continuing study at the end of the fiscal year. Some emphasis has been on the taxonomy of zooplankton. The relationship between the presence of fish and the nature of the zooplankton community was also examined.

Effects of Rotenone on Zooplankton - To rehabilitate Patricia and Celestine Lakes in Jasper National Park rotenone was used in 1965 and 1966. Zooplankton have recovered very well from the use of rotenone in these lakes; however, their species composition, has not become stabilized. The study will be continued into 1969.

Prairie National Parks - Prince Albert National Park: Spawning runs of pike and walleye enroute to Waskesiu Lake were intercepted in Mud Creek and

Kingsmere River. Adult pike were tagged and released to study their movements, to determine to what extent they are fished, and to estimate the pike population in Waskesiu Lake. More pike entered Mud Creek than in previous years; walleye levels remained low.

In the Kingsmere River walleye runs were similar to those of previous years. One thousand adult walleye were tagged and released. Preliminary analysis of tagged fish recovered by anglers indicated that pike move extensively about Waskesiu Lake. Approximately 7,500,000 walleye eggs taken in the Kingsmere River were incubated at the Heart Lake hatchery. A fish-trapping site on the channel between Heart and Crean Lakes produced some 50,000,000 walleye and 2,000,000 pike eggs, most of which were incubated at the provincial fish hatchery in Fort Qu'Appelle. Hatching success was moderate - 10,000,000 walleye fry were produced, and most of them went to Waskesiu Lake.

Five sampling stations were established on Waskesiu Lake early in the season, and physical and chemical data and plankton samples collected. Gill net tests were made at some stations to sample the populations.

Adult lake trout were transferred from Wassegam to Crean Lake in October 1968, as they had been in 1964 and 1966. Anglers experienced good lake trout fishing during the summer. Most of the trout bore marks or tags from the earlier plantings, the first evidence of survival of a significant number of adult stock.

Adult lake trout transferred from Wassegam to Sandy Lake in 1966 and 1968 have thrived. Although they made up a large part of last season's catch, there has been a minor decline in their physical condition. It is not yet certain whether the stocked trout are reproducing.

Computer analysis for the creel census data is being developed to design new and less costly sampling procedures. The angler harvest survey will provide better clues to potential management problems.

The creel census, or angler harvest survey, indicated a higher level of fishing success in 1968. The catch of lake trout in Crean Lake has improved

notably; and, on the whole, the lakes in this area provide good angling for pike, walleye and lake trout.

Studies of ciscoes were being continued at the end of the fiscal year. There are two distinguishable kinds of cisco in Waskesiu Lake which differ greatly in growth rate. Adults of the larger kind eat less plankton than those of the smaller kind. The former tend to eat other food items and may, therefore, be a better permanent forage species for lake trout in other lakes. The two kinds, when of similar size, cannot be identified by physical characteristics, but statistical tests have been useful in pointing out differences.

Riding Mountain National Park: Although Clear Lake has been successfully stocked with lake trout over a long period of time, the catch has been sparse. The stocks, however, are a source of eggs for fish culture at the Maligne River hatchery. Natural reproduction is limited and a new spawning reef has been created in the east end of the lake to correct this.

Adult walleye transferred to Clear Lake in the 1950's have established themselves. Natural reproduction has resulted in a wide distribution of young fish, and creel census records and gill-net tests indicate an abundance of large fish. Angling recreation in the park has steadily improved in recent years.

The creel census and biological studies show good fishing for walleye and lake trout in Clear Lake, for pike in Audy Lake, and for various species in other park lakes. More people visit this park than Prince Albert National Park, but the lakes do not enjoy the same popularity for fishing.

Atlantic National Parks - Investigations begun in the previous year in Terra Nova National Park were continued, and a suitable field laboratory was established. In 1968, three lakes were intensively investigated for primary production and physical and chemical conditions. In January 1969, two lakes were added to the sample.

The age and growth of brook trout populations were studied in four lakes. The upper lethal temperature and thermal resistance of brook trout were measured in controlled laboratory experiments. The enzyme studies

on brook trout populations revealed that lactate dehydrogenase existed in different brook trout populations in many forms.

The development of the Atlantic salmon run was followed in the Upper Salmon River in Fundy National Park, and a brief survey of aquatic resources was carried out in a proposed national park area in New Brunswick.

Interpretation

This was the first full year of the interpretation program. Emphasis was placed on the completion of plans and facilities for operating the Wye Marsh Wildlife Centre at Midland, Ontario, about 90 miles northwest of Toronto. Construction delays prevented preparation and use of the building until February 1969, when staff began installing displays held in storage since May 1968.

Biological studies of the birds, plants and aquatic life in Wye Marsh were undertaken. A large plant collection was assembled.

Designs, plans, and texts were completed for interpretation leaflets, aquariums, theatre equipment, trail signs, trail designs, nature trails, marsh dredging, outdoor displays, and other requirements of Wye Marsh Wildlife Centre.

Preliminary studies for future interpretation centres were undertaken at Amherst Point Sanctuary in Nova Scotia, and Last Mountain Lake in Saskatchewan.

Canada Land Inventory - In the early 1960's, studies of regional economic disparity revealed that in parts of Canada's renewable-resource use was not efficient. Many problems of depressed rural income stemmed from attempts to farm unsuitable land, and changes in land use and population distribution were needed. Changes could be effective only if the capability of land for agriculture, forestry, recreation, and wildlife were known; therefore, the Canada Land Inventory was set up.

The wildlife capability inventory consists of two parts: one, conducted by provincial biologists, defines capability of the land to produce ungulates (big game mammals); the other, conducted by the Canadian Wildlife Service,

defines the capability of the land and adjacent water to produce waterfowl. Some 400 wildlife maps on a scale of 1:250, 000 will give data on an area, stretching from coast to coast, of approximately 1, 250, 000 square miles.

Mapping began in 1966. About 100 waterfowl and more than 35 ungulate maps have been completed. The first issues went on sale in mid-1969, and are available from Queen's Printer's bookshop at 35¢ each. It is expected that the inventory of wildlife capability will be completed during the fiscal year 1970-71, and the last maps will be published in 1971-72.

Information

Publications - Additional titles in the scientific report series published in 1968-69 were:

No. 5 - Denning Habits of the Polar Bear (Ursus maritimus Phipps)

No. 6 - Saskatoon Wetlands Seminar

No. 7 - Histoire naturelle du Gode, Alca torda, L., dans le golfe Saint - Laurent, province de Québec, Canada

No. 8 - The Dynamics of Canadian Arctic Fox Populations

No. 9 - Population Estimates of Barren-Ground Caribou March to May

Five Progress Notes were produced, and all new designs were developed for forthcoming numbers of the various Canadian Wildlife Service publications series.

Audio-visual - A film on how man-made changes to wilderness affect wildlife, with the wolf as a leading actor, was well advanced, and a new film on the Wildlife Service was begun. Both are scheduled for completion in 1970. The Canadian Wildlife Service and the National Film Board are co-sponsoring a 35mm. colour film on mountain sheep. A short teaching film on the barren-ground caribou was undertaken.

Four one-minute public service colour clips, added to the series on wildlife species, were in the process of being distributed to Canadian television stations.

Enquiries 46,743 requests for information were received, more than twice as many as in the previous year. See Table 3.

Table 3 - 1968-69 Requests for Information on Wildlife

1968-69	Eng.	Fr.	U. S. A.	Sub- Total	Referrals	Totals
April	846	994	179	2,019	181	2,200
May	1,309	1,756	304	3,369	274	3,643
June	1,018	1,513	202	2,733	184	2,917
July	878	1,506	144	2,528	115	2,643
Aug.	443	763	88	1,294	63	1,357
Sept.	1,806	3,948	182	5,936	302	6,238
Oct.	1,989	3,465	38	5,492	192	5,684
Nov.	1,184	3,399	34	4,617	186	4,803
Dec.	1,432	2,035	19	3,486	161	3,647
Jan.	2,491	1,612	29	4,132	176	4,308
Feb.	2,080	1,714	29	3,823	198	4,021
Mar.	2,147	2,878	12	5,037	245	5,282

DEVELOPMENT

INDIAN-ESKIMO DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The Branch was established in September 1968, as part of a major reorganization of the Department, from elements of two former Branches - Indian Affairs and Northern Administration. The Branch comprises three Divisions - Lands, Resources and Industrial, and Small Business Services. A Finance and Management Adviser and a Personnel Adviser, co-ordinate the duties of the Branch.

The field organization consists of a number of resource and economic development specialists, and generalists employed in regional, district, and agency offices throughout Canada.

Branch functions include the administration of statutory responsibilities concerning Reserve and surrendered lands; resource and industrial development programs and assistance to native peoples to become established in business.

Lands

Two thousand and eight leases, permits and renewals of leases authorizing the use and occupation of Indian Reserve lands by non-Indians were dealt with by the Lands Division, and approved during the fiscal year. At the close of the year some 11,097 such transactions were in effect, representing an approximate income to Band funds and individual Indians of \$5,179,665.

Administrative and technical services were provided to Bands and to individual Indians to enable them to participate more actively in administration of land assets. Work continued in the compilation and amendment of Indian Reserve schedules, inventories of sold and unsold surrendered lands and mineral rights. A total of 6,595 transactions were registered against

Indian lands.

More than 200 applications were received and processed from provincial departments of highways and electrical power or communications authorities, for the construction of roads and power lines on reserves and for resource development. During the year the petro-chemical industry applied for the right to extend its activities, including oil and gas pipelines, over Indian reserves.

The Pas Band of Indians in northern Manitoba surrendered a large tract of land for leasing to facilitate negotiations for the establishment of a pulp mill on the reserve. On the Oujatchouan Indian Reserve on Lake St. John in Québec province, negotiations were carried out regarding the establishment of a large sawmill and wood manufacturing complex. Several new cottage subdivisions were opened up for leasing and work commenced on the White Bear and Sakimay reserves in Saskatchewan to upgrade existing recreational facilities and increase the number of properties available for leasing. An agreement was entered into with the Pictou County Research and Development Commission, whereby the Commission would lease a portion of Fisher's Grant Indian reserve No. 24, develop beach and recreation facilities, and transfer the responsibility for operation over to the Band.

In the field of training and development the Division provided the Crooked Lake Agency with the services of a leasing officer for a month to assist in the development of White Bear and Sakimay leasing programs. A week-long "Leasing Workshop" was held in Edmonton and attended by Indian Band employees and departmental employees from each agency in Alberta.

Resource and Industrial Development

The objective of the Resources and Industrial Division is to assist Indian Bands and individual Indians to secure the technical, managerial, and financial means by which they may develop available resources for the purpose of generating income and employment.

A total of 116 staff members were involved, of whom 65 were engaged full-time on matters directly related to the functions of this Division, and a

further 51 in varying degrees since their duties extended to other departmental programs as well.

Activities of the Division include: administration and support services, natural resource development, e. g. , agriculture, commercial recreation, fisheries, forestry, tourist outfitting, wildlife, industrial development, and land use.

Agriculture - The objective of programs in this activity is to assist agricultural development on reserves, and to enable interested Indian people to become established in viable and competitive farm units.

Extension, technical, and managerial services are provided by departmental staff where available, but Indian farmers are also being encouraged to use services provided by other federal and provincial advisory agencies, and to enroll in educational training courses. Twenty courses of a technical nature were conducted with the co-operation of provincial agricultural departments, the Canada Manpower and Immigration Department, and other organizations. These courses provided 842 man-weeks of training to 303 Indian participants on a shared-cost basis with the contribution from this Department amounting to \$14,651.

Financial assistance is provided by the Department and by other federal and provincial agencies, such as the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (P. F. R. A.), and the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (A. R. D. A.). During the year, negotiations were commenced with the Farm Credit Corporation to extend the provisions of the Farm Credit and Farm Syndicates Acts to include Indians' farming reserve lands.

Under the Rotating Herd Program, herds of up to 50 head are placed on loan to Indian farmers for periods of up to three years to assist and encourage them in raising livestock. The recipient provides feed and shelter for the herd and retains the progeny. This year 335 herds, consisting of 9,346 head, produced 6,009 calves. Expenditures under this program amounted to \$239,843 for purchase of cattle and \$10,142 for operational costs.

During the year 79,502 acres were cleared and broken, 35,340 acres drained, and 2,550 acres irrigated. Some 654 miles of fence, and 94 livestock

handling facilities were constructed on reserve pastures. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, a total of 11 pastures were established under P. F. R. A.

The Osoyoos' vineyard in British Columbia has been expanded to 90 acres. An irrigation system has been installed and over 9,000 plants established. The Band operates this project under the supervision of a non-Indian manager, but all other employees are members of the Band.

Commercial Recreation - Under this activity, Indians are encouraged and assisted to develop on a commercial basis enterprises in demand by the travelling public.

As of March 31, 1969, Indians owned and operated 31 tent and trailer parks, 36 overnight accommodation facilities, 36 picnic grounds, 7 marinas, 6 museums and villages, 2 sightseeing tour services, and 6 other types of related businesses. During the past year, 39 of these were expanded and 13 new enterprises commenced.

A total of 5,626 cottage lots situated on Indian-owned lands are under lease.

Qualified consultants concluded five studies, involving eight reserves, to define their full potential for commercial recreation opportunities, and to outline proposals for development.

Implementation was commenced on recommendations made in four studies concluded in the fiscal year 1967-1968, and on four completed this year.

Promotional activity included displays at two sports and vacation shows, one in Toronto, the other in Cleveland. The "Directory of Canadian Indian Tourist and Outfitters" was published, and widely distributed through both the provincial and federal government travel bureaus.

Expenditures in 1968-69 amounted to \$273,182 for capital projects and \$55,073 for operation and maintenance, making a total of \$328,255.

Fisheries - During the year two important events occurred in the fishing industry which will have far-reaching effects on the industry at large and on Indian fishermen in particular.

The first was the implementation of a program of assistance by this Department to the Indian fishermen of British Columbia. The program is

administered by the federal Department of Fisheries through a committee known as the "Indian Fisherman's Development Board". The Board consists of five members, two of whom are of Indian status. Their main function is to review and make decisions on applications for loans and grants.

The funds made available under the program are used for loans and grants to upgrade the fishing fleet and for training and shore installations. There is also provision for grants to individuals of up to \$2,000 to enable older fishermen to continue in the industry.

As the program is new, concrete results will not become evident until 1969-70.

The second major event resulted from recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry into Freshwater Fish Marketing, which led to the establishment of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. The impact of the Corporation upon Indian fishermen will not be felt until 1969-70. Early in 1969, the Department initiated action to involve Indian fishermen in operations of the newly established Corporation.

During the 1968-69 fishing season, approximately 4,300 Indian fishermen produced 44.3 million pounds of fish at a landed value of \$8.2 million. This was 11.7 million pounds below the 56 million pounds taken the previous fiscal year, with a landed value of \$8.9 million. As the number of licensed Indian fishermen declined from 6,441 to 4,300 during the 1968-69 period, there were substantial increases in gross earnings by each operator.

Upwards of 1,300 Indian people, including 900 women, were employed in fish processing industries on the West Coast.

Forestry - Forestry operations on Indian reserves is an important source of employment and income for Indians and revenue for Band funds. Production during 1967-68 increased to 332,121 cunits, with a roadside value of \$6,247,321 compared with 314,600 cunits produced in 1966-67, valued at \$5,056,014. Revenue to Band funds from timber dues amounted to \$779,456.05 in 1967-68.

A total of 47 Indian-owned and space-operated forest enterprises, including logging and milling operations, were provided financial assistance by

Indian-Eskimo Development Branch

Table 1 - Annual Survey Program

Survey Data	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969
No. of survey requests	136	82	92	112	108
Completed:					
boundary surveys	20	22	31	35	49
subdivision surveys	22	28	19	24	11
other	14	5	6	3	18
Totals	56	55	56	62	78
Surveys completed by region	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969
Maritimes	3	2	1	3	7
Quebec	3	4	5	5	5
Ontario	8	10	15	19	19
Manitoba	6	2	2	3	6
Saskatchewan	7	4	12	2	4
Alberta	3	8	3	3	1
District of Mackenzie	-	1	-	-	-
British Columbia and Yukon Territory	26	24	18	27	36
Totals	56	55	56	62	78

Indian-Eskimo Development Branch

Table 2 - Reserve Land Registry

Province or Territory	Bands	Reserves	Settlements	Acreages
Prince Edward Island	1	4	-	1,646
Nova Scotia	12	38	-	25,552
New Brunswick	15	22	-	37,579
Quebec	40	26	13	188,191
Ontario	110	166	5	1,541,254
Manitoba	54	103	-	541,667
Saskatchewan	67	125	-	1,256,593
Alberta	41	92	4	1,607,506
British Columbia	188	1,628	-	843,179
Yukon Territory	16	-	26	4,877
Northwest Territories	15	-	29	2,153
Totals	559	2,204	77	6,050,197

Indian-Eskimo Development Branch

Table 3 - Registrations by Type

1968-1969	Admin. Transfers	Land Transfers	Quit Claims	Minerals	Leases, Permits	Other	B. C. R.	Order in Council	Surrenders	Other	Totals
Apr.	50	68	6	-	245	21	4	6	1	10	411
May	32	56	12	23	140	17	2	13	2	12	309
Jun.	27	64	7	336	111	14	-	26	1	5	591
Jul.	32	45	19	122	207	8	6	8	1	12	460
Aug.	37	45	7	151	228	15	-	14	1	3	501
Sep.	30	51	16	307	134	11	5	15	3	5	577
Oct.	40	21	5	492	140	22	5	10	-	22	757
Nov.	28	31	3	700	161	14	14	6	-	14	971
Dec.	15	25	5	308	169	8	11	10	-	11	562
Jan.	18	30	4	344	63	4	46	6	4	13	532
Feb.	40	48	13	139	101	19	31	19	5	11	426
Mar.	55	39	8	119	123	17	18	17	-	12	498
Totals	404	523	105	3,041	1,912	170	142	150	18	130	6,595

Indian-Eskimo Development Branch

Table 4 - Land Transactions, Leases, Permits,
Rights-of-Way, Types of Lease

Region	Total Leases, Permits, Rights- of-Way	Total Revenue (dollars)	Commercial	Industrial	Residential (cottages)	Recreation	Public Utilities	Agriculture	Grazing	Right-of- Way Easements	Total Permits	Total Leases
Maritime	55	15,498	12	2	1	1	7	-	-	32	38	17
Québec	310	188,906	33	1	225	4	4	32	-	11	32	288
Ontario	3,890	442,588	135	26	3,150	58	10	386	88	37	175	3,715
Manitoba	210	130,039	24	21	130	-	-	68	45	2	9	281
Saskatchewan	1,941	748,800	6	-	928	2	-	977	24	15	15	1,937
Alberta	1,953	2,629,527	40	290	4	5	21	1,430	51	100	14	1,927
British Columbia	2,659	1,024,307	236	300	1,390	23	15	348	41	306	345	2,314
Total	11,097	5,179,665	486	640	5,828	93	57	3,241	249	503	618	10,479

the Department at a cost of \$116, 000.

The Department operates a forestry school at Chilcotin, British Columbia, which provided training and skills development in logging and sawmilling to 40 Indian students in 1968-69.

In co-operation with provincial resource people, 428 acres of seedlings were planted on 12 reserves. In addition, 500 acres were scarified to encourage regeneration and 300 acres were treated with chemicals to control insect infestation. A 10-acre Christmas-tree plantation was started as a pilot project in Manitoba.

At the request of the Department, the Department of Fisheries and Forestry conducted field surveys on the English River Reserve in Ontario and the Montreal Lake and Peter Pond Reserves in Saskatchewan. Completed forest survey management reports were published covering the Dokis, Wikwemiking, Little Red River, and Whitefish Lake Reserves. This Department also initiated work on an air photo reconnaissance record of all the reserves in Canada.

Fire protection agreements with the provinces continued in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. One new agreement was made with a forest protection association in Quebec. During 1968, there were 158 forest fires on 108 reserves, which destroyed 1, 808 acres of saleable timber, valued at \$113, 000, and 14,295 acres of non-saleable timber.

Tourist Outfitting and Guiding - The Department's program is aimed at assisting Indian people to develop opportunities available to them as entrepreneurs and to acquire the knowledge and skills required for more secure and rewarding employment in the industry. The program extends financial, managerial, technical and training assistance to those who demonstrate an interest and aptitude for this type of occupation.

There are now 114 Indian-owned tourist outfitting and guiding enterprises in operation across Canada. Over 500 Indians are employed in these operations which provide earnings totalling close to \$400, 000. Notable among the successes in 1968-69 were the establishment of the Cape

Jones Goose Camp on James Bay in northern Québec, the Winish River Camp in Northern Ontario and the Pelican Narrows Camp in Saskatchewan. All have excellent facilities for catering to hunters and anglers.

In addition to these wholly Indian operations, about 3,500 other Indians are employed in the sports hunting and fishing industry as guides and in related occupations. Their income from this employment is estimated to be in excess of \$2.5 million.

Total expenditures on the program in 1968-69 amounted to \$171,453. Wildlife Program - During the 1968-69 fur season, market demand for most wild fur species continued to remain firm, with a significant advance in prices for beaver, fox, lynx, and muskrat. Interest in long-haired furs increased and seal made a good recovery from the poor 1966-68 and 1967-68 seasons. Complete statistics for the 1968-69 season are not yet available, but the improved price structure provided the economic incentive for renewed interest in trapping for some 11,500 Indians, who still rely on the fur resources for much of their earned income.

Based on data collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the 1967-68 production of wild furs exceeded that of the previous fiscal year by 663,715 pelts, with total value advancing to \$13,490,565, an increase of \$725,200. Although not based on statistical data, because provinces and territories do not record Indian production separately, field reports estimate Indian production accounts for approximately 30 per cent of the over-all harvest valued at approximately \$4 million. Average Indian trapper income from the fur harvest was about \$340 in 1967-68.

Fur conservation agreements with the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, involve annual Branch contributions amounting to \$60,000 to each province in support of their fur management and development programs. These agreements were extended for three years to March 31, 1972.

Total Branch expenditure for this program during 1968-69 amounted to \$249,183.

Industrial Development - Secondary Industries

From April 1968, until January 1969, the Industrial Development Services Section operated as a Section in the Industrial Division of the Northern Administration Branch and, in this capacity, was concerned with the development of secondary industries in the Northwest Territories. In January 1969, the Industrial Development Services Section was transferred to the Resources and Industrial Division of the Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch. The new organization permits greater concentration of effort on the creation of job opportunities for Indians through the location and initiation of secondary industries on Indian reserves. Negotiations were underway with a number of manufacturers to establish branch plants on reserves. In addition to other developments in the secondary industries, during the period April 1968 to January 1969, the Section was instrumental in having two industries, (Baker Lake Duffle Garment Factory and Frobisher Bay Knitwear Centre) established.

Baker Lake Duffle Garment Factory - A garment factory was established at Baker Lake in May 1968, for the manufacture of parkas and embroidered jackets, gloves and headwear. The plant employs six Eskimo women and one Eskimo man in direct manufacturing, and offers work to many women in the settlement on a part-time basis, to do embroidery. All production is sold through the Canadian Arctic Producers, and it is hoped to turn over the operation of this plant to local people during the next two years.

Frobisher Bay Knitwear Centre - Three Eskimo women received training in knitwear technology in southern Canada. The purpose of this training was to provide a small work force equipped with basic skills for employment at Frobisher Bay in the fall of 1969. This operation will be carried out in conjunction with a southern manufacturer in the hope that after an initial trial period of operation, the plant would be handed over to private enterprise.

Developments in Secondary Industries - Technical assistance was provided to the Tuktoyaktuk Fur Garment Project; all product lines were redesigned and the manufacturing process was completely reorganized. The plant now employs twenty-eight Eskimo women and two Eskimo men, and has an approximate annual

production of \$100,000. It is expected the plant will be taken over by local people during the coming year.

The cannery at Rankin Inlet also received technical assistance from the Department; this involved a complete redesign of the packaging of Arctic char products as well as the introduction of a range of new products.

During the past year, work was carried out to investigate the possibility of establishing a number of industries at Frobisher Bay; these included a machine shop, a footwear plant, and a tannery. At Pangnirtung a study was carried out to examine the feasibility of establishing a weaving plant. In addition, work was carried out in the western Arctic to determine the commercial feasibility of the production of greenhouse crops at Inuvik and Norman Wells, and the possibility of establishing a lapidary industry at Fort Simpson.

Land Use

The Land Use Program is designed to assist Indians in the preparation of development plans for their reserves. A small staff of specialists advises Indians in matters of land management and economic development. The staff also assists and advises Indian Bands and individuals in seeking the services of consulting firms to analyse the economic opportunities available and to recommend plans, procedures, and structures for development.

During the year development plans were completed for 27 reserves and three other reserves were being completed. The cost of this work amounted to \$323,975, of which \$307,475 was paid by the Department, and the remainder paid by Indian Bands.

Small Business Services

Arts and Crafts Program - The Department's Program consists of two complementary parts, a Northern Program essentially for the Eskimos and a Southern Program for the Indians. The Department encourages the production and sale of Eskimo and Indian art and craftwork by providing financial assistance, administrative and technical guidance, marketing and promotion services. Arrangements were made to transfer the program in the Mackenzie

District to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Northern Program - The budget for the year was \$850,000 and assistance was provided for arts and crafts development in 37 communities. The total value of Eskimo arts and crafts production from all sources was approximately \$1.4 million, of which revenue from departmental projects was approximately \$275,000. In accordance with departmental policy, control over local programs was assumed in nine communities by co-operatives and locally organized groups.

The Department continued to support the activities of the Eskimo Arts Council, an independent group which advises the Minister on Eskimo art and related matters. The Council met five times during the year, and several of the members of Council made extensive trips into the Arctic to meet Eskimo artisans and local departmental officers to discuss production and marketing problems, and provide encouragement and technical advice to the local people. The Council is sponsoring a Masterworks Exhibition, comprising a collection from departmental and private sources of the finest work of outstanding Eskimo artists, which will be on show to the publics of major cities in Europe, the United States, and Canada, with financial assistance provided jointly by the Canada Council and the Department.

The Department also continued to support Canadian Arctic Producers Limited, a non-profit organization formed under the auspices of the Co-operative Union of Canada to promote and market Eskimo art and craft products. The Company now supplies over 700 dealers throughout the world. Sales for the year amounted to approximately \$800,000. During the year, a retail outlet was established at the Frobisher Bay airport.

Southern Program - The Southern Program was supported in much the same manner as the Northern Program by the provision of financial assistance for the purchase of materials and supplies, technical advice, and production and marketing services. A summary of activities is shown in Table 5.

Departmental officers worked closely with the Indians and other agencies in planning and carrying out programs in the various regions. In addition to departmental assistance some services were provided under ARDA and pro-

vincial government programs.

The Department operated a central marketing service which purchased craft products from approximately 500 producers, 85 per cent of whom live in eastern Canada, and supplied 374 dealers throughout Canada. Annual sales amounted to approximately \$132,400. Team Products, a marketing agency in Alberta, was assisted by a grant of \$35,750 and had retail sales of approximately \$125,600.

The Department maintains a national display of contemporary Indian art, in Ottawa, in conjunction with the activities of the central marketing service.

Indian arts and crafts were actively promoted through displays at national, regional, and rural fairs and exhibitions. Trade fair exhibits at Toronto and Montreal resulted in direct sales of crafts valued at \$20,000, and displays of Indian art and participation by Indian people at the Calgary Stampede, the Edmonton Exhibition, the Pionera, Pawitik, and the Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba, and other activities, were given support. An exhibition of contemporary arts and crafts was held at the Bronfman Centre, Montreal, and technical help and design assistance provided to the Iroquoian exhibit at the Toronto Indian Centre, the Y.M.C.A., London, Ontario, the Winnipeg Indian Centre, and the Six Nations Festival of the Arts.

Co-operative Development - Co-operative development was continued under the two programs already mentioned - a Northern program primarily involving Eskimos, and a Southern Program in which Indian participation was most prominent.

Under the Northern Program, three co-operatives were incorporated in the eastern Arctic and two in the Mackenzie District, bringing the total number in the Northwest Territories to 27, with a revenue of approximately \$1.5 million and provided approximately \$500,000 in income to the local people. Services were provided to Eskimos in Nouveau Québec by La Fédération des Co-opératives du Nouveau Québec, under contract with the Department, which reported nine member co-operatives with revenue of approximately \$1 million, and income to the local people of approximately \$167,000.

Indian-Eskimo Development Branch

Table 5 - Summary of Arts and Crafts Program

Region	Revenue (dollars)	No. of Outlets	Numbers partici- pating	Numbers Trained	Dept. Assistance (dollars)	Loans (dollars)
Maritimes	60,700	13	254	-	1,700	6,550
Quebec	108,000	19	633	90	10,225	3,000
Ontario	308,000	13	986	26	32,800	29,100
Manitoba	125,770	3	1,200	172	34,500	2,400
Saskatchewan	129,450	7	765	80	5,000	-
Alberta	90,800	2	782	233	9,000	-
British Columbia and Yukon	622,000	13	1,100	80	17,800	-
Totals	1,444,720	70	5,720	681	111,025	41,050

In collaboration with the Department's Education Branch, local adult education courses were conducted in the Eskimo language, and staff training courses were sponsored at Western Co-operative College. Material was supplied for weekly radio broadcasts over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's northern service, and for the bilingual (Eskimo and English) publication We Co-operate.

Under the Southern Program the Department continued to provide financial and other assistance to encourage and support co-operative development among the Indian people. Of the 123 co-operatives with a predominantly Indian membership, more than 100 were active in the prairie provinces with support primarily provided by the provincial administrations. In Québec, services to five co-operatives were provided by Le Conseil de la Co-opération du Québec, under contract with the Department.

Membership to Indian co-operatives increased to 7,756 and reported revenue was \$5,008,000. Fixed and current assets exceeded \$3.3 million. Members' equity was approximately \$1.2 million.

Indian Loan Fund - This revolving loan fund, established many years ago to provide a source of credit to Indians who do not have access to ordinary lending institutions, continued to be of service in making cash available to those who required assistance in improving their economic position.

To cope with the demands made on the fund, the heaviest since it was established, the capital amount was increased from \$2 million to \$2.65 million. During the year, 139 loans totalling \$1,095,909 were made to farmers, fishermen, lumbermen, craftsmen, bus operators, merchants, operators of trailer parks, hunting and fishing camps, for the establishment of a medical practice and for many Band co-operative projects. Repayments on loans made in the current and prior years total \$377,996 and write-offs \$75,943. Interest revenue amounted to \$61,072. By the end of the fiscal year the capital amount of the fund was exhausted and action on a number of applications had to be deferred until additional funds were made available.

NORTHERN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The Northern Economic Development Branch is responsible for the effective management of oil and gas, mining, water, forests, and land resources, and for developing the economy of the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. The tasks of the Branch are: to seek out and identify all means whereby the economy of the north can be rapidly expanded; to develop a broad plan of economic programs, and to recommend (and in some instances, manage) specific projects and policies for achieving these objectives. It also has the responsibility for developing all minerals, including oil and gas, on Indian reserves, in order to create employment and revenue for Indians and Indian Bands with as full a participation of Indians as possible in the planning and execution of the development programs.

The type of northern development sought is of a general, balanced nature. Its purpose is to ensure that economic growth in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories will continue without exclusive reliance on exploitation of non-renewable resources, even though the exploitation of such resources at the moment forms the only substantial basis for rapid economic growth. Only through the pursuit of such a development policy can the population of the territories be assured of continuing opportunities now and in the future.

It is considered that the key to any kind of rapid northern development lies primarily in the mining, and oil and gas sectors. It is intended to use any successes obtained in these sectors to create opportunities in other fields such as tourism, fish and game, hunting, lumbering and related industries, taking advantage wherever possible of inter-sectional linkages.

Accordingly, the Branch attempts to develop the kind of climate that will attract and encourage more exploratory and development outlay on the part of private enterprise through exploration assistance programs, the Northern Roads Program, the Airstrip Assistance Program, and with specific support for railways and electric power. It also undertakes feasibility studies in such matters as smelters, townsite planning, power studies, other projects related to northern resource development and, in some instances, gives financial aid to bring these projects to reality.

The Branch also has the important concomitant responsibility of ensuring that every economic and resource development program provides maximum opportunity for the employment of indigenous people in the areas concerned through co-operation with other appropriate arms of the Department and with all other relevant agencies of government.

The Northern Economic Development Branch is organized into closely related but separate units: Oil and Mineral Division; Water, Forests and Land Division; Economic Staff Group; and the Administrative Services Division.

Oil and Minerals

Oil and Gas - The Oil and Gas Section is charged with the following duties and functions: to originate, develop and implement policies, programs and procedures designed to stimulate and accelerate optimum exploitation of the oil and gas resources within the Yukon and Northwest Territories and adjacent Canada Lands; to regulate and manage the development of oil and gas lands and to encourage enhanced production on these lands; and to protect at all

times the public interest, both in the disposition of rights and in the introduction of adequate conservation measures.

The Oil and Gas Section maintains files on wells, seismic programs, and other exploratory programs, and maintains a current knowledge of the value of the oil and gas potential of Canadian lands north of latitude 60°. It also studies many technical aspects of the oil and gas industry, and renders assistance to other groups and Branches of the Department in matters relating to oil and gas.

Reports Printed in 1968 - The seventh Schedule of Wells (1967), compiled and annotated by officers of the Oil and Mineral Division, is a report of all wells drilled and completed in the Yukon and Northwest Territories from 1965 to the end of 1967. It contains geologic tops of all wells drilled in 1965 and other basic information pertinent to wells in the Territories. Each of the wells is given a Unique Well Identifier Number. All wells are also listed under the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories Grid System by latitude and longitude co-ordinates, and by the Universal Well Location Reference Number.

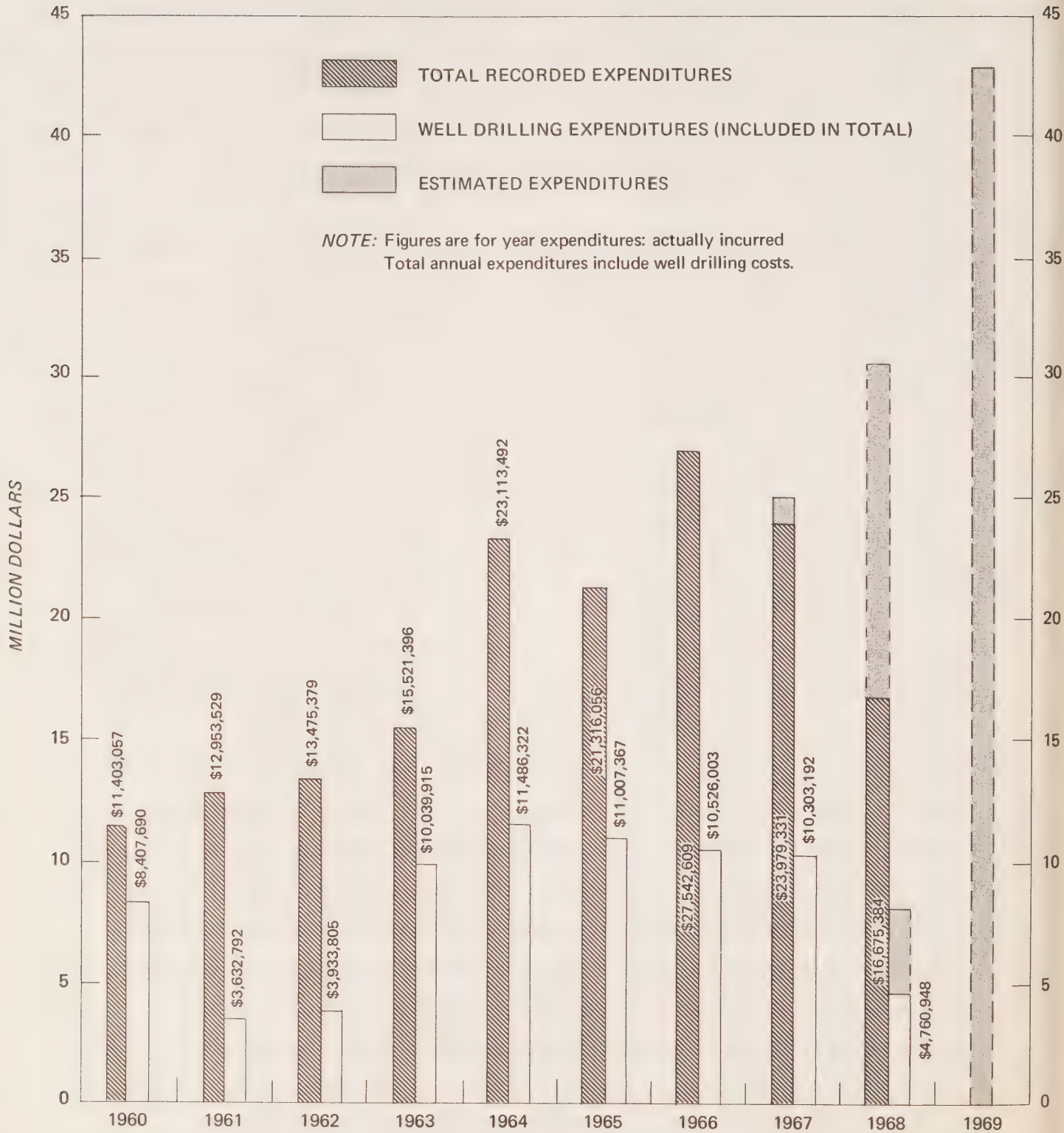
Oil and Gas North of 60 (1968) - This report is prepared annually to summarize oil and gas activities on Canada's lands north of latitude 60°, to compile and summarize all known sources of information, and to list names of government agencies that have various interests in the north.

Expenditures and Revenue - Expenditures by the oil and gas industry in 1968 (Figure 1) show an increase of approximately \$2.5 million over those of the preceding year. A greater increase was anticipated during 1969 as a result of the large drilling program underway in the Territories and the commencement of the Panarctic Oils' exploration program in the Arctic Islands.

Although revenue (Figure 2) was derived largely from cash bonuses tendered at the two oil and gas sales during the fiscal year, additional revenue was provided by royalties on oil produced at Norman Wells. Figure 3 shows the value of work bonus tenders received from oil companies during the seven years in which this form of land disposition has been used.

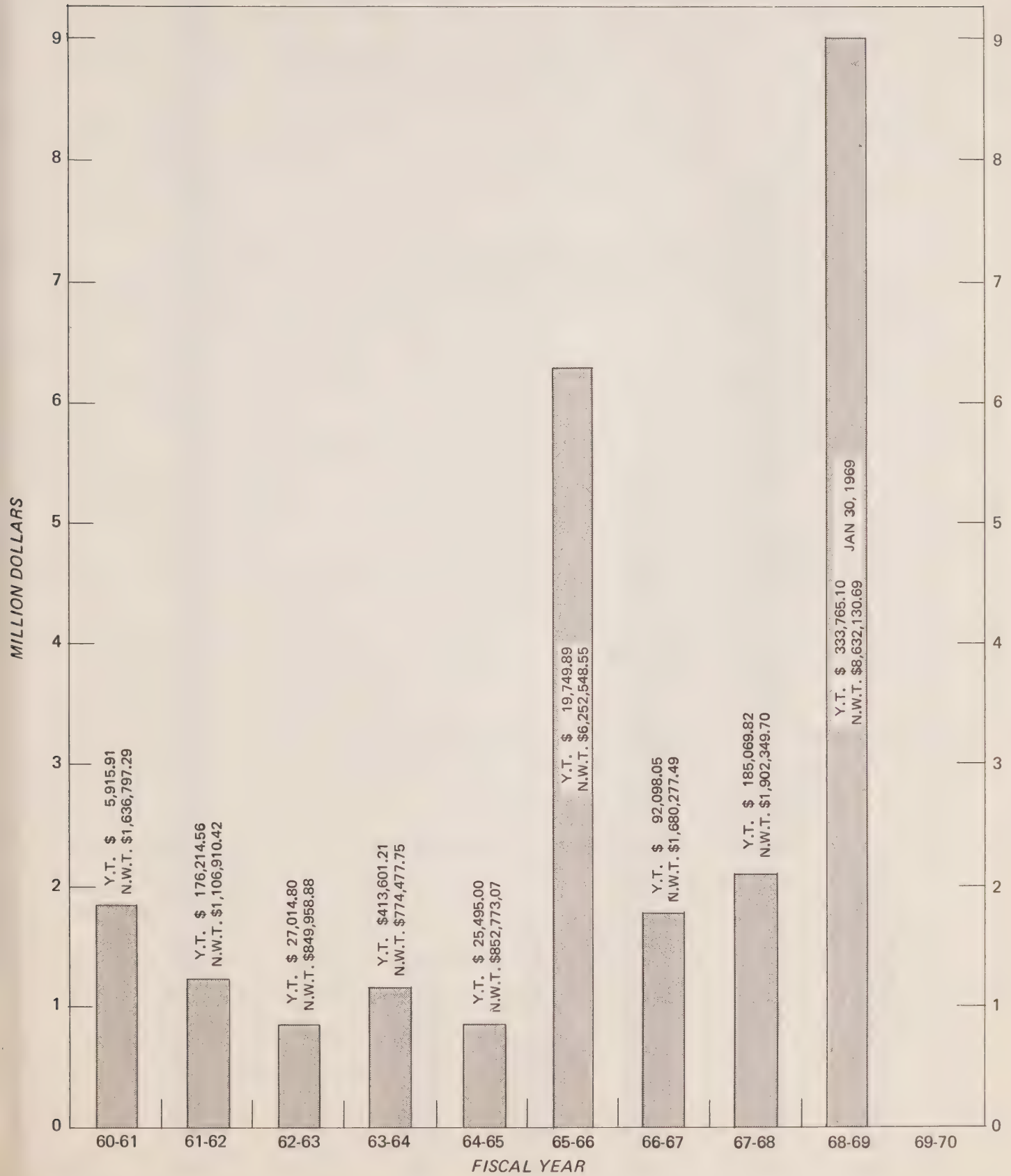
Northern Economic Development Branch

Figure 1 — Oil and Gas Exploratory Expenditures



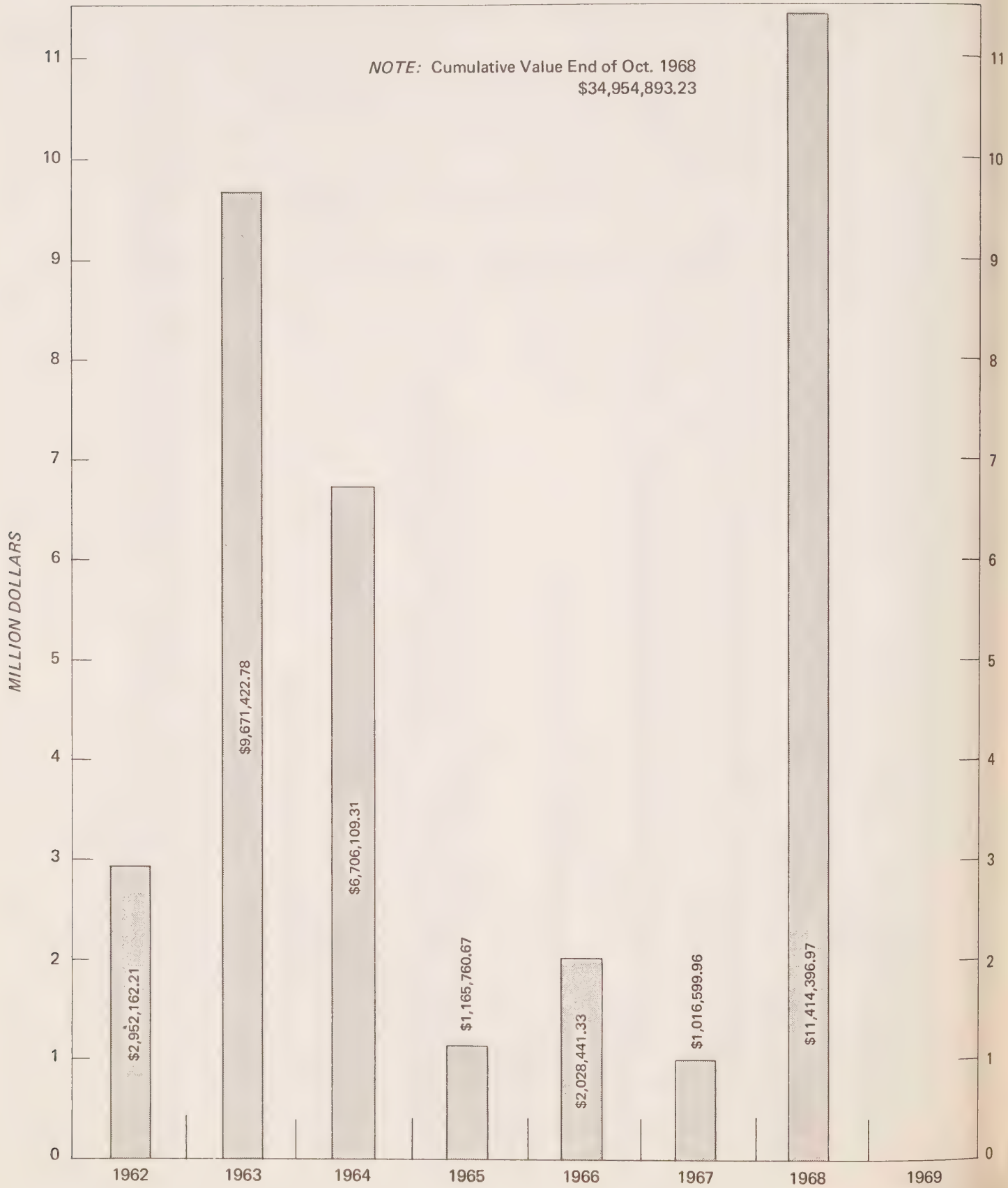
Northern Economic Development Branch

Figure 2 — Gross Revenue - Oil and Gas From Cash Bonus Bids, Fees, Forfeitures, Royalties, Rentals and Sale of Maps, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories



Northern Economic Development Branch

Figure 3 - Value of Work Bonus Tenders, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories



Oil and Gas Permits and Leases,
December 31, 1968, Yukon Territory - Permits

Permits, numbered 619, acreage 26,376,093; Leases, numbered 55, acreage 186,092; total acreage 26,562,185.

Permits in the Mackenzie Bay contiguous to the Yukon are included in water permits and listed in the Northwest Territories section of this report.

Figure 4 shows the acreage held under permit on Canada Lands in northern Canada.

Table 1 - Oil & Gas Permits and Leases, Northwest Territories

Permits and Leases	Number	Acreage
N. W. T. - Mainland Permits	2,963	96,707,141
Arctic Islands Permits	3,892	188,358,592
Arctic Coast Permits	230	10,572,052
N. W. T. - Mainland Leases	299	1,999,901
Arctic Islands Leases	-	-
Arctic Coast Leases	-	-
Total	7,384	297,637,686

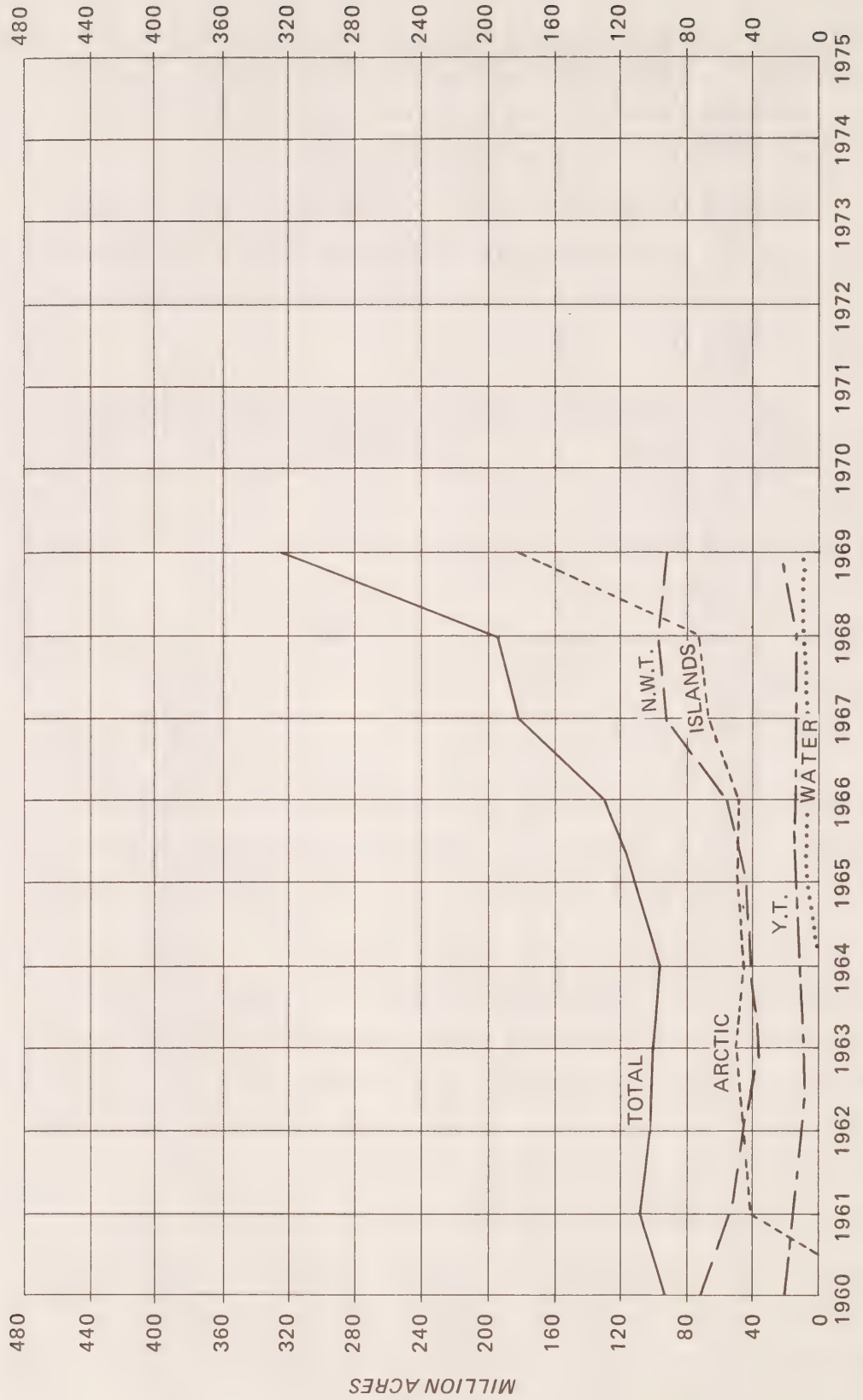
Drilling - Figure 5 illustrates the footage drilled in the Yukon and Northwest Territories during the past eight years. A new high in footage was established in 1968 when 39 wells were drilled.

Oil and Gas Activities in the Yukon and Northwest Territories - Encouraged by favourable conditions and by exploration discoveries in the northern areas of Alberta and British Columbia, and Prudhoe Bay region of the north Alaskan coast, men, drilling rigs, and quantities of material are being moved into northern Canada and the Arctic Islands.

One of the tangible yardsticks of oil and gas activity is the amount of money spent on exploration. In 1968, oil and gas expenditures in the Yukon and Northwest Territories exceeded \$30 million. Most of the exploration was carried out in the southern portion of the Territories and on the Eagle Plain area in the northern Yukon Territory.

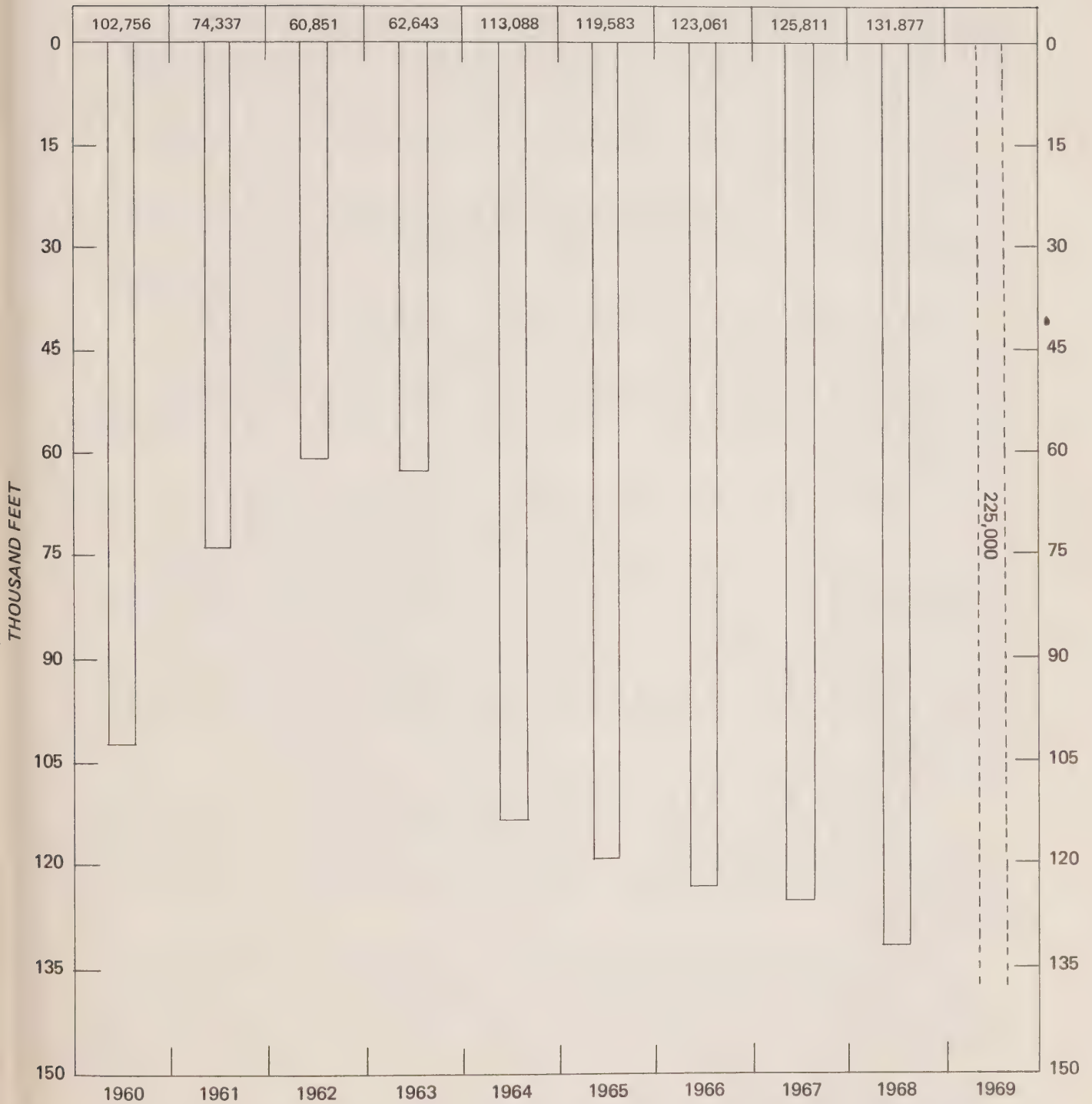
Northern Economic Development Branch

Figure 4 - Acreage held under Oil and Gas Permit, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories



Northern Economic Development Branch

Figure 5 — Footage Drilled, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories



Surface geological and photogeological surveys by the oil industry decreased in number compared with the previous year, since most of the sedimentary areas had already been mapped by the major landholders. Much of the work in 1960 was conducted by consultants for clients holding small acreage blocks or on their own account over large areas to prepare non-exclusive reports which are sold to several oil operators holding permits in the areas covered.

A consortium of consulting firms in Calgary organized "Operation Geoquest" in 1968. The project involved assorted mapping programs in the Northwest Territories, south of latitude 65⁰. Basic information was collected by surface geologic surveys, gravity and magnetometer surveys and structure test drilling. Landholders participating in this project were allowed to allocate their expenditures to permits in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.

A second and more extensive project, "Operation Arcticquest" was organized by the same group of consultants. The geophysical programs in this project will be carried out on the Arctic coastal plain and offshore to about the 200-meter depth contour. Surface geologic work will be concentrated in the northern Yukon. Participants in "Operation Arcticquest" may allocate expenditures to permits approximately 100 miles on either side of the coastline.

Seismic activity in 1968 increased by more than 50 per cent over the previous year. This increase is an indicator of more drilling in the future; it normally takes one to two seasons of seismic exploration to locate suitable drilling sites.

Oil companies concentrated their seismic activity in the southern portion of both territories and along the Mackenzie Valley to Norman Wells. Three large-scale marine seismic programs were carried out in the Beaufort Sea during the fall of 1968. It was hoped to find and outline subsurface structures similar to those at Prudhoe Bay on the Alaskan north coast, which contain one of the world's great accumulations of oil.

On the mainland, Imperial Oil Enterprises continued to carry out large reflection seismic programs in the Delta and Tuktoyaktuk areas to locate sites for their 1969 exploration wells. To the east, Elf Exploration and Production Canada Limited continued a large geophysical program in the Anderson River-Liverpool Bay area.

Two wells were commenced in the area of the Mackenzie Delta by Imperial Oil, one in partnership with Shell Oil Canada and British American Oil Co. (now Gulf Oil Canada Ltd.). Both were scheduled for completion in the spring of 1969.

Two development oil wells were completed on Goose Island in the Norman Wells field. After stimulation, each well is now capable of producing up to 350 barrels of oil a day. A third well was drilled on the down-dip edge of the field to initiate a secondary recovery program, and up to 15,000 barrels of water are being injected daily to maintain reservoir pressure and to increase production efficiency.

Westcoast Transmission Company and Pan American Petroleum Corporation signed a contract to make use of Pan American's partially developed gas reserves at Beaver River, three miles south of the Yukon Territory, and at Pointed Mountain in the southwest sector of the Northwest Territories, twenty miles north of the British Columbia Border. The Westcoast-Pan-American Gas Development contract covers the construction of a 20-inch gas pipeline to extend north for 110 miles from the present terminus of the Westcoast Transmission's pipeline at Fort Nelson to the Beaver River gas pool. Gas production is expected to begin early in the 1970's. Two gas wells were completed in the Pointed Mountain gas pool discovered in 1966, and a third well was nearing completion in the southern sector of the pool. The drilling of a fourth well in the northern sector was scheduled to begin in the spring of 1969.

The efforts of private industry and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on behalf of the Government of Canada to spur activity in the Arctic Islands were brought to fruition during 1968 by the creation of Panarctic Oils Ltd. The agreements signed by the participating

companies and the Government on December 12, 1967, enabled a continuation of pioneer mineral exploration in the Arctic Islands. Panarctic Oils' initial financing involved \$20.05 million, of which the Government will provide \$9,022,500 for a 45 per cent equity and private capital will contribute \$11,027,500 for a 55 per cent equity.

Government and corporations participate in equity on exactly the same terms. All original shareholders have comparable priority in providing additional capital when and if required. The Government, in addition, is owner of the mineral rights in the Arctic Islands and will receive its normal fees and rentals on exploration rights and royalties on production.

The Panarctic Corporation is, in some respects, comparable to the government-private co-ownership of such international oil firms as British Petroleum Ltd., and several French companies, e.g., Elf Oil Exploration and Production.

The Government of Canada has a very substantial direct equity and representation on the Board of Directors in the person of the Deputy Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, but qualified technical and other experts engaged by those representing the private sector are responsible for day-to-day management. The Corporation competes with a host of non-government companies in its field, but has no special status because of Government ownership of part of its shares.

Panarctic Oils Ltd. acquired 49 million acres of oil and gas permits, exceeding 75 in number in the Arctic Islands, from companies and individuals. The company has assumed all the work obligations and will carry out a systematic program of exploration. Field exploration began in March 1968, when seismograph and gravity meter survey parties were flown to Melville Island.

Base camps with airstrips were set up at Winter Harbour, Marie Bay, Sherard Bay, and at Rea Point, all on Melville Island. Stockpiles of fuel and drilling supplies were established at Resolute Bay, Sherard Bay, and Rea Point.

The 1968 exploration program was completed at a cost of \$4.1 million. The work consisted of geological field work on the central Arctic Islands, gravity surveys on Bathurst Island, and intensive seismic and gravity work, totalling some 700 miles on northern Melville Island and Emerald Isle. The Melville Island program was instrumental in the selection of the two sites to be drilled in 1969.

The first wells in the Panarctic 17 well-drilling program of nine deep tests, six medium tests, and two shallow tests, are a 10,000-foot test, Drake Point L-67, on the Sabine Peninsula in northeastern Melville Island, and a 6,000-foot test, Sandy Point L-46, on northwestern Melville Island.

The Company's plans for 1969 also called for geophysical surveys to be carried out in the more northerly islands of the Queen Elizabeth Group. Drilling will follow these surveys to investigate subsurface anomalies outlined by the various geophysical tools.

Although the Arctic Islands permits cover petroleum and natural gas rights only, exploration will also be directed for sulphur, metallic minerals and other natural resources.

Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act - The need for an Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act to provide statutory authority for measures to prevent the waste of oil and gas and to provide for the safety of production operations in the north was first recognized by the Department early in 1960. Over the last seven years, work on the proposed Act has continued. This involved research into the nature of the matter to be included, obtaining approval of the basic policies to be expressed in the Act, and discussions with the Canadian Petroleum Association, the Chairman of the National Energy Board and his senior staff, and the Deputy Minister of the then Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, and his senior staff. Bill S-29 "An Act respecting the production and conservation of oil and gas in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories" was prepared for submission to the Senate and House of Commons in 1969.

Mining

The Mining Section is responsible for the disposition of mineral rights located on Crown lands in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. The provisions of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and Placer Mining Act and the Canada Mining Regulations are the Section's authorities for administering the mineral rights.

The Section maintains a system of files, books of records, and a claim map system. Consistent with the duties of administration, the Territories are divided into seven mining districts, four in the Yukon and three in the Northwest Territories. All mineral claims staked in the Territories must be recorded in the Mining Recorder's office of the Mining District in which the claim has been staked. These offices recorded a total of 52,892 mineral claims during 1968. On behalf of the Northwest Territories, the Mining Section administers the granting of prospecting permits. Such a permit gives the holder exclusive rights to prospect for minerals within the permit area for three years. In March 1969, 103 such permits were issued, the majority of which were within the Keewatin District of the Northwest Territories. Interest in uranium created the demand for permits.

The Mining Section is responsible for the administration of safety legislation in the Territories, covering all aspects of mining, i. e., working conditions in mines, radiation hazards, air and water pollution, and the keeping of statistical records on accidents and accident prevention.

There are two field offices headed by mining engineers and staffed with technical personnel: one in the Yukon at Whitehorse, and one in the Northwest Territories at Yellowknife. The Section carries out mineral claim inspections, mine rescue training, and is responsible for the upkeep of mine rescue equipment and assay services in the Territories.

The Department, in co-operation with industry, sponsored the attendance of mine rescue teams for the Yukon and Northwest Territories at the second Canadian Mine Rescue Championships held in Penticton, British Columbia, in June 1968.

During the year, additional Draeger B. G. 174, 4-hour oxygen-breathing units were purchased. Both the Yukon Territory and Northwest

Territories are now equipped with these up-to-date units - 36 in the Yukon Territory and 24 in the Northwest Territories.

All essential arrangements were made by the end of the fiscal year for the Department officially to take over responsibility of operating two geological field offices, one in Yellowknife and one in Whitehorse as of April 1, 1969. These offices are headed by geologists and offer a geological service to the mining industry both for exploration purposes and operating mines.

The Section carries out property examinations and is responsible for evaluation of assistance programs and activity reports.

The Section also administers the Prospector's Assistance Program. There were 30 prospectors in the Yukon Territory and 54 in the Northwest Territories eligible to receive assistance under this program in 1968.

Mining in the Yukon Territory

Production - The value of mineral production in the Yukon Territory increased by \$8.5 million over the 1967 figure. This increase was due to the Clinton Creek asbestos mine coming into full production.

Two new small mines reached the production stage in August and September, namely Arctic Gold and Silver Mines, and Mount Nansen Mines Ltd.: both properties have had problems in milling circuits and the former had to close its mill temporarily for alterations at the year's end.

Pertinent details of producing mines, relating to location, product, rate of production, grade of ore, reserves, and the number of employees, are set out in the following pages.

United Keno Hill Mines

Location	26 miles northeast of Mayo
Product	Silver, lead-zinc, cadmium
Rate of production	154 tons of ore daily (1968)
Grade	38.6 oz. silver, 7.5 per cent lead, 6.5 per cent zinc
Reserves	100,230 tons
Employees	260

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.

Location	65 miles northwest Dawson
Product	Asbestos fibre
Rate of production	2,348 tons of ore daily (1968)
Grade	6.7 per cent 1/16 - 1 1/8" fibre
Reserves	25,000,000 tons
Employees	263

New Imperial Mines

Location	7 miles southwest of Whitehorse
Product	Copper
Rate of production	2,000 tons of ore daily (1968)
Grade	1.15 per cent copper
Reserves	4,590,000 tons open pit; 5,000,000 tons underground graded at 2 per cent
Employees	161

Arctic Gold and Silver Mines

Location	8 miles south of Carcross
Product	gold, silver, lead, zinc
Rate of Production	100 tons of ore daily
Grade	0.52 oz. gold and 14.4 oz. silver
Reserves	37,870 tons
Employees	61

Mount Nansen Mines Ltd.

Location	45 miles west of Carmacks
Product	gold, silver
Rate of production	250 tons of ore daily
Grade	0.50 oz. gold, 18.0 oz. silver
Reserves	330,000 tons
Employees	60

Exploration and Development - The economic impact from the development and Anvil Mine and the resulting improvements in transportation, communication, and long-term business stability in changing the nature of mining exploration. Mining companies are planning longer exploration programs and are establishing field exploration offices in the Yukon Territory.

There were 8,354 mineral claims recorded in the Yukon Territory in 1968, an increase of 988 over 1967. The exploration programs were substantial in nature and included diamond drilling and underground development. The properties on which exploration took place were on deposits of silver-lead, gold-silver, copper, lead-zinc, tungsten, and nickel-copper. Two small mines went into production during the year and two other mines were preparing for production late in 1969. Details of the more important programs are set out below.

Anvil Mining Corporation Ltd. - Construction and development of the \$63 million project continued on schedule. The first shipment of concentrates was planned to take place in September 1969. Anvil Mining Corporation Ltd. will sell its production of lead and zinc concentrates to two Japanese companies. Under an eight-year agreement the 368,400 short tons of the concentrates will go to Toho Zinc Co. Ltd., and Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. Ore reserves at the Anvil Mine are estimated at 63.5 million tons averaging 3.40 per cent lead and 5.72 per cent zinc with just over one ounce of silver per ton.

Concentrates will be shipped in containers via road and railroad to Skagway for trans-shipment to Japan. The Whitepass and Yukon Route is

proceeding with its 14-million dollar program of improving the 110-mile railway between Whitehorse and Skagway, and the construction of a bulk-loading facility at the latter port. The Townsite of Faro, 12 miles from the mine, will be served by the same transmission line that brings power to the mine from the Northern Canada Power Commission's Whitehorse power plant.

Venus Mines Ltd. * has completed a program of underground exploration work on Montana Mountain and is now concentrating on doing exploration and development work to bring its mine into production in 1969.

Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting Company continued a drilling and exploration program on 144 leased mineral claims in the MacMillian Pass area near the border between the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The property is a lead-zinc prospect and 10,470,000 tons of mineralization were indicated in 1953. The work carried out in 1968 increased this tonnage. There were 50 men and three drills on the property. Prospecting in the outlying area was carried out by five prospecting parties.

Atlas Explorations Ltd. * conducted a primary exploration program in the area north of the South MacMillian River and found silver-lead mineralization in the Mount Selous area. This company, jointly with Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd., carried out a drilling program on a mineralized zone on the "Pay" group of claims east of Ross River. The first program was eligible to receive assistance under the Northern Mineral Assistance Program.

Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., the first company to discover ore in the Ross River area, has two ore zones and has outlined approximately 15 million tons of lead-zinc ore. This company diamond-drilled two holes on the Vangorda ore body for metallurgical purposes and carried out a geochemical program in 1968.

*Companies eligible for assistance under Northern Mineral Assistance Program

Cominco carried out a diamond drilling program on a claim group near Swim Lake in the Anvil-Vangorda area.

New Imperial Mines continued a program of exploration by diamond drilling copper mineralization on its claims in the Whitehorse Copperbelt. Surface drilling and geophysical surveys indicate that both tonnage and grade are increasing as the copper deposits are tested to depth.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. carried out exploration work in several locations on Galena Hill, Mount Hinton, and Keno Hill. The results were successful and an underground rehabilitation program was conducted at the Sadie-Ladue Mine on Keno Hill and a shaft sinking program carried out on the Husky Claim on Galena Hill. The mine officials are quite confident about continuing operations in the district.

Hart River Mines Ltd. carried out diamond drilling, mapping and geophysical surveys on a copper prospect 80 miles northeast of Dawson City. The Company announced plans to spend \$500,000 on an exploration program which included underground development and a winter road from the Dempster Highway.

Discovery Mines Ltd. completed their drilling program in the nickel-copper showing at White River and were disappointed with the results of the work to date.

Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting carried out a prospecting program on another nickel-copper property at Quill Creek south of the White River and some success was reported.

Arrow-Inter America Corporation carried out an underground exploration program on 46 claims optioned from Foley Silver Mines in the Stand-to-Hill area of the Mayo Mining District.

Cyprus Exploration Corporation Ltd. did bulldozer trenching on copper mineralization at the south end of Fairchild Lake, 124 miles northeast of Mayo.

Newmont Mining Corporation Ltd. carried out regional stream sediment sampling, geological mapping, and airborne geophysical surveys in the Nadasles River area.

Spartan Exploration Ltd * carried out a general prospecting program in the eastern central portion of the Yukon.

Amax Exploration, a wholly-owned subsidiary of America Metals, carried out geological mapping and a diamond drilling program on a tungsten property 4 miles northwest of the Old Canol Road at MacMillian Pass. The property straddles the Yukon-Northwest Territories border.

Stump Mines Ltd. * and Silver Key Mines completed several underground exploration adits and carried out bulldozer stripping, trenching, diamond drilling, and geochemical surveys on silver-lead showings. Results of this work have been encouraging and work will continue.

Silver City Mines Ltd. reported a successful drilling program late in the season. United Pemetex did have the property under option, but the work is being done by Silver City. The property consists of 186 claims covering high-grade copper mineralization in the area of the upper White River Canyon.

Other companies carrying out exploratory work throughout the Yukon Territory during 1967 were Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation; Casino Silver Mines Ltd.; Jason Explorers Ltd. *; Bonnet Plume Mines Ltd. *; Jackpot Copper Mines Ltd. *; Silver Spring Mines Ltd.; Canol Mines Ltd.; Fort George Mining; Boswell River Mines Ltd. *; Connaught Mines Ltd.; Trans-Yukon Ltd. *; Geo-photo Services Ltd.; Tintina Silver Mines; Mount Grant Mines*; Northern Empire Mines; Yukon Revenue Mines; MacIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.; General Enterprises; Oregon Syndicate; Fort Reliance Minerals Ltd.

Mining in the Northwest Territories

Production - There was an increase of nearly \$9 million in the value of mineral production in the Northwest Territories. This increase was largely due to resumption of production by Canada Tungsten after rebuilding its mill and crushing plant in December 1967. Echo Bay Mines also helped by increasing the silver production by 2 million ounces.

*Companies eligible for assistance under Northern Mineral Assistance Program

Tundra Gold Mines shut down in February 1968. Discovery Mines announced that it did not have enough ore reserves to continue production through 1969 and ceased operations.

Pine Point Mines completed its construction of the addition to its concentrator to increase the milling capacity to 8,000 tons per day. The additional capacity is for the treatment of ore mined from the Pyramid ore body which the company acquired by purchase in 1966. The last high-grade shipping ore was mined out late in the year. However, the new ore from Pyramid will allow the company to maintain its total metal production.

Echo Bay Mines Ltd. on Great Bear Lake continued to be the chief producer of silver and copper and is able to maintain its production by the development of new high-grade deposits. The company plans extension of its underground workings from an internal shaft. Uranium in the form of pitchblende has been found and the company is presently studying the feasibility of reclaiming this product.

The three producing golds mines, Giant Yellowknife Mines, Con-Rycon-Vol Mines and Discovery Mines continued operating throughout the year. There was a decrease in gold production due to a labour shortage and a decrease in profits due to increased costs and the loss of one mine. Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation resumed milling and mining operations in 1968 at an increased rate. Construction in 1967 replaced the mill lost by fire a year earlier.

Pertinent details of the producing mines are as follows:

Con-Rycon-Vol Mines

Location	1.5 miles south of Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of production	525 tons daily (1968)
Grade	0.71 oz. of gold per ton
Reserves	not available
Employees	225

Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd.

Location	1.5 miles north of Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of production	800 tons daily (1968)
Grade	0.71 oz. of gold per ton
Reserves	1,628,500 tons
Employees	350

Supercrest Mines Ltd.*

Location	1.5 Miles north of Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of production	100 tons daily
Grade	0.71 ozs. per ton
Reserves	260,000 tons
Employees	Operated by Giant

Lolar Mines Ltd.*

Location	1.5 miles north of Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of production	100 tons daily
Grade	0.67 ozs. per day
Reserves	324,000 tons
Employees	Operated by Giant

Discovery Mines Ltd.

Location	50 miles north of Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of production	225 tons daily
Grade	1.86 ozs. per ton
Reserves	Nil (production ending in 1969)
Employees	80

* Extensions of Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd. workings

Pine Point Mines Ltd.

Location	South shore of Great Slave Lake
Product	Lead-zinc
Rate of production	8,000 tons daily
Grade	9.4 per cent combined lead and zinc
Reserves	40,500,000 tons
Employees	328

High-grade ore shipped to the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company smelters, at Trail, British Columbia. Lead-zinc concentrates shipped to Japan, the United States, and India.

Echo Bay Mines Ltd.

Location	Great Bear Lake
Product	Silver-copper
Rate of production	100 tons daily
Grade	76 ozs. per ton silver, 2 per cent copper
Reserves	Not available
Employees	87

Concentrates are shipped by barge, winter road, and aircraft from the property to railhead at Hay River for trans-shipment to smelters.

Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation

Location	125 miles north of Watson Lake
Product	Tungsten-copper concentrates
Rate of production	350 tons daily (1968)
Grade	1.71 per cent WO_3 and 0.45 per cent copper
Reserves	934,000 tons
Employees	70

Exploration and Development - The Northwest Territories has experienced one of the most active prospecting seasons in many years. Major mineral exploration took place in five different areas: Coppermine River; Pine Point;

Victoria Island; Artillery Lake; and the Camsel River area.

During the latter part of 1968, a great deal of interest was shown in uranium prospects in the Keewatin District and in the iron ore prospects on Baffin Island and the Melville Peninsula. Permits were granted and claims were recorded to cover sulphur prospects in the Arctic Islands. Increased activity can be gauged by the fact that 44,489 claims were recorded in the Territories and compared to 28,622 mineral claims in 1967. These areas are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Coppermine River Area - The estimated expenditures in the Coppermine River area by exploration companies was \$4 million in 1968. There are a number of mineral showings reported by mining companies but these vary as to type, size, and grade. Coppermine River Limited is the only company to announce that it had drilled and proven another one million tons of copper ore in the 47 zone deposit. Estimated reserves for this deposit are 4,000,000 tons at 3 per cent copper.

Bernack Coppermine Exploration and Rose Pass Mines have indicated that they may have significant mineralization. Other mining companies and individuals that performed exploration work in the area include the following:

Clero Mines Ltd.*, Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd.; East Coppermine Exploration; Canadian Goldale Mining Corp.; Canadian Lencourt Mines; Northville Explorations; Earlcrest Resources Ltd.; Agassiz Mines Ltd.; General Resources Ltd.; Lake Beaverhouse Mining Ltd.; Nordic Exploration; James Bay Mining Corp.; Braemac Mines Ltd.; Croydon Mines; Madrona Explorations Co. Ltd.; Armore Mines Ltd.; P.C.E. Explorations; United Buffadison Mines Ltd.*; Quadrate Explorations Ltd.*; New Cronin Babine Mines Ltd.; Canadore Mining & Development Corp.*; Rose Pass Mines*; Komo Explorations; Adera Mining; Huntex; Teshierpi Mines; Willow Lake Mines Ltd.*; Ramid Resources Ltd.*; Coronation Gulf Mines Ltd.; Janus Explorations*; Hearne Coppermine Ltd.*; Magnum Consolidated Mining Co.; Continental McKeeney; Univex Mining Corp. Ltd.; Territories Copper Mines;

* Companies eligible for assistance under Northern Mineral Assistance Program

Torwest Mines Ltd.; Rodstron Yellowknife; Continental Potash Corp.; Spectoair; Homestake Silver Ltd.; United Keno Explorations; Cassino Silver Mines Ltd.; Columbia Placers Ltd.; N.W.T. Coppermines Ltd.; and Tower Mines Ltd.

In the Hope Bay-Bathurst Inlet area on the Arctic coast several companies including the Hope Bay Syndicate are doing preliminary exploration on gold-silver prospects.

Victoria Island - The Muskox Syndicate and Grandroy Mines carried out primary exploration on the northwest sector of Victoria Island. Preliminary reports indicate that further work will be done in 1969.

Camsel River Area - Terra Mining and Exploration Company Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Silver Bear Mines holds 24 claims on a silver-copper-bismuth property at Rainey Lake. Work during 1968 consisted of driving an inclined tunnel for 12,000 feet and outlining ore reserves. The company announced plans to bring this property into production in 1969, and plan to move in mill equipment during the winter of 1969.

Silver Bay Mines Ltd. carried out a re-examination of the old Camsel River Silver Mines property on the Camsel River, two and one-half miles southeast of the Terra property. Underground drifting and raising were done.

Caesar Silver Mines Ltd., and Jason Explorers carried out exploratory work in the same area.

Pine Point Area - Buffalo River Explorations Ltd., a company owned by Conwest, New Connex, and Canadian Exploration Ltd., has done feasibility studies on its Pine Point property. The deposit is reported to contain 1,400,000 tons of ore grading 13 per cent lead-zinc.

Yellowknife Bear Metals continued drilling of its lead-zinc property.

Coronet Mines announced plans to drill to increase reserves on its lead-zinc deposits in the Pine Point area. Past drilling has indicated 1,000,000 tons of ore grading 13.2 per cent lead-zinc.

Artillery Lake Area - What appears to be a new nickel mineralized area is

being explored by Newmont Mining Corporation. A prospecting program in 1968 in the Artillery Lake area, 250 miles east of Yellowknife, resulted in the company staking 800 claims. Newmont has reported its findings as minor indications of nickel mineral, but definitely not ore at this stage. Other mining exploration companies and speculators are staking ground in the area, and it is believed that by the year-end of 1968, over 8,000 claims were recorded.

Newmont had become interested in the area following publication of maps of an aeromagnetic survey covering the region. These maps show a number of magnetic anomalies that appear to be associated with the occurrence of ultrabasic rocks in the area. At this early stage, there are indications that the geology may be similar to that of the Thompson-Manitoba Nickel Belt. It will take much more time and work to assess this comparison conclusively.

Keewatin Area - The Eastern Mackenzie Syndicate has located several interesting radio-active zones in the Ellice River area as a result of a 1968 exploration program. The prospecting was carried out on permits and claims.

Selco Northern Limited carried out a drilling and geological mapping program on a gold property at Eric Lake. This company carried out an exploration program on a prospecting permit in the same area.

Hudson's Bay Exploration and Development Ltd. carried out a drilling program on a property southeast of Baker Lake. N.H. Ursel Associates investigated iron formations covered by two prospecting permits on the Melville Peninsula.

Late in 1968, two large staking programs occurred: one in the Keewatin District and the second on a magnetic anomaly associated with iron formations on Baffin Island. The two companies are Denison Mines Limited and Patino Mining Corporation respectively.

Development Analysis

The Development Analysis Section reports on matters concerning the technical evaluation of applications for assistance in road and airstrip

construction, and the setting of priorities and amounts of financial assistance be granted to such applications. It also administers the Northern Mineral Exploration Program which provides financial incentives to stimulate the number, pace and intensity of mineral activity in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Descriptions of the various incentive programs and the amounts of the financial assistance awarded under their regulations for the year 1968, are set out as follows:

The Northern Roads Program is a ten-year \$100-million program designed to provide roads which connect centres of population, lateral roads through areas of favourable resource potential and roads to specific resource development projects. During the year, approximately \$10.3 million was spent on roads in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories for a total of 119 miles of new and reconstructed roads.

The Tote Trail Program is administered by both the Territorial governments, and approximately \$166,560 were provided for assistance in the construction of lower-standard roads to resource projects.

The Northern Resource Airports Program provides financial assistance on a cost-sharing basis for the construction of airports intended to provide access to resource exploration and development projects. Departmental expenditures for this purpose during the year were approximately \$9,332.

The Northern Mineral Exploration Program - Applications for grants under this program have been received for 75 individual programs of mineral and oil exploration. Financial assistance and commitments of assistance amount to \$3,054,000 for the year to assist 29 approved programs. A further commitment has been made to provide up to \$4 million in the current year for a large oil and gas exploration program in the Arctic Islands.

Financial and engineering evaluations were carried out on several mining developments where assistance for the construction of access roads was requested by the companies concerned.

The following tables show preliminary production figures for 1968 and the comparative figures for 1967 for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories:

Northern Economic Development Branch

Table 2 - Production Figures, Minerals, Yukon

Mineral	1967		1968	
	Quantity	Value (dollars)	Quantity	Value (dollars)
Gold	17,900 oz.	675,725	24,957 oz.	941,128
Silver	3,869,374 oz.	6,701,756	2,061,534 oz.	4,778,635
Lead	15,299,709 lbs.	2,141,959	7,034,890 lbs.	951,117
Copper	7,167,919 lbs.	3,409,779	11,965,800 lbs.	5,755,550
Coal	1,912 tons	15,791	--	--
Zinc	9,476,545 lbs.	1,373,151	4,860,000 lbs.	685,260
Cadmium	94,999 lbs.	265,997	50,750 lbs.	144,638
Asbestos	2,260 tons	406,371	64,000 tons	10,240,000
Totals		14,990,529		23,496,328

Table 3 - Production Figures, Minerals, Northwest Territories

Mineral	1967		1968	
	Quantity	Value (dollars)	Quantity	Value (dollars)
Gold	380,304 oz.	14,356,476	347,012 oz.	13,085,822
Silver	1,980,228 oz.	3,429,755	3,855,967 oz.	8,938,132
Copper	1,131,126 lbs.	538,077	2,097,800 lbs.	946,108
Lead	254,753,820 lbs.	35,665,535	260,000,000 lbs.	35,152,000
Zinc	419,964,800 lbs.	60,852,900	430,000,000 lbs.	60,630,000
Cadmium	911,400 lbs.	2,551,920	900,000 lbs.	2,565,000
Totals		117,394,663		121,317,062

Other Developments - An agreement, negotiated with a large Yukon base-metal mining operation and scheduled for production at the end of 1969, provides government assistance to the mine for access roads and bridges, electric power, communications and to townsite facilities. The company agreed to employ specified numbers of qualified local residents and, subject to certain conditions relating to profitability, to construct and put into operation a smelter within eight years of commencing production.

Indian Minerals

The Indian Minerals Section is responsible for managing and developing the mineral resources of Indian reserves in co-operation with Indian Band Councils, and for initiating training courses for the employment of Indians in the mineral industries. The program is carried out by professional and administrative personnel from two offices, the Ottawa office covering eastern Canada, and the Calgary office for the four western provinces.

Oil and Gas

Oil and Gas resources, which are developed through leasing to non-Indians under the Indian Oil and Gas Regulations, continue to provide major revenues for Indian Bands in Alberta. Bands in other western provinces and in Ontario also receive revenues from these resources. Oil and gas royalties amounted to \$2,423,174.08, bonuses to \$573,763.93, and rentals to \$1,281,857.49 for a total of \$4,278,795.50. Royalties and rentals reached record peaks, but bonuses were reduced from the previous year. The oil and gas rights, with the better potential, have been disposed of, and until there are major discoveries on or near the Indian reserves bonus revenue will continue to be modest.

Two million acres of Indian oil and gas rights are now under contract, comprised of 598 leases and 65 permits. Another one million acres has a petroleum potential and is available for disposal. Exploratory work continued to be active: 22 wells and 39 geophysical surveys were completed during the year. In addition, nine structure test-holes were drilled.

A number of productive leases have completed their primary terms, and are being renewed at higher scales of royalties. It is expected that royalties will continue to increase during the next few years, as a result of the higher royalty scales, as well as new production. There were no significant new discoveries of oil or gas.

The Indian people have had increased opportunities to consult on petroleum matters affecting their lands, through Band Council meetings, regional workshops, and the first National Minerals Conference held in May 1968. The Indian Minerals office has provided, in answer to requests from Band Councils, more oil and gas revenue estimates for preparation of Band budgets.

An oil company which has conducted production tests on the bituminous sands of the Gregoire Lake Reserve for the past five years, applied to the Alberta government for an expanded program of production to an American market. However, the application has been deferred for a year pending clarification of the market potential for bituminous sand oil. Should this production program proceed, it will be the first commercial in situ production from the Athabasca tar sands.

The production testing of the heavy oil occurrence on the Cold Lake Reserve received a severe setback when a fire partially destroyed the plant and production facilities.

Mining

Mining resources of the Indian reserves, for many years left underdeveloped, are now receiving increasing attention. This has been largely due to change in policy for disposing of mining rights, and to the increasing interest of Band Councils in the development of the minerals.

New Indian Mining Regulations, P.C. 1968-1865, provide for Indian Band Councils to negotiate mining contracts with developers, as an alternate to disposal by public tender. Other changes are: a reduced standard rate of acreage rentals for mining permits; deletion of the Canadian qualification requirement for mining leases; broader allowances for the grouping of permits

and leases for development; greater flexibility in setting rates for rental, royalty and assessment work. During the last few months of the year, the Mississaugi, Fort Hope, and Garden River Band Councils of northwestern Ontario negotiated new mining contracts for their lands with mine developers.

In British Columbia there were two developments of interest. One company took up placer mining rights to the lands of the Mount Curry Band at Lillooet Lake. The agreement with the mining company was the result of several negotiating meetings with the Mount Curry Band and will provide revenues and employment for the Indians if the venture proves profitable. Another, the Cook's Ferry Band, formed its own company to develop the mineral resources of its lands in the Highland Valley copper camp. Progress was made in matters of incorporation, financing, evaluating and negotiating a development agreement with a major mining company. This venture was hampered by problems arising out of the provincial control of mineral rights on Indian reserves in British Columbia.

The development of the mining resources in western Canada was assisted by the appointment of a new geological engineer. Programs include evaluation of the mining potential for the reserves, and training of Indian people for employment in the mining industry. A drilling training program concluded last winter in co-operation with ARDA and other government agencies has resulted in the full-time employment of 25 Indian people in drilling operations in northern Manitoba. Prospecting training has been carried out among Indians in Ontario, British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory.

Water, Forests and Land

Water Resources

Policy- To manage territorial water resources in the best interest of the region; in particular to ensure the orderly development and utilization of water in an expanding northern economy. To accomplish this broad objective, to institute a system of water rights and pollution control and to carry out surveys of and research into territorial water resources.

Programs - (Northern Water Rights Act) Following Cabinet approval, work proceeded in the drafting of a Northern Water Rights Act to provide legislative authority for managing the use of northern water and to control water pollution.

Northern Research Basins - A program of research into northern water has been initiated. It is intended to establish four experimental research basins in the north, with the primary objective of studying land-use hydrology in locations representative of areas of current or anticipated large-scale development activity. This work will be closely allied to northern resource conservation programs. The University of Saskatchewan began a study to select the optimum location for one research basin each in the lower Mackenzie River area, the upper Liard River watershed (Yukon Territory) and the lower Liard River watershed (Northwest Territories). Université Laval undertook an identical study in the Dubawna-Kazan Rivers watershed.

Hydro-electric Power Survey - A survey of hydro-electric power potential in the Central Mackenzie District was conducted during 1968-69. The Coppermine River watershed and a region between Great Slave Lake and the 60th parallel were investigated. The lower 50-mile reach of the Coppermine River and the lower 20-mile reach of the Lockhart River are particularly well suited for hydro-electric power development.

Yukon Power Study - The Water Resources Section has participated in the joint Canada-United States study of the potential market for the power that could be made available from possible hydro-electric developments in the Upper Yukon watershed.

Dominion Water Power Act - The responsibility for administering the Dominion Water Power Act and Regulations for the Department was carried out by the Section.

Hydrometric Survey - More hydrometric stations are required in the Territories. The Water Resources Section arranged for the transfer of funds from this Department to the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources to assist the Water Survey of Canada in a program to construct and maintain new northern stations. Part of these funds will be used for water-quality

sampling and sediment surveys.

Staff - A position of water administrator was filled in March 1969. At present, the Water Resources Section consists of a Section head, water administrator, and stenographer. A position of hydrologist was approved for filling in 1969. Pending the authorization of the Northern Water Rights legislation plans were made to add a staff member responsible for water quality and pollution control, a regional engineer in Whitehorse and another regional engineer in Yellowknife.

Forestry

During 1968, a new timber harvesting policy was adopted. Operators will now be able to obtain cutting rights to large tracts of timber for periods of five or ten years, with provision for agreement renewal. A guaranteed supply of wood on a long-term basis will provide justification for companies' investments in large, expensive conversion plants.

This new policy has already resulted in the establishment of four timber management areas in the Yukon Territory, each of which will have an average yearly production of 10 million board feet within five years. Further agreements covering the remainder of the merchantable timber in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are pending.

Yukon Forest Service- The Yukon Territory experienced a relatively moderate fire season in 1968 with the exception of a short critical period during mid-July. In the protected area, 77 fires burned 18,619 acres. Lightning accounted for only 9 per cent of the fires in the protected area and of the total number of fires, 84 per cent were less than 10 acres in size. Children and campfires continued to be the major fire cause. In the non-protected area, 9 known fires burned an estimated 15,000 acres, but no suppression action was taken.

Timber production during the fiscal year included 7,680,707 feet board measure of lumber, 1,150,690 lineal feet of timber (used almost exclusively by the mining industry) and 10,080 cords of fuelwood. Royalties of \$9,686 were received from sale of this timber.

The Yukon Forest Service administered 43 campgrounds in 1968.

Mackenzie Forest Service- The Northwest Territories also experienced a relatively mild fire season during 1968, although the fire hazard remained high throughout the summer on that portion of the protected zone lying north of Wrigley.

Eighty fires burned 304, 050 acres in the protected zone and a further 39 fires damaged an estimated 262, 900 acres in the non-protected zone. Of this total loss, however, fifteen fires accounted for 99 per cent of the total area. The Inuvik District alone accounted for 35 per cent of the total number of fires and 97 per cent of the total area burned.

Timber production during the fiscal year was as follows: 2, 736, 000 feet board measure of lumber; 128, 500 lineal feet of timber (used for poles and mine timber) and 4, 000 cords of firewood. The harvest resulted in royalties of \$2, 800.

The Mackenzie Forest Service maintained a total of 17 campgrounds in 1968.

Plans for 1969-1970 - Current high timber prices, combined with a heavy demand for forest products in other areas of Canada, resulted in a sudden increase in demand for northern timber. It was evident, however, that before further large tracts of timber are allotted to forest companies, a careful assessment of the resource's potential will be required. Forest inventory and feasibility studies will be conducted in 1969 on the Lower Liard area of the Northwest Territories, the south central portion of the Yukon and the Upper Liard River basin in the Yukon Territory. Further studies will be carried out.

The increase in industrial activity in the north has made evident the need for a change in the regulations governing the use of renewable resources. The Territorial Timber Regulations will be revised and new land-use regulations will be developed to reduce needless destruction of renewable resources and the northern environment.

Land Management

The Land Management Service has administrative responsibility for

all unalienated Crown lands in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, excepting such areas as have been transferred to the administration, management, and control of other federal departments or the respective territorial governments. These lands may be leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of, pursuant to the provisions of the Territorial Lands Act and Regulations.

The Section also administers approximately 3,000 parcels of land at various locations throughout southern Canada, and they may also be leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of, in accordance with the terms of the public Lands Grants Act and Regulations. Another function is to act on behalf of other Branches of the Department in the acquisition and disposal of surplus properties, and it also co-ordinates submissions covering departmental lands and buildings for reports to the Real Property Inventory maintained by the Public Works Department.

A special Dominion Lands Unit maintains records covering the disposal of more than one million properties in western Canada between 1873 and 1930 by homestead, pre-emption, métis scrip, military bounty, railway subsidy, colonization, sale and notification.

Territorial Lands - The most significant change to take place in land administration in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories was of direct benefit to the purchasers of lands in the north, resulting from the amendments to the Territorial Lands Act and other related statutes, which received Royal Assent on March 7, 1968, authorizes the Minister to issue a notification to the appropriate Registrar of Land Titles directing him to issue a certificate to the person named in the document. It is estimated that this procedure represents a saving of six weeks in passing title to lands from the Crown to a purchaser.

Another significant change in the Northwest Territories was presaged by the completion of arrangements for the Government of the Northwest Territories on April 1, 1969, to assume jurisdiction over most of the administrative responsibilities in the Mackenzie District previously exercised by the Department. This will include municipal development functions and land administration within, and in the immediate vicinity of, the municipalities,

townsites, and settlements.

The majority of the vacant Crown-owned surveyed lots in the townsites and settlements have already been transferred to the administration of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, and negotiations were started with both governments to establish municipal development areas to have all the interests of the Crown in lands within these boundaries, with the exception of parcels required for federal purposes, transferred to the administration of the respective Territory. This is in accord with the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission and it will give the Territories autonomy in the disposal and control of the lands within the immediate influence of the established communities.

The development of the Clinton Creek and Vangorda Creek (Fara) townsites proceeded on schedule, and a new subdivision of approximately 100 residential lots at the Carcross cut-off on the Alaska Highway will be surveyed in the summer of 1969. Many of these lots were already covered by agreements of sale.

A total of 145 legal surveys were carried out in the Territories during the fiscal year, including extensive additions in the Riverdale area of Whitehorse and the subdivision at Porter Creek north of the capital city in the Yukon Territory, and in the Town of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories. The main line of the C.N.R. railway right-of-way from the Alberta boundary to the town of Hay River, and the Pine Point branch line, were also surveyed in the fiscal year. Original subdivision surveys were also conducted at Clyde River, Frobisher Bay, Grise Fiord, and Lake Harbour in the eastern Arctic.

Public Lands - Approximately \$85,000 in revenue was secured from the lease or sale of public lands in southern Canada in the fiscal year. Properties valued in excess of one million dollars were acquired from, or transferred to, other federal departments, free of charge, for public purposes.

Fifty-nine title reviews were carried out to verify federal ownership of parcels of land. They are being placed on a revenue-producing basis as

rapidly as possible. Concurrently, 79 abstracts of title were documented for historical research projects, and 412 certified facsimiles of Letters Patent, or photocopies of similar important papers, were produced. During the fiscal year, 27,000 files were catalogued, indexed and prepared for shipment to the Dominion or Provincial Archives, and thousands of key registers and documents were preserved on micro-film for future reference. Three thousand seven hundred general enquiries concerning property rights were dealt with over the same period, and an increase in foreign interest in settlement in Canada became much more apparent.

General - One hundred and twenty-five new leases and 71 agreements for sale were issued in the Northwest Territories, and 195 leases and 65 agreements for sale in the Yukon Territory. A total of 1,297 leases and agreements were in force in the Territories by March 31, 1969.

The breakdown of the leases in force shows types of land use as follows:

Agricultural	23	Religious	60
Commercial	484	Residential	563
Educational	12	Residential & Agricultural	11
Gardening	20	Subdivision	4
Grazing	65	Water Transmission	1
Quarrying	23	Licence	6
Recreational	25		
Total		1,297	

Economic Staff

The Economic Staff Group is one of four Divisions which comprises the Northern Economic Development Branch. The Group provides advice on the northern economy to senior departmental management, and undertakes studies on matters which relate to the economic development of the north.

The undertaking of major studies in various fields is a continuous function of the Group. Some of these studies are conducted entirely within the Group, while others, due to limitations in staff strength, are undertaken by private consultants. Functionally, the Group is divided into three Sections.

The Resources Section is concerned with the general field of northern mineral and other resource development.

The Transportation Section undertakes studies in the transportation field.

The Economic Projects Section undertakes projects which do not fall directly under the other two specializations.

Personnel of a Statistical Section, which acted in a support capacity to the Economic Staff Group by compiling and processing statistical data on all phases of northern development, were due to join the newly formed Central Statistics Division of the Department at the beginning of the new fiscal year, 1969-70.

Projects completed in 1968 - Several resource industry studies were carried out; these included studies of forestry operations in National Parks, a study of indigenous employment in the mining industry of northern Canada, and a study of the Yukon Territory power industry. Projections were made of resource industry development in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories and work continued on the application of computer techniques to regional and project feasibility studies.

The Economic Staff Group also completed demographic and labour supply, and demand studies with respect to the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, and for use in development planning.

A major study of the potential growth and viability of the Yukon economy was completed in November by the consulting firm of D. Wm. Carr and Associates Limited of Ottawa. The study, which cost \$140,000, was undertaken under the joint auspices of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Government of the Yukon Territory.

A separate study of the fiscal position of the Yukon Territory was completed for the Department by the chartered accountant firm of Touche, Ross, Bailey and Smart; the Economic Staff reviewed and interpreted the study, and undertook specific assignments arising out of the study.

A manpower survey of the Keewatin District was conducted by the Economic Staff Group in January 1969, at which time questionnaires were completed in the field to provide information on vital statistics, language skills, education, training background, and work history of over 2,400 Keewatin Eskimos. Apart from the fact that individual print-out records are available for every Eskimo surveyed, the statistical tabulations obtained from the survey were helpful to the Economic Staff Group in the planning of a development strategy for the north.

Much emphasis was placed on studies aimed at investigating the transportation problems likely to be encountered in the Arctic and along the Arctic coast. In particular, the pilot phase of the research focussed on the techniques that might be used in moving large volumes of minerals to suitable markets. The second phase of the research will be directed towards a detailed analysis of the specific transportation system which was been suggested by earlier studies.

The indications are that the evolution of a development strategy for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories will continue to be accorded top priority in the work-program of the Economic Staff Group during the coming fiscal year.

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

In the absence of a Territorial public service, the former Northern Administration Branch provided government services to the residents of the Northwest Territories. Until September 1968, the headquarters organization of the Branch consisted of a Directorate, five Divisions - Territorial, Education, Welfare, Engineering, Industrial - and a

Financial and Management Adviser, and a Personnel Adviser. The field organization included district offices for the Arctic and Mackenzie Districts. In September 1968, reorganization within the Department saw the demise of the Northern Administration Branch (replaced by the Territorial Relations Branch) and the Ottawa education, welfare, engineering and industrial functions were moved into other program areas in the Department. While program developments in northern education, welfare and engineering are included hereunder, the economic development program in the Northwest Territories is referred to under Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch.

Territorial Relations

The most important development in territorial relations during the fiscal year was the progressive transfer to the Government of the Northwest Territories of responsibilities and functions hitherto carried out in the Mackenzie District by the district staff of the Northern Administration Branch. Although the final date of transfer of responsibility for the various government services was April 1, 1969, many programs were handed over prior to that date. In addition, work began on the development of plans for a similar transfer of responsibilities in the Eastern Arctic (Keewatin and Baffin Regions) on or before April 1, 1970.

Most of the federal staff in the Mackenzie District joined the Territorial Government. Within the Department, the residual responsibilities of the former Northern Administration Branch devolved upon the new Territorial Relations Branch which will be responsible for federal-territorial financial matters and other operational arrangements between the Department and both the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. This is in accordance with the Department's Northern Development Program.

Financial Agreements, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory --

The fiscal year 1968-69 was the final year of the two-year (1967-69)

agreements with each of the Territorial Governments. These agreements included provisions for the following levels of financial assistance by the Government of Canada.

Grants, Loans	1968-69 (Actuals)	
	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory
	(dollars)	(dollars)
Operating Grants	5, 153, 058. 00	4, 590, 645. 51
Capital Loans	4, 629, 105. 00	3, 038, 439. 00
Amortization Grants	1, 239, 042. 00	985, 654. 49

In addition, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories was given further financial assistance outside the original agreement to meet housing and operation costs for the new headquarters staff that moved to Yellowknife in September 1967.

Other Services

Continued assistance was given to each of the Territorial Governments both in the development of their legislative programs and in the expansion of their own services. Much preparatory work was done on proposals affecting constitutional development in the north.

Housing Programs

Approximately \$4 million was spent on the provision of 340 three-bedroom houses and on their construction, as well as another 100 which had not been completed during the previous year. These houses were supplied under the Northern Rental Housing Program, applicable to Indians and Eskimos of the Northwest Territories and Arctic Québec, and which provides housing, basic furniture, fuel, electricity and other municipal services which are available at a rent based on income. About \$300, 000 was received during the year from these rental payments.

The Indian Off-Reserve Program and Eskimo Re-establishment Housing Program were available in areas of economic opportunity anywhere in Canada, and provided forgivable second mortgage loans up to \$9,000 to borrowers who obtained first mortgage loans at prevailing at prevailing National Housing Act rates from approved lenders or the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The Territorial Low-Cost Housing Program, available to residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, provided for first mortgage loans of up to \$8,000 at NHA prevailing rates of interest, and prevailing rates of interest, and second mortgage loans of \$1,000 interest free and forgivable at the rate of \$100 per year, to persons who cannot qualify for a loan under the National Housing Act.

The Territorial Second Mortgage Program, also available to any resident of the Yukon Territory or the Northwest Territories, for persons who have obtained a first mortgage under the National Housing Act, provided for a maximum loan of up to \$2,000 repayable over the same term as the first mortgage and with interest at a rate one per cent higher than the prevailing NHA rate.

Under the Territorial Low-Cost Housing Program and the Territorial Second Mortgage Program some 72 loans were approved, all to residents of the Yukon Territory.

Education

The 1968-69 school year was one of significant change in the Department's northern school program. The first phase of a two-phase transfer program was implemented in April 1969, when the Director of Education for the Northwest Territories assumed direct responsibility for the administration of all education programs including the 38 schools in the Mackenzie District, with a total enrolment of 1,568 Indians, 1,157 Eskimos, and 3,466 others. In January 1970, the final phase of the transfer will be completed when the Director of Education also assumes responsibility for the educational administration in the Districts of Franklin and Keewatin where 22 schools are in operation.

In 1968-69, a total of 71 schools were operated in the northern system, including 59 in the Northwest Territories, 10 in Arctic Quebec, and two in northern Manitoba. The total enrolment was 9,707 comprising 4,033 Eskimos, 1,629 Indians, and 4,045 others, representing an enrolment increase of 7.6 per cent over the previous year.

Many of the northern settlements are too small to justify the establishment of junior and senior secondary Grades (VII to XII). Consequently, approximately 1,200 students from these smaller centres were accommodated during the year in pupil residences at larger centres, such as Inuvik, Yellowknife, Fort Simpson, Fort Smith, Fort McPherson, Chesterfield Inlet, and Fort Churchill.

Enrolment in pre-school classes, which began on an experimental basis in 1966, continued to increase. In 1968-69, a total of 582 pre-schoolers were enrolled in classes operated in 24 northern communities, compared with an enrolment of 301 in the previous year. An additional 298 were enrolled in pre-school classes operated under private auspices in six communities in the Mackenzie District.

One hundred and three students from the Northwest Territories received financial assistance under the Northwest Territories Students Grants Program to attend universities in southern Canada, and 11 students received Canada Student Loans.

Eighty classrooms and 51 special instructional areas were designed or constructed to accommodate pupils in the Northwest Territories and Arctic Québec, at a cost of approximately \$3 million. New schools were opened at Inuvik, Aklavik, Sachs Harbour, and Repulse Bay.

The number of students taking vocational training increased by over 30 per cent to approximately 1,205. Occupational courses were revised to reflect the changing methods of industry. Courses dealing with big game guide training, forest rangers, and forest fire fighting were offered for the first time, and a training centre for heavy equipment operators

was established in the Mackenzie District.

Many more adult education programs, designed to meet the special needs of Indians and Eskimos were developed and offered during 1968-69 than in previous years. Thirty-one adult basic education courses, with a total enrolment of 647, were offered in 19 settlements; 77 social education courses with a total enrolment of 1,820 were offered in 44 settlements; and 39 issues of adult education newsletters were published in Eskimo syllabics and English and distributed in four regions. One region made extensive use of radio by producing and broadcasting 14 special programs. The Housing Education Program was continued and extended to the Western Region. A total of 1,821 families in 33 settlements participated in this program.

Welfare

A considerable amount of work was done in completing plans to hand over the administration of welfare programs in the Mackenzie District to the Northwest Territories Government by the end of the fiscal year.

Supervisory and consultative services for welfare programs in the Northwest Territories and Arctic Quebec were also provided as a continuing service. These programs included social assistance, care for the aged, care and protection of children, rehabilitation services, repatriation of Eskimo patients to their homes, and special care services. In the year under review, approximately \$1,106,365 was spent on social assistance programs for Eskimos and registered Indians. Distribution of this amount was as follows: Mackenzie District, \$607,285; Arctic District, \$499,080.

Community Welfare - Plans were made to transfer to the Government of the Northwest Territories responsibility for community development activities, including the Community Development Fund used by community councils for projects that are beneficial to the community.

Northern Administration Branch

Table 1 - Enrolment and Classification of Pupils, Arctic District,
September 30, 1968.

		Number of Classrooms			Enrolment by Status						
School	Number of Teachers	Regular		Sp.	Eskimo		Indian		Other		Total Enr't
		ES	HS		M	F	M	F	M	F	
Arctic Bay	2	2			24	28					52
Broughton	4	4			41	47				3	91
Cape Dorset	6	6			68	58			1	4	131
Clyde River	2	2			23	29					52
Frobisher Bay	29	21	1	3	177	189			46	48	460
Grise Fiord	2	2			18	11					29
Hall Beach	2	2			18	21			1		40
Igloolik	5	5			54	45			1	2	102
Lake Harbour	2	1			19	23					42
Pangnirtung	7	6		1	84	83				3	170
Pond Inlet	5	5		1	56	60			4	2	122
Resolute Bay	2	2			31	17				3	51
Port Burwell	2	2			22	22					44
Belcher Islands	1	1			17	7					24
Baker Lake	7	7			95	80			7	8	190
Chesterfield Inlet	5	5			53	56					109
Churchill Vocational Centre	20		6	9	103	83	3	2			191
Coral Harbour	3	3			29	36		1			66

(continued)

Table 1 - (continued)

Eskimo Point	6	6		2	57	61				3	123
Rankin Inlet	7	6		2	69	67				11	159
Whale Cove	2	3			23	17				3	45
Repulse Bay	School opened November 1968										
Total:N. W. T.	121	91	7	18	1,081	1,040			3	3	2,293

Northern Administration Branch

Table 2 - Enrolment and Classification of Pupils, Arctic District,
September 30, 1968

[illegible]

Northern Administration Branch

Table 3 - Enrolment and Classification of Pupils, Mackenzie District,
September 30, 1969.

		Number of Classrooms			Enrolment by Status						
School	Number of Teachers	Reg.			Eskimo		Indian		Other		Total Enr't
		Elem	HS	Sp.	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Aklavik	9	7	1	1	48	49	15	25	26	24	187
Cambridge Bay	8	7	1	3	66	64			16	8	154
Coppermine	7	6	1		71	77			3	10	161
Discovery	1	1							11	6	17
Echo Bay	1	1							2	4	6
Fort Franklin	5	5					35	51	5	4	95
Fort Good Hope	2	2					12	17	6	7	42
Fort Liard	1	1					10	5	2	3	20
Fort McPherson	9	7	2		1		61	86	22	26	196
Fort Norman	3	3					16	20	10	8	54
Fort Providence	5	4	1	2			42	51	14	10	117
Fort Resolution	9	6	1	2			36	26	53	46	161
Fort Simpson	20	10	3	5	23	12	95	121	74	59	384
Fort Smith	49	22	11	11	5	2	105	94	354	280	840
Gjoa Haven	3	3			25	29					54
Hay River Elem.	9	8		3	2	2	2	4	103	110	223
Hay River Sec.	12		7	5				4	83	77	164
Hay River Sep.	12	7	3	4			9	8	87	69	173

(Continued)

Table 3 - Continued

Holman Island		3	3		27	31			4	3	66
Arctic Red R.	1	1					9	6	4	1	20
Inuvik Elementary	36	28		4	124	128	33	29	169	154	637
Inuvik Secondary	24		16	7	61	45	36	29	78	84	331
Jean Marier	1	1					6	6			14
Lac La Martre	1	1					20	20	1	2	43
Nahanni Butte	1	1					6	8		1	15
Norman Wells	3	2	1						29	17	46
Pelly Bay	2	2			12	14					26
Pine Point	7	5	2					4	75	65	144
Rae	7	7					97	100	13	2	212
Sachs Harbour	2	2		3	15	19					34
Spence Bay	3	3			31	33					64
Snowdrift	2	2					24	21	2	2	49
Tuktoyaktuk	7	6	1	3	65	53	5	2	8	3	136
Tungsten	2	2							10	13	23
Yellowknife (Sir J. F.)	28		10	13	11	12	44	36	115	127	345
Yellowknife Pub.	30	18	6	6					323	242	565
Yellowknife Sept.	17	10	6				22	18	154	139	333
Wrigley	2	2					13	22	4	2	41
Totals	344	196	73	72	587	570	755	813	1358	1608	6,191

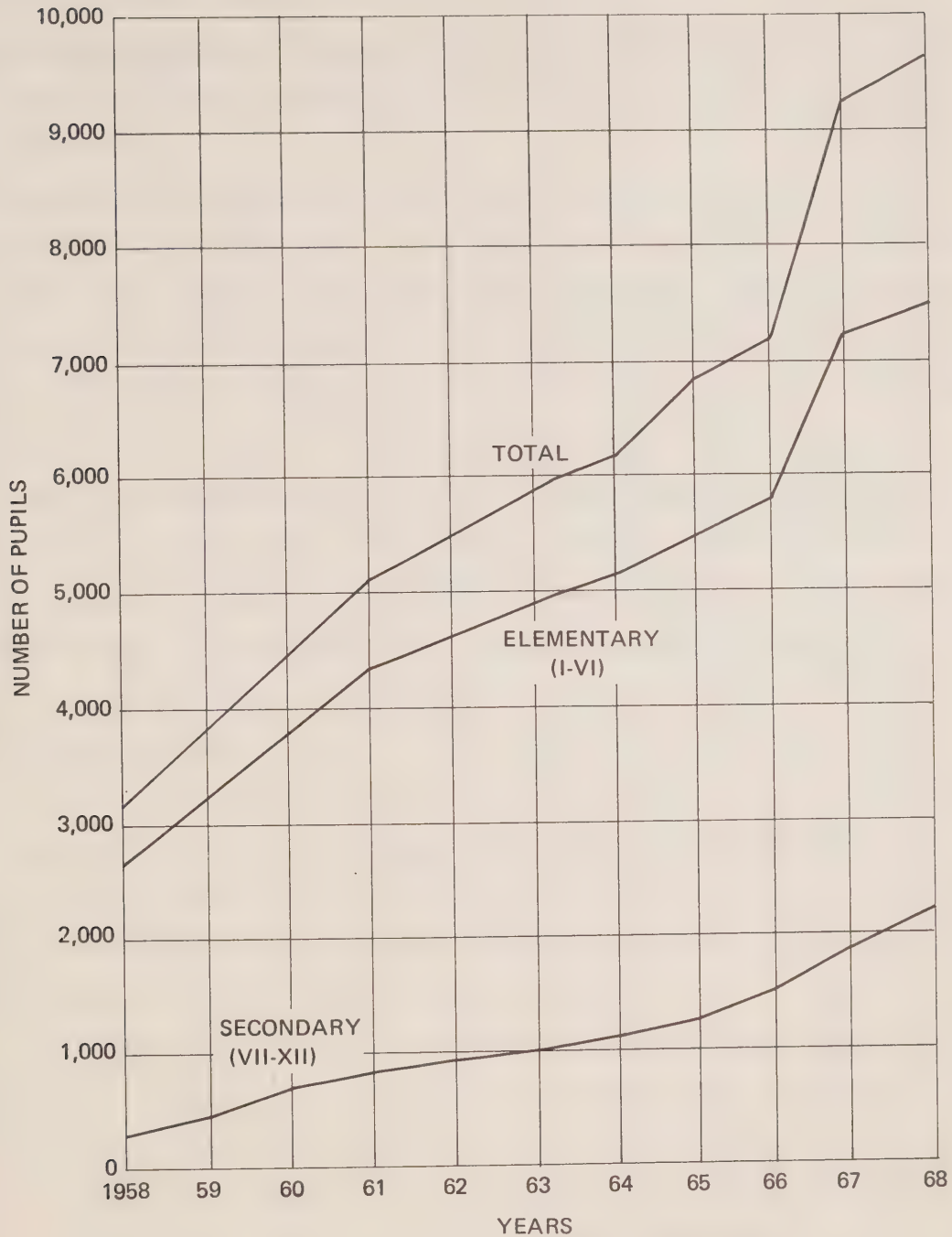
Northern Administration Branch

Table 4 - Enrolment in Pupil Residences, Northern Education Program
March 31, 1969.

Large Residences	Indians	Eskimos	Others	Total
Fleming Hall, Fort McPherson, N.W.T.	57	--	12	69
Bompas Hall, Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	34	15	16	65
Lapointe Hall, Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	118	1	19	138
Breynat Hall, Fort Smith, N.W.T.	--	121	30	151
Grollier Hall, Inuvik, N.W.T.	77	54	49	180
Stringer Hall, Inuvik, N.W.T.	137	13	22	172
Turquetil Hall, Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T.	--	46	--	46
Akaitcho Hall, Yellowknife, N.W.T.	57	22	87	166
C.V.C. Residence, Fort Churchill, Man.	5	200	7	212
<u>Small Residences</u>				
Fort Franklin, N.W.T.	8	--	--	8
Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.	--	7	2	9
Igloolik, N.W.T.	--	6	--	6
Pond Inlet, N.W.T.	--	7	--	7
Port Harrison, P.Q.	--	22	--	22
Great Whale River, P.Q.	--	21	--	21
Totals	448	580	244	1,272

Northern Administration Branch

Figure 1 — Enrolment by Elementary and Secondary Groupings, N.W.T. and Arctic Quebec, 1958-1968



Northern Administration Branch

Table 5 - Vocational Education, Northwest Territories

Fiscal Year	Courses in the N. W. T.			Courses in the Provinces			
	Eskimo	Indian	Other	Eskimo	Indian	Other	Totals
1959-1960	59	92	122	43	27	33	376
1960-1961	53	68	108	35	18	51	333
1961-1962	51	89	96	32	9	39	316
1962-1963	94	123	93	51	9	42	412
1963-1964	89	89	174	108	14	45	519
1964-1965	94	94	193	95	6	51	533
1965-1966	147	113	277	104	27	91	759
1966-1967	150	145	343	77	22	117	854
1967-1968	160	154	361	120	30	100	925
1968-1969	400	220	292	181	43	69	1205

The first Baffin Regional Eskimo Council met at Frobisher Bay. As at earlier meetings in other regions, the delegates learned much from discussions about common community problems.

Cultural Developments - Numerous displays of Eskimo sculpture, ceramics and graphic prints were organized for exhibition in Canada, the United States and Europe.

The development of Eskimo literature and the discovery of northern writers has continued at a steady pace. The Eskimo language magazine "Inuttituut" is now entirely made up of Eskimo-written material. At the beginning of 1969, the first genuinely Eskimo-written full-length book "The Autobiography of John Ayaruaq" was published in syllabics. This book has drawn enthusiastic support from readers and some requests for an English version. Markoosie of Resolute Bay, N.W.T., has produced the first Eskimo novel of Canada's northern people. He wrote the story in both English and Eskimo. It is serialized in "Inuttituut" and negotiations were in progress to publish the English version. Enough folklore material has now been gathered for the assembly of an anthology of Eskimo folktales for publication in syllabic script and in English.

Grants were provided to assist promising individuals and groups in the creative and the performing arts. Cultural development officers worked closely with Canadian and overseas arts councils, museums, universities, art galleries and drama societies to promote the artists and their works and to bring them before the public.

Liaison was also maintained with the Canadian Eskimo Art Council, of which the members are: George Elliott (Chairman), Jean Beetz, M.F. Feheley, Miss Kathleen Fenwick, Mrs. Alma Houston, James Houston, Jean-Noel Poliquin, John Robertson, Mrs. Doris Shadbolt, George Swinton, Dr. William Taylor and Robert Williamson.

Engineering - The Engineering Division provided support in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and in Nouveau-Québec, to those parts of the Branch that are concerned with economic, social, and political development;

developed and maintained a network of northern roads for communication and resource development; aided private enterprise and the private individual by providing fuel and electrical energy at moderate prices; constructed airstrips to facilitate development of the natural resources; devised community plans for settlements so that growth might be orderly; developed plans for houses and other buildings, and for water, sewage, fuel and electrical services designed to meet the particular requirements of climate and living conditions in the north.

Under the Territorial Roads Policy, approximately \$9 million was spent in 1968-69 for building 129 miles of new and reconstructed roads - 84 miles in the Yukon, and 45 miles in the Northwest Territories.

In the Yukon, the Ross River-Carmacks section of the Campbell Highway was completed except for crushed gravel surfacing. Boundary Road reconstruction was completed for the first 38 miles west of Dawson. Reconstruction of the Whitehorse-Keno Road was completed on the first 30 miles north of its junction with the Alaska Highway.

In the Northwest Territories, the Mackenzie Highway was extended another 35 miles towards Fort Simpson, bringing the highway to within 95 miles of this community. About five miles of connector roads were reconstructed in the capital area of Yellowknife. Farther north, at Cambridge Bay a five-mile airport access road was completed.

As part of the program to reduce the cost of fuel oil, bulk-oil storage facilities were erected in Coral Harbour, Repulse Bay, Eskimo Point, Whale Cove, Igloolik, Cape Dorset, Pangnirtung, Lake Harbour, Hall Beach and Pelly Bay.

Plans were made for tanks of bolted or welded construction, to encourage competition and thereby obtain better prices. Approximately 6,600,000 gallons of fuel oil were purchased for departmental operations, Eskimo housing, and for sale to private consumers in remote locations where alternative local sources of supply are not available. Further assistance was given to oil companies making studies of the market for

heating oil. A contract was entered into with one of the integrated oil companies to take over the supply and delivery of fuel oil at ten settlements in the Eastern Arctic.

New powerline and extensions to serve the expanded Eskimo villages were designed and tenders were called for materials for Clyde River, Sugluk, Fort Chimo, Repulse Bay, Lake Harbour, Hall Beach, Coral Harbour, Baker Lake, Povungnituk, Pangnirtung, Eskimo Point, Cape Dorset, Broughton Island, Igloolik, Rankin, Pond Inlet and Resolute Bay. The increased load arising from the use of new industrial type buildings, schools and residences necessitated design and tender action for an additional 870 KW in diesel generator capacity. The installed cost of these electrical distribution systems and plant amounted to over \$900,000.

Sixteen prefabricated metal buildings comprising four warehouses, seven garage buildings, and five larger powerhouses were purchased, shipped and erected in 16 different settlements at a cost of approximately \$450,000. The old laundry at Frobisher was relocated in a part of the new warehouse. A fish processing plant was built into one half of a new warehouse at Port Burwell. These two extensions, plus an extension to the powerhouse at Fort Chimo were valued at approximately \$50,000.

Utilidors to service co-operative housing in Inuvik were designed and prefabricated by local people for installation in the summer of 1968; an extension of the utilidor with water points was constructed at Rankin Inlet to service Eskimo housing, and a water and sewer utilidor was installed at Frobisher Bay.

A new water supply system was designed for Spence Bay and plans prepared for the improvement of the existing water and sewer services at Churchill, Manitoba.

Designs were completed and tenders called for industrial-type warehouses, garages and powerhouses. Special designs were prepared for industrial shops and canneries.

On behalf of the Territorial Government, municipal fire-alarm

systems were designed for Pine Point, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, Tuktoyaktuk, and evacuation fire-alarm systems were designed for two nursing stations and 20 schools. Municipal fire-alarm systems were also designed and tenders were called for material, for Whale Cove, Fort Chimo, Eskimo Point and Broughton Island. A standard minimum fire-alarm system was designed and estimates were prepared for improvements to the systems in Fort Providence, Fort Liard, Fort Wrigley, Snowdrift, Lac La Martre and Fort Norman.

Town Planning - During the year, additional planning-staff officers were engaged by the Department and a field trip was made to the Mackenzie settlements of Fort Providence, Jean Marie River, Fort Simpson, Fort Norman, Norman Wells, Fort Franklin, Fort Good Hope, Colville Lake, and Arctic Red River to gather data as a basis for interim development plans and for the transfer of authority to the Territorial Government. The planning team subsequently revisited the settlements and introduced the territorial planner to the local communities.

Additional visits were made to Sachs Harbour, Reindeer Station, Aklavik, Inuvik, Fort McPherson, Yellowknife, and Fort Smith in the Mackenzie; to Coral Harbour, Repulse Bay, Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet, Whale Cove, Eskimo Point, and Churchill in the Keewatin District, and to Frobisher Bay in the Baffin Region.

Meetings were held in many of the settlements with Advisory Councils and Housing Associations. Some planning proposals were amended to meet the desires of the local people.

The most interesting task of the year was that of preparing for the proposal bids on the design, construction and operation of the new town centre complex in Frobisher Bay. The plan was modified to make a single parcel of the blocks for commercial development, apartments and recreation. This, together with the specification for the call, offered maximum flexibility to the designers while retaining over-all planning objectives. Five totally different schemes were submitted.

The successful proponent has made excellent progress on the construction of the project. The town centre will not only provide a strong visual, social and commercial focal point in the community, but also tie together the lower base, the hospital and Ikaluit. The town centre is typical of towns in the provinces and will do much to remove the military-camp look from the settlement. While the introduction of private enterprise to the north will serve to de-emphasise the role of the Territorial Government it will, at the same time, strengthen that sense of local identity which is essential to responsible local government.

Frobisher Bay could be the first of many modern towns in the Northwest Territories.

Architectural Services - Architectural Services prepared designs for school additions at Pelly Bay, Lake Harbour, and Coral Harbour, and materials were shipped to the sites for construction during 1969. A two-classroom school with an activity room was designed for Sachs Harbour and construction was completed in time for the school-year commencement. Materials were shipped for schools designed for Clyde River and Igloolik. Drawings were prepared for a school addition and alterations at Fort Franklin for construction in 1969. Four transportable classroom units were purchased and shipped.

A new design for a transportable hostel complex was used for the construction of units at Cambridge Bay, Fort Good Hope, and Fort Liard, to be ready for occupancy in 1969. A standard administration building was designed. A new design for an Eskimo house was prepared, incorporating changes suggested by the Eskimo Housing Association. This plan is available for both prefabricated and on-site construction.

A design for a small laboratory building was prepared for the National Research Council, to be erected at Igloolik in 1969 for use by the International Biological Congress.

Tenders were prepared and proposals for rental accomodation were received for the town centre complex under construction at Frobisher Bay, designed to provide office space, housing, stores, hotel and recreational facilities for an expanding community. Office accomodation and housing were scheduled for occupancy early in 1971.

Tenders were prepared for rental accommodation in a town centre at the new town of Faro, as a service to the Territorial Government of the Yukon.

In co-operation with the Department of Public Works, design work was carried out for school additions at Cape Dorset, Baker Lake, Fort Simpson, and Pine Point.

A new academic-vocational school was designed for Frobisher Bay, the construction of which is to commence in 1969.

Receiving homes for children were designed and constructed at Hay River, Inuvik, and Fort Smith.

Maintenance of Buildings and Works - In the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, maintenance was carried out on departmental buildings, works, and equipment that have a capital value in excess of \$107 million. Approximately 195 tradesmen were employed on full-time maintenance work, and were paid wages and allowances amounting to \$1,245,600. The total cost of the maintenance program, including labour and materials, was \$4,907,800.

The total expenditure for municipal services, which include fuel, power, water, sewer and garbage amounted to approximately \$7,065,000.

Northern Supply Program, 1968

Eastern Arctic and Arctic Quebec - Approximately 22,555 tons of material were shipped to sites in the Eastern Arctic and Arctic Quebec in 1968 by sea transport at a cost of \$1,200,000. Both the port of Montreal and the port of Churchill were used for the trans-shipment of this material to the north. The tonnage handled through each port was as follows:

Port of Montreal

Dry cargo including petroleum products in drums	7,089 tons
Bulk oil (delivered by tanker ships)	<u>2,660 tons</u>
Total	9,749 tons

Port of Churchill

Dry cargo including petroleum products in drums	1,606 tons
Bulk oil (delivered by tanker ships)	<u>11,200 tons</u>
Total	12,806 tons

In the spring of 1968 a major airlift was organized from Churchill to supply Pelly Bay and to deliver prefabricated bulk-oil storage tanks to eleven sites in the north so that these tanks could be erected during the summer months and be ready for the acceptance of bulk oil in September and October 1969. In addition, two 25-ton tractors were airlifted to Eskimo Point so as to get an early start on the construction of a water reservoir at that site. A 250 KW generating plant was also shipped by air to Fort Chimo. This airlift included 75,000 gallons of oil and other supplies for Pelly Bay. Altogether, 910 tons of material were airlifted at a cost of \$312,000.

The positioning of material to erect bulk-oil storage tanks at eleven sites obviated the need of sending fuel oil in 45-gallon drums which would have cost the Department over \$900,000, compared with \$157,000 for bulk oil, a very substantial saving.

It was necessary to organize a second airlift later in the year so as to complete supplying Pelly Bay; this involved the delivery of 30,000 gallons of oil in drums, and a two-bay garage. The estimated cost of this airlift was approximately \$42,000. Ice conditions preclude the shipment of supplies direct to Pelly Bay by sea transport, consequently, air service is the only practicable alternative.

At the close of the shipping season, very little material was left behind at the port of Churchill and the port of Montreal. The 1968 operation

was more efficient than the operations of previous years: many settlements received their material earlier; reports also indicated that the cargos arrived in good condition; and the use of the port of Churchill made it easier to get cargo to some northern sites earlier than had, hitherto, been possible when the operation was mainly confined to the port of Montreal.

Reduction in material transportation costs were realized through the negotiation of special tariff rates, extension of the Mackenzie District shipping contract and internal audit of carriers' freight accounts.

The entire 1968 operation will be reviewed in detail so as to introduce further improvements in 1969, e.g. the use of containers to move material will be examined in relation to the type of packaging now in use. Improved unloading areas at northern sites are also desirable.

S O C I A L A F F A I R S

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

During the year, discussions took place with several provinces concerning such matters as the extension of welfare services to Indians, master education agreements, forest fire agreements and the revision or renewal of existing natural resources agreements. The terms of the highway construction and maintenance agreement with Saskatchewan were changed. However, no new federal-provincial agreement in respect to Indians was concluded during the year.

Future arrangements concerning the provision of services to the Indians and Eskimos by the Province of Newfoundland were considered by the federal-provincial committee. Members of the committee visited the seven Indian and Eskimo communities in northern Labrador covered by the agreement and reviewed the activities which had been conducted. During the five-year term of the agreement, a housing program has provided adequate housing for nearly all of the Indians and Eskimos. The educational program has been upgraded through the construction of new, well-equipped schools in several communities and with additional classrooms in others. Plans for a new high school at Northwest River were approved. A native sawmill was established in one Indian community. As a result of these programs, there has been a general improvement in economic conditions. The committee concluded that the agreement had served the interests of the native people and both governments and recommended to Canada and Newfoundland that the agreement be renewed for a further five-year term from March 31, 1970 to March 31, 1975.

As the three-year terms of office of the regional Indian advisory councils expired on March 31, 1968, steps were taken during the year to establish new regional advisory councils. Members of each council had been asked,

during the last meeting, for advice on any improvements in the method of member selection, and for any preference in the structure of the council. Practical suggestions were made. These suggestions were followed in all cases. As a result, most of the councils have increased their membership and, in two regions, the advisory function will be undertaken by the provincial Indian association. Only one or two of the new advisory councils managed to hold meetings because their members were extensively involved in a major consultation on the Indian Act between officials of the Department and representatives of all Indian Bands. The rôle of the Indian-Eskimo Bureau is summarized hereunder.

INDIAN-ESKIMO BUREAU

Correspondence and Parliamentary Questions - In consultation with appropriate Branch officers replies are prepared in answer to correspondence received by the Minister, Deputy Minister and Director of Operations on matters pertaining to the Departmental program in support of Indian and Eskimo people.

Replies to Parliamentary Questions and Orders for Return, including Motions for the Production of Papers, are prepared or co-ordinated.

Consultation - A rapport is maintained with the leaders of Indian and Eskimo Associations, Brotherhoods, native organizations and non-native organizations concerned with the affairs of Canada's native people. Consultations are carried out, and plans are made for consultation meetings as required.

Enquiries and grievances received from Indian and Eskimo people are directed to the appropriate headquarters officials.

Visits of Indians and of Eskimos to headquarters are co-ordinated.

Guidance, including support as required, is provided to all transient Indians and Eskimos who visit headquarters to request assistance.

Co-ordination services for inter-departmental and inter-governmental meetings related to the Indian people of Canada are provided, as well as for meetings between Indian associations and governmental agencies.

Treaty Activity and Research - All existing treaties, agreements and relevant judicial decisions concerning Canada's native people are reviewed and analysed to determine what commitments have been made and to what extent these commitments have been, are being or should be met.

Co-ordination of headquarters' involvement in the establishment of new Indian Reserves is maintained.

An advisory service is provided on treaties to Departmental staff and to the Indian peoples.

Policies are formulated and recommended for Indian and Esquimo hunting and fishing rights.

Policy Development - Legal - Policies are formulated and recommended (regulations under the Indian Act) with respect to taxation, liquor, legal rights of Indians, and the removal of Indian artifacts.

Policies are formulated and recommended in matters relating to the provision of legal aid to Indians.

Policy is also formulated with respect to policing and trespass on reserves.

Membership - Indian Bands - As of December 31, 1968, the Indian population totalled 237,490, an increase of 6,493 or 2.85 per cent during the calendar year.

Seven hundred and eighty-five persons were enfranchised between April 1, 1968 and March 31, 1969. Of these, 57 applied for enfranchisement and 728 resulted from marriages of Indian women to non-Indians. A total of \$175,399.64 was paid out in enfranchisement funds during the fiscal year. Two hundred and fifty-seven adoptions were registered during the fiscal year. Of these, 57 children were adopted by Indians and 200 by non-Indians. The addition of 36 persons to membership in Indian Bands was protested during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1969. Decisions were reached on 14 of these protests and all 14 persons were declared entitled to be registered as Indians. The remaining 22 are still under investigation.

Decisions were also made on 52 protests which were received prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Of these, 47 were declared entitled and five

not entitled to be registered as Indians.

See Tables 1 to 7 inclusive, referring to Indian population enfranchisements, adoptions, and memberships, on pages 116 to 121

Social Services

In the field of social welfare, the Department makes available to Indians welfare benefits comparable to those provided to other residents of the provinces. To enable Indians to participate in the full range of welfare programs established in each province, the Federal Government has been pursuing special federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements for welfare purposes pursuant to Part II of the Canada Assistance Plan. A federal-provincial cost-sharing welfare agreement continues to be implemented on behalf of Indians living in the province of Ontario.

In addition to negotiating welfare agreements, the Department finances and administers a welfare program which provides for social assistance (food, clothing, shelter) to Indians at the same rates and under the same eligibility conditions as those that apply to other provincial residents.

In accordance with federal-provincial child welfare agreements, the Department finances maintenance and protection services to Indian children in Manitoba and Nova Scotia; the Federal Government also maintains Indian children in foster homes or institutions in provinces where child care services are provided on a voluntary basis. Departmental staff with the consent of parents or guardians arrange for care of neglected children outside their own homes in areas where the services of child-care agencies are not available. Indians suffering from the physical and social handicaps of senility or chronic illness are given maintenance in homes for the aged, and in other institutions. Indians participating in upgrading and in social orientation programs in Alberta and Saskatchewan receive maintenance and tuition pursuant to departmental agreements with the Alberta Tuberculosis Association and the Saskatchewan Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Additional Federal Government benefits available to Indians include Family Allowances, Youth Allowances, Old Age Security and Guaranteed

(continued page 125)

Indian Eskimo Bureau

Table 1 - Indian Population

Province or Territories	1954	1959	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968 Inc. over 1967	1968% Inc. over 1967
Prince Edward Island	272	341	376	393	399	409	418	9	2.2
Nova Scotia	3,002	3,561	3,994	4,099	4,183	4,287	4,411	124	2.9
New Brunswick	2,629	3,183	3,717	3,824	3,912	4,039	4,156	117	2.9
Quebec	17,574	20,453	23,709	24,446	23,126	25,650	26,302	652	2.5
Ontario	37,255	42,668	48,465	49,556	52,475	51,731	52,981	1,250	2.4
Manitoba	19,684	23,658	28,833	29,996	30,994	32,227	33,358	1,131	3.5
Saskatchewan	18,750	23,280	28,914	30,086	31,362	32,579	33,852	1,273	3.9
Alberta	15,715	19,287	23,642	24,587	25,432	26,440	27,322	882	3.3
British Columbia	31,086	36,229	42,141	43,250	44,205	45,152	46,046	894	2.0
Yukon	1,568	1,868	2,215	2,292	2,337	2,477	2,562	85	3.4
Northwest Territories	4,023	4,598	5,383	5,569	5,739	5,911	6,082	171	2.9
TOTAL	151,558	179,126	211,389	218,098	224,164	230,902	237,490	6,588	2.9

Indian Eskimo Bureau

Table 2 - Enfranchisements, 1968-1969

Province, District or Territory	Adult Indians enfranchised upon application together with their minor unmarried children		Indian Women enfranchised following marriage to non-Indians together with their minor unmarried children		Total number of Indians enfranchised
	Adults	Children	Women	Children	
Nova Scotia	2	5	3	0	10
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0	7	0	7
Quebec	1	0	40	1	42
Ontario	18	10	141	25	194
Manitoba	5	5	63	45	118
Saskatchewan	4	0	71	39	114
Alberta	4	0	61	35	100
British Columbia	3	0	129	37	169
District of Mackenzie	0	0	14	4	18
Yukon Territory	0	0	2	11	13
Total	37	20	531	197	785

Table 2A - Enfranchisements, 1959-1969*

1959-1960	221	248	433	221	1123
1960-1961	125	70	592	167	954
1961-1962	94	47	435	140	716
1962-1963	90	50	404	109	653
1963-1964	46	38	287	102	473
1964-1965	46	34	480	176	736
1965-1966	38	18	435	147	638
1966-1967	31	22	457	148	658
1967-1968	62	28	470	56	616
1968-1969	37	20	531	197	785
Total	790	575	4,524	1,463	7,352

* With the exception of fiscal year column all columns correspond to boxhead references in Table 2.

Indian Eskimo Bureau

Table 3 - Adopted Indian Children

Fiscal Year	Adopted by Indians	Adopted by Non-Indians	Total
1961-62	63	58	121
1962-63	35	66	101
1963-64	74	94	168
1964-65	44	93	137
1965-66	43	123	166
1966-67	87	93	180
1967-68	54	98	152
1968-69	57	201	258
Total	457	826	1283

Table 4 - Protests

Fiscal Year	Received	Decisions Made		Total *
		Confirmed In Membership	Deleted From Membership	
1961-62	49	28	19	47
1962-63	100	46	14	60
1963-64	77	35	20	55
1964-65	68	29	19	48
1965-66	57	27	19	46
1966-67	13	22	8	30
1967-68	22	9	2	11
1968-69	36	61	5	66
Total	422	257	106	363

* Unsettled protests are carried forward into succeeding years. Of the total 422 protests received during the eight-year period 59 are still outstanding.

Indian Eskimo Bureau

Table 5 - Summary of Enfranchisements, by Province or Territory, 1968-1969

Province, District or Territory	Adult Indians and minor children en- franchised in accordance with the provisions of Section 108 (1) of the Indian Act.	Indian Women and children enfran- chised in accord- ance with the pro- visions of Section 108 (2) of the Indian Act.	Total number of Indians Enfranchised
Nova Scotia	7	3	10
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	7	7
Quebec	1	41	42
Ontario	28	166	194
Manitoba	10	108	118
Saskatchewan	4	110	114
Alberta	4	96	100
British Columbia	3	166	169
District of Mackenzie	0	18	18
Yukon Territory	0	13	13
Total	57	728	785

Indian Eskimo Bureau

Table 6 - Enfranchisements According to the Provisions of Section 108 (1) of the Indian Act

Province, District or Territory	No. of appli- cations received	Adult Indians enfranchised by reason of applications approved		Minor unmarried children enfran- chised by reason of parents applications		TOTAL Enfran- chised	Applica- tions for enfran- chisement refused	No. of Indians involved in such refusals	No. of applica- tions pending	No. of Indians involved in pending applications	Applica- tions received later cancelled	No. of Indians involved in cancelled applications
		M	F	M	F							
Nova Scotia	1	1	1	3	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Ontario	30	9	9	5	5	28	9	16	7	10	1	3
Manitoba	16	3	2	2	3	10	10	27	3	7	-	-
Saskatchewan	15	4	-	-	-	4	9	29	2	2	-	-
Alberta	15	4	-	-	-	4	7	24	4	10	-	-
British Columbia	13	2	1	-	-	3	5	24	4	5	2	2
District of Mackenzie	5	-	-	-	-	0	3	3	2	3	-	-
Yukon Territory	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	1	1	-	-
Total	99	24	13	10	10	57	43	123	24	39	4	6

Indian Eskimo Bureau
Table 7 - Enfranchisements According to the Provisions of
Section 108 (2) of the Indian Act, Fiscal Year 1968-1969

Province, District or Territory	Indian women enfranchised by reason of marriage to non-Indians	Minor unmarried children enfranchised		Total Enfranchised	Minor unmarried children <u>NOT</u> Enfranchised
		M	F		
Nova Scotia	3	-	-	3	3
Prince Edward Island	0	-	-	0	-
New Brunswick	7	-	-	7	1
Quebec	40	-	1	41	9
Ontario	141	10	15	166	56
Manitoba	63	23	22	108	36
Saskatchewan	71	17	22	110	25
Alberta	61	18	17	96	53
British Columbia	129	15	22	166	91
District of Mackenzie	14	3	1	18	9
Yukon Territory	2	8	3	13	1
Total	531	94	103	728	284

Names and Locations of Regional Offices,
District Offices and Indian Agencies

Regional Office	Amherst, N. S.
Eskasoni Agency	Eskaschi, N. S.
Miramichi Agency	Chatham, N. B.
P. E. I. Agency	Summerside, P. E. I.
St. John River Agency	Woodstock, N. B.
Shubenacadie Agency	Micmac, N. S.

Regional Office	Québec City
Abitibi District	Val d'Or
Caughnawaga District	Caughnawaga
Odanak-Lorette Agency	Village des Hurons
Pointe-Bleue District	Pointe-Bleue
Restigouche Agency	Restigouche
Sept-Iles District	Sept-Iles

Regional Office	Toronto
Bruce Agency	Southampton
London District	London
Christian Island Agency	Cedar Point P. O.
Fort Frances Agency	Fort Frances
James Bay Agency	Moose Factory
Kenora Agency	Kenora
Lakehead District	Fort William
Manitoulin Island Agency	Manitowaning

(continued)

Nakina Agency	Geraldton
Parry Sound Agency	Parry Sound
Peterborough Agency	Peterborough
St. Regis Agency	Cornwall
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	Sault Ste. Marie
Georgian Bay District	Georgian Bay
Sioux Lookout District	Sioux Lookout
Six Nations Agency	Brantford
Sudbury District	Sudbury
Tyendinage Agency	Deseronto
Regional Office	Winnipeg
Clandeboyne-Fisher River District	Winnipeg
Brandon District	Brandon
Island Lake Agency	Island Lake
Norway House Agency	Norway House
The Pas District	The Pas
Regional Office	Regina
Battleford Agency	Battleford
Prince Albert District	Prince Albert
Yorkton District	Yorkton
Duck Lake Agency	Duck Lake

(continued)

File Hills-Qu'Appelle Agency	Fort Qu'Appelle
Meadow Lake Agency	Meadow Lake
Shellbrook Agency	Shellbrook
Touchwood Agency	Wynyard
Regional Office	Edmonton
Blood/Peigan District	Lethbridge
Edmonton/Hobbema District	Edmonton
Fort Vermilion Agency	High Level
Lessor Slave Lake Agency	High Prairie
Saddle Lake/Athabaska District	St. Paul
Stony-Sarcee - Blackfoot District	Calgary
Regional Office	Fort Smith, N. W. T.
Yukon Regional Office	Vancouver
Babine Agency	Hazelton
Bella Coola Agency	Bella Coola
Burns Lake Agency	Burns Lake
Cowichan Agency	Duncan
Fort St. John Agency	Fort St. John
Fraser District	Vancouver
Thompson River District	Kamloops

(continued)

Kootenay-Okanagan Agency	Vernon
Kwawkewlth Agency	Alert Bay
Lytton Agency	Lytton
North Coast District	Prince Rupert
Stuart Lake Agency	Prince George
Terrace Agency	Terrace
West Coast Agency	Port Alberni
Williams Lake Agency	Williams Lake
Yukon Agency	Whitehorse, Y. T.

Welfare Services (continued)

Income Supplement; Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances financed jointly by federal and provincial governments; Quebec Needy Mothers' Allowances, Ontario Family Benefits and Nova Scotia Social Assistance (Part I) are also available to the Indian residents of these provinces.

Social and Cultural Development

In October 1968, reorganization of the Department brought into being the Division of Social and Cultural Development, which replaced the former Social Programs Division of the Indian Affairs Branch and the Community Welfare Section of the Northern Administration Branch. The new Division has two Sections, the Social Development Section and the Cultural Development Section.

Social Development - The Social Development Section is responsible for the Community Development program of the Department. This program in 1968-69 was carried out through six departmental regional supervisors, and 53 community development workers, 21 of whom were of Indian status. In addition, the Department supported, in part, 33 provincial community development workers through federal-provincial shared-cost programs

with four provinces, namely Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The Department also entered its second year of a new three-year contract with the Extension Department of Francis Xavier University at Antigonish. The University will continue to do research on community development and provide community development services on seven reserves in the Cape Breton area of Nova Scotia.

The Social Development Section has responsibility for Homemakers' Clubs and other Indian women's groups. During the fiscal year, a national survey was made of Indian women's organizations. The survey indicated that there had been some new developments. For example, in the fiscal year 1967-68, there were 125 active Homemakers' Clubs and other women's organizations across the country. The active membership of these clubs ranged from 1,200 to 1,800 women. The reason for this fluctuation was withdrawal of interest for a variety of reasons. Sewing classes, house-keeping courses and seminars proved useful and popular with Indian women. The most successful Homemakers' Clubs had projects aimed at reserve betterment and community involvement. Other successful women's clubs did not like the rigid constitution of the Homemakers' Clubs. They reacted positively to a more flexible constitution that allowed projects closer to the actual area needs of the Indian women concerned.

The 1968-69 increase is noteworthy, namely, 117 Homemakers Clubs and 77 other women's organizations.

Cultural Affairs - The Cultural Affairs Section made eleven grants totalling \$43,855 to Indian individuals and organizations participating in and contributing to traditional and contemporary forms of Indian music, dancing, painting, and sculpture, and for research, writing, and illustration of Indian legends for publication.

The Branch maintains a permanent collection of Indian paintings which are loaned out to various organizations across the country for exhibition purposes.

With the reorganization of the Department late in 1968, the Fine Arts Section of the Welfare Division of the Northern Administration Branch

became a part of the Cultural Development Section of the reorganized Department, so that the encouragement of Indian and Eskimo arts and handicrafts of Northern Canada are now the concern and the responsibility of that Section. The sale of Eskimo soapstone carvings and prints has gained acceptance on the world's art markets, particularly in the past decade.

Leadership Training - Leadership training courses were also provided by the Department at the regional level, where Indian leaders and Band staffs learned the skills necessary for the management of community affairs related to financial, legal, and technical matters. These courses also served to bring Indian leaders together to discuss common problems and, in meeting non-Indian people, to develop mutual understanding and co-operation.

Human Resources Development Program

The Human Resource Development Training Program was held once each month for ten months during the fiscal year. Over the ten months of operation, 103 Indians attended, and 108 Departmental staff officials - some of whom were also Indian people - making a total of 211 participants. At the same time, an average of 22 resource people from headquarters were present for some of the time during each session. Over 50 different people were involved in this capacity during the year.

The program was organized so that staff and Indian people from across the country could meet to discuss problems which were important to them. Federal resource people were assigned to help explain the programs available and how these might be utilized to help solve some of the problems. In addition, it was an invaluable opportunity for the discussion of different ideas from across the country, not only among Indian participants but in conjunction with headquarters representatives and Members of Parliament.

All of the sessions followed a community development approach, the participants involving the resource people whenever they wished to do so.

By examining and questioning many aspects of Departmental programs and discovering ways in which Branch personnel and Indian people can work together to implement these programs to the best advantage, they were able to observe more clearly how the arts of communicating, listening, and understanding can become the basis of community development.

Community Affairs

Housing and Community Improvement - The Department assists Indian people in securing living accommodation, including water and sanitary services, electrification and improved roads on reserves as well as access roads between Indian reserves and adjacent communities.

Programs - There are now three housing programs on reserves as well as an Off-Reserve Program. These are summarized in the following tabulation.

Subsidy Housing Program	Known as the Welfare Housing Program for many years.
Indian On-Reserve Housing Program	Loans from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for construction of houses on reserves, guaranteed by the Minister.
Band Administered Housing Programs	Band Councils may, by resolution, request authority to conduct their own housing programs using money provided in departmental appropriation.
Indian Off-Reserve Housing Program	An Indian who is regularly employed away from his reserve may be assisted in securing a Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation 1st Mortgage loan as well as a 2nd Mortgage loan from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. He will be required to make a small personal contribution.

Subsidy Housing Program - Band members who are able to do so are required to make a small down-payment known as a personal contribution. Indian Chiefs and Councillors are responsible for deciding which members of the Band shall receive housing assistance from the funds available each year.

The following tabulation indicates the amounts of personal contributions required and the maximum amounts of subsidy allowable, based upon an applicant's income and need.

Applicant's Income	Minimum Cash Payment	Maximum Subsidy
(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
Less than 3,000	135	8,500
3,001 - 3,600	235	8,500
3,601 - 4,200	335	8,500
4,201 - 4,800	435	8,500
4,801 - 5,700	535	8,500
5,701 - 6,600	635	7,500
6,601 - 7,500	735	6,500
7,501 - 8,400	835	5,500
8,401 - 9,000	935	4,500
Over 9,000	1,185	3,500

When determining the personal contribution an applicant is required to make, family allowances and welfare assistance are not considered as income.

Housing Construction and Expenditures	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Number of houses constructed	1,769	2,005	1,794
Expenditures from appropriation	\$7,996,786	\$13,230,000	\$13,395,000

Indian On-Reserve Housing Program - Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Loans for Construction of Houses on Reserves) The Indian On-Reserve Housing Program provides for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation loans under two types of circumstances:

- 1) to persons who do not obtain assistance under the Subsidy Housing Program but who, nevertheless, wish to borrow money for the construction of houses on Indian reserves; and
- 2) as supplementary assistance to persons who qualify for direct housing aid under the Subsidy Housing Program, but who wish to build more expensive houses than is possible with the basic subsidy for which they are eligible.

Fiscal Year	C. M. H. C. Loans Approved	Amount
1966-67	44 [*]	\$191,184
1967-68	32	254,784
1968-69	8	71,700

* including a special project of 41 houses at Sept-Iles, Québec

Band Administered Housing Program - The fund appropriated by Parliament for the construction of houses for Indians (Subsidy Housing Program) may by agreement be transferred to Band Councils who assume responsibility for administration of their own housing programs.

Fiscal Year	Bands Authorized to Administer Program	Amount Approved
1966-67	4	\$ 819,000
1967-68	7	1,949,300
1968-69	10	8,118,800

The Indian Off-Reserve and Eskimo Re-Establishment Housing Program - Indian people may establish eligibility for forgivable mortgage loans up to a maximum of \$10,000. The amount of eligibility depends upon an applicant's salary as does the personal contribution he is required to make. A repayable first mortgage loan is secured from C.M.H.C. or an approved lender to make up the difference in the total amount required.

Fiscal Year	Applications Received	Certificates of Eligibility Issued	Forgivable Mortgage Approved
1967-68	251	150	96
1968-69	188	161	129

Expenditures and net commitments for the same period are tabulated as follows:

Expenditures	1967-68	\$ 443,416
"	1968-69	721,148
Outstanding Commitments, March 31, 1969		<u>272,703</u>
Total		\$1,447,267

Water and Sanitation Services - The Department endeavoured to ensure that there was a source of potable water on all Indian reserves and assisted as well as encouraged the Indian people to improve their sanitation facilities. In many cases where existing supplies of water in Indian communities were inadequate, domestic water systems were constructed. On reserves where houses were scattered, wells were drilled or dug at strategic locations.

Water and Sanitation Services	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Number of houses receiving pressurized water for the first time.	492	821	596
Number of houses connected to sewer or septic tank for the first time	441	585	471
Number of houses in which indoor toilets were installed for the first time.	384	749	583
Expenditures on utilities (dollars)	1,483,000	2,425,000	2,644,000*

* Provisional

Electrification - The program of extending electrical power to all Indian reserves where economically feasible, was continued. The highest priority was given to extension of services from the existing public utility systems to Indian reserves and communities. As an alternative, generating units were installed in isolated areas where the local inhabitants were able to maintain and operate their own generating units and distribution systems.

Electrification and Capital Expenditure	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Number of Indian reserves receiving community electrification	75	73	52
Number of houses receiving electricity	1,569	2,808	2,775
Capital expenditure on electrification (dollars)	959,000	1,006,000	829,000*

* Provisional

Road Systems - An amount of \$3,002,000 was spent during the year on construction of new roads and the reconstruction of existing roads on Indian reserves, and access roads connecting reserves with non-Indian communities. Provision of roads is an essential means of overcoming the isolation of many reserves, thus facilitating the movement of people between Indian and non-Indian communities; of permitting Indian children to participate in off-reserve school programs; and of giving Indian adults access to centres of employment and marketing. Where roads were of direct benefit to both Indian and non-Indian communities, cost-sharing arrangements with municipalities or provinces were arranged.

As in cities, the road needs of towns and rural municipalities are not only constantly changing, but existing roads require maintenance and reconstruction depending upon traffic flow. A number of Roads Needs Studies were conducted by departmental staff and consulting engineers.

There are approximately 4,000 miles of roads of all types on Indian reserves in use today. Approximately 215 miles of new and reconstructed roads were built during 1968-69.

Expenditures on roads and bridges are set out in the following tabulation:

Expenditures - Roads and Bridges	1966-67 (dollars)	1967-68 (dollars)	1968-69 (dollars)
Maintenance	729, 000	634, 000	1, 081, 000
Construction	2, 451, 000	2, 614, 000	2, 824, 000

Band Management Support

Trusts, Funds and Treaty Obligations - Total Indian Band funds held in consolidated revenue as of March 31, 1969, are capital \$26,149,966.67, and revenue \$5,562,891.94. At the close of the fiscal year the receipts to Band funds amounted to \$10,779,585.39 and expenditures totalled \$10,758,163.67. The main items of receipts to the fund were from government interest \$1,595,498.71, oil revenue \$4,278,795.50, and leasing \$2,713,734.54.

Some of the major items of expenditures were housing, \$1,897,256.93, Band enterprises \$1,099,651.44, cash disbursements \$1,482,386.71, and roads, bridges and sidewalks \$875,851.13.

Two hundred and twenty-eight Bands managed their own revenue funds under Section 68 of the Act, in whole or in part.

At the close of the year there was a \$431,001.10 deposit in Indian savings for 1,941 Indians.

Treaty annuity payments totalling \$623,677 were distributed to 110,397 Indians in accordance with the various treaties. The Government of Ontario refund of \$39,224 was paid under Treaty No. 9.

Grants to Bands - A total of 384 Grants were issued in the fiscal year 1968-69, to 200 Bands, thus making it possible for the participating Bands to operate and administer their own programs.

The total expenditure under the Grants to Bands Programs was \$4,847,686.69 broken down as follows:

Program Grants	\$3,548,440.81
Administration Grants	959,237.94
Recreation Grants	319,053.94
Library Grants	20,954.00

The foregoing figures represent an increase of 85 Bands participating in the program and an expenditure of \$4,357,319.69 over the previous fiscal year.

One hundred and ninety-six Band elections were held in accordance with the Indian Act. Two Bands formally adopted the elective system for the first time. Forty-seven by-laws were passed by Indian Band Councils and seven referanda were held involving liquor privileges.

EDUCATION

As a result of the increasing participation of the Indian communities in school administration and the growing enrolment of Indian children in provincial schools, the Education Services Directorate continues to assume to a greater degree, the rôle of consultant. During the year, there were numerous meetings with Indian representatives and with provincial education officials to plan a program of education that is consistent with the existing needs of Indian students.

The declining need of institutional care, an indication of improved economic conditions on the reserves, is revealed in the decreased enrolment in the student residences, several of which will shortly be closed.

One of the major advances in 1968 was the increase in Indian representation on provincial school boards, made possible by broadened school legislation in Ontario, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan.

The operation of federal schools continued to decline in line with the transfer of federal schools to the provincial system and the increasing enrolments in provincial schools.

An important change in the administration of the former federal residential schools was accomplished during the year: classroom operation was separated from the residences, and major changes were made in staffing the residences to improve the child-care function of these institutions.

School Attendance - As of January 1969, there were 62,834^{*} Indian children attending school in kindergarten to Grade XIII, 29,483 of whom were enrolled in federal schools, and 33,351 were in provincial schools. Enrolment in

* Exclusive of Indian children living in municipalities

the federal schools was as follows: Kindergarten, 4,363; Grades I to VI, 21,845; Grades VII to IX, 2,896.

There is a steady decline in the enrolment in the federal schools after Grade V, when the majority of the Indian pupils transfer to provincial schools.

The Branch operated 299 schools comprising 1,188 classrooms. See the following tabulation for distribution by province.

Region	No. of Schools	No. of Classrooms
Maritimes	13	51
Quebec	23	124
Ontario	83	276
Manitoba	43	228
Saskatchewan	52	173
Alberta	28	160
British Columbia	57	176
Totals	299	1,188

Federal School Construction - Federal school facilities are still required in those locations where arrangements for joint education for Indian children have not been made. During 1968-69, the federal school construction program covered 75 new projects including 57 classrooms, 5 kindergartens, 3 gymnasias and 41 staff units. In addition, the Branch continued its efforts to improve existing federal school facilities by renovating buildings, installing fire-protection systems and providing improved water service and electrical systems. This work included 35 such improvement projects. The cost of the federal school construction program was \$4,560,275.

Pupil Transportation - Daily transportation was provided where necessary to enable Indian children to attend provincial schools and centralized federal schools. This purchased service was made possible through agreements with provincial school boards and through contracts with individuals or transportation firms. The Branch has been encouraging Indians to participate in providing this service. During 1968-69, a total of 567 contracts for transportation were entered into at a cost of about \$3 million. Forty-six per cent

of the contracts were with persons of Indian status. Fourteen Indian Bands took advantage of a new Departmental Grants-to-Bands program to finance transportation services for their children at a cost of approximately \$300,000.

Professional Training and Development - More training opportunities in Canadian universities for teachers of Indian children continue to become available. Special trans-cultural education courses were offered at the Universities of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and at the University of British Columbia through its Extension Department.

Indian women from the communities where kindergartens were operating were selected as teacher-aides to assist kindergarten teachers. These teacher-aides were enrolled in summer school programs offered at the Universities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Teachers and teacher-aides were trained together as teams and wherever possible were placed in the same school. In the schools, the teacher-aides acted as assistants to the teachers in many ways, particularly in relating to the community and to students who spoke little or no English when they first came into the class.

Difficulty in recruiting qualified education staff in a number of specialized fields makes it imperative that provision be made to enable existing staff members to become qualified in these fields. Educational leave with allowances equivalent to half salary was granted to a number of employees who wished to take courses in kindergarten or primary education, counselling, adult education, language arts, elementary mathematics, or librarianship. Provision was also made for educational leave for certain senior staff members who wished to follow graduate courses in supervision and educational administration. The newly inaugurated summer school assistance program is governed by the same priorities as educational leave. Preference in selection of candidates for the summer school assistance program is given to those who have already embarked upon a two or three-year program to obtain a specialist certificate in kindergarten, guidance or other priority fields.

Other forms of training based on organizational need consist of pre-service training and in-service training including workshops, institutes, and conferences organized at the regional and district levels.

Research - The research program of the Education Directorate is carried out in co-operation with the universities, departments of education, and other agencies. Studies have been concentrated largely in four areas: early pre-school experiences, language instruction, relationship between education programs and employment, and community-school relations.

Vocational Education and Adult Education - There was a considerable increase in the number of Indians who were assisted through the three major post-school activities of adult education, vocational training, and employment and relocation as indicated in the following tabulation.

Categories of Education	1967-68	1968-69
<u>Adult Education</u>		
Basic Literacy	2,224	3,415
Other Adult Programs	6,833	9,652
Total	9,057	13,067
<u>Vocational Training</u>		
Pre-vocational	598	1,443
Vocational Skills	1,029	1,393
Technology	274	364
University	180	235
Teacher Training	27	38
Nursing	18	20
Other	180	340
Total	2,306	3,833
<u>Employment Relocation</u>		
Short term	8,135	8,676
Regular	3,206	3,460
In Service Training	144	330
On-the-job Training	95	257
Family Relocations	287	509

Program Highlights

The training allowance schedule was revised to conform with the schedule used by the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

A training on-the-job program within the Federal Public Service was initiated. A pilot labor force survey was conducted in the Northwest Territories; this survey will be extended to the region.

A service contract was negotiated with the Extension Division of the University of Saskatchewan to provide counselling assistance to families who relocate to Saskatoon.

A successful one-year-on-reserve carpentry program involving several agencies was carried out successfully in the Maritimes.

A service contract was negotiated in Saskatchewan to train native women as homemaking instructors. On completion of training these women organize courses in their home communities.

Co-operation was extended to the Department of Manpower and Immigration in a comprehensive study of the migration and adjustment of indigenous workers and their families.

A special training program was introduced within the Department to train Indian keypunch operators for employment opportunities in government and industry.

All families remaining in the Elliot Lake pilot relocation project have now moved on to other centres for employment or advanced training. Facilities at Elliot Lake will continue to be used for relocation purposes as part of the on-going program.

A two-year contract was negotiated with the Toronto YMCA to provide a program of social orientation and skill development for young Indian women to prepare them for vocational training and employment.

Adult education programs were conducted in 250 Indian communities.

Widespread local involvement in adult education programs was effected through the formation of adult education committees.

Reports from British Columbia indicated increased involvement of Public School Adult Education Directors in the development of adult education programs

for Indians through the purchase of services.

Special training programs for Indian leaders were conducted on an experimental basis in Manitoba.

Guidance and Special Services

Pupil Accommodation - Student residences enroll students who are unable to commute to federal day schools or provincial schools from their homes.

The following tabulation shows the enrolment in student residences, classified by denomination and by province or territory, January 1969.

Denominational Auspices	Student Residences								Enrolment		
	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Anglican Church	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	14	1,116	1,095	2,211
Presbyterian		1	1					2	126	124	250
Roman Catholic	4	4	6	7	8	9	1	39	2,518	2,538	5,056
United Church			2		1	1		4	315	277	592
Federal Govern- ment Hostel							1	1	42	55	97
Total	6	9	10	9	11	12	3	60	4,117	4,089	8,206*

* Includes 4,094 resident school boarders attending non-federal schools.

Requirements for admission to student residences were revised and students admitted must now come within one of the following categories.

Home is isolated and removed from day school services

Parents or guardians are migratory

Serious problems in the home

The handicapped student who has a chronic condition, but can live in a student residence and obtain regular medical follow-up which would be difficult to obtain in the home area.

Students who require a period of adjustment to urban living through living in a residence with peers who share his culture - that is, a student who requires a gradual orientation to urban living before he can manage in a private boarding home in the community.

No suitable private boarding home is available in the area in which the appropriate school is located.

The Department arranged for twelve child-care workers to attend a year-long course in child care at Mount Royal Junior College in Calgary. Subsequently, graduates from this course were placed in student residences.

During the year, approximately 3,700 students were placed in private boarding homes. The majority of the students were 16 years of age or older and most were high school students. The purpose of the boarding home program is to provide a satisfactory living environment for students who must leave their homes in order to continue their education. Students in private boarding homes may be provided an educational allowance, according to need, upon application.

Because of the expansion in the numbers of boarding home students, a study of the boarding home program was conducted in 1968 to examine its effectiveness and to make proposals for improvement.

Scholarships - In addition to the financial assistance given to students at the secondary and post-secondary levels the Department, each year, awards scholarships for university, teacher training, nursing, cultural activities and vocational training. These scholarships are made available largely as incentives to promising students to continue their education. During the year a total of 53 scholarships and awards were provided - 11 university scholarships, 4 teacher training scholarships, 11 cultural scholarships, 4 nursing scholarships, and 23 vocational training achievement awards.

Estates

Estates of deceased or mentally incompetent Indians are processed by the Administrator of Estates. During the fiscal year, the administration of 937 estates was concluded and 808 were opened. Administration also managed the assets of 672 mentally incompetent Indians and 411 Indian infants.

Vouchers, totalling 2,881, were processed in receipt of \$349,247.78 for credit of estates and in disbursement of \$483,434.77 in payment of debts and distribution to heirs. A balance of \$581,044.85 in money and securities was held on behalf of infants, mentally incompetent adults, and in the estates of deceased Indians.

Police and other reports of fatal accidents were reviewed in approximately 65 cases. Appropriate action was taken where third party liability was indicated.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIAT

In addition to acting as the co-ordinating agency for a number of central service operations, the Secretariat also compiles and co-ordinates replies to parliamentary questions, parliamentary returns, and any correspondence that affects more than one directorate.

The Secretariat is responsible for the Department's accommodation in Ottawa, for administrative support services, for the departmental Library and for the Northern Co-ordination Division. In the Department's system of corporate management, the Secretariat is a vital link between the committees through which much of the management of the Department is cleared and co-ordinated.

The Department continued its efforts to ensure that its organization reflects the needs of the communities and interests served. To further this aim, the various groups serving Indian and Eskimo programs were brought together so as to provide the broadest support for field programs and, at the same time, enhance the expertise available.

As needs change, the Department's organizational structure will adapt to new conditions and circumstances. Following the announcement of the Government's Indian Policy proposals, an Indian Consultation and Negotiation Group was formed. The object of this group is to ensure that Indian views are taken fully into account in the formulation of policy and the administration of programs.

MANAGEMENT

During the fiscal year, the Management Services Division began a series of manpower utilization studies that will ultimately cover all major activity centres within the Department. The program has been phased over a two-year period, and is to be completed by March 1970.

To date, nineteen major studies have been completed involving four study teams operating in the field and two in Headquarters. Identified potential savings by the end of the fiscal year exceeded 400 man-years and

planning for the fiscal year 1969-70 was broadened to include implementation teams that will assist managers in carrying out recommendations affecting their operations.

A further benefit of these studies will be the establishment of work and quality standards so as to provide a sound basis for management to assess manpower requirements by function.

Internal Audit

With the exception of some for northern sites, regular audits of internal control at most responsibility centres were completed during the year. Systematic follow-up on observations raised by auditors eliminated most of the common faults in financial or asset control encountered in departmental field administration. Greater audit emphasis will henceforth be placed on the areas where any weaknesses are discovered.

Program Analysis and Management Accounting

Increased emphasis was placed on the analytical requirements of Program Forecasts and Departmental Estimates as an essential part of management information needs. The financial management reporting system was further adjusted to this end.

Program Analysis and Management Accounting staff co-ordinated the preparation of estimates for both "blue book" presentation, and in the new format under the revised program-activity structure.

An advisory service in financial planning and administration to functional managers was also made available throughout the fiscal year.

Manpower Budgeting

A number of adjustments were made in manpower management. The manpower freeze, the forecast of need for man-year utilization reports to the Treasury Board, the addition of capital, and repair and upkeep man-years to the Department's establishment, closer relationships between man-year and dollar requirements, and re-organization of the Department, imposed on unanticipated workload on manpower budgeting. The emphasis throughout the year was, therefore, on operational adjustments rather than policy development.

Computer Services

This year, the first full fiscal year of operation at approved staff levels for the Computer Information Systems Division, was marked by the consolidation and expansion of existing systems and the addition of a number of new systems.

A selected list of statistical and management reporting systems developed during the fiscal year is set out in the following paragraphs.

The Migratory Bird Permit System was expanded to include the automatic selection and analysis of 40,000 questionnaires for the Species Composition Survey.

The Mining Model was modified to include analysis of smelter operations and was used on a number of occasions at the request of the Resource and Economic Development Group.

A study of a Hydrological Model of a Northern Watershed was undertaken and a report produced.

A system to store and analyse information on residues of pesticides in selected samples was developed. Work began on statistical analyses and classification of measurements of polar bears.

A material management control system was developed and programmed for implementation in April, 1969.

Keypunch Training Centre

In September 1968, the Division in conjunction with the Indian Affairs Branch - developed a keypunch training centre for Indian girls. As the initial results were very encouraging it was decided to continue the operation of the centre. The original group of six girls graduated in January 1969.

Central Statistics

The Central Statistics Division was formed in March 1968. It consists of: eight senior analysts, each with a specific responsibility for one or more activities within the programs of the Department; and an Operation Section, responsible for liaison with the field, administration, scientific support and the Departmental Statistical Information Centre.

Biometric services were supplied to the Canadian Wildlife Service, and in the area of planning, statistical advice to the National and Historic Parks Branch. Statistical services to the Conservation program were in the process of being expanded to cover other Branch activities.

The main concentration of services to the Indian and Eskimo Affairs program was in the field of education, and in Eskimo labour-force surveys. Indian education-data flows were improved through the use of computers. Labour-force surveys for the Northwest Territories will be carried out in Baffin Island and in the balance of the Northwest Territories. These surveys represent a continuation of those carried out in the Keewatin Region and parts of the Lower Great Slave Lake area. Better over-all statistics in the Indian program were sought through the use of a "Band Profile" which is designed to provide management with standardized and comparable statistics. Emphasis was placed on analyses of demographic data in liaison with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census Division.

In the Northern Development program, plans were completed to provide consulting services in the development of a management information system for, and at the request of, the Northwest Territories Government.

Regular contact was maintained with other federal departments in all relevant fields particularly with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and with provincial governments, to ensure standardization of information.

LEGAL ADVISER

The Legal Adviser is the general counsel of the Department. He and his professional staff are called upon to advise on a wide variety of matters. These relate in the main to the activities of the Conservation, Development and Social Affairs programs of the Department, and include such matters as national parks, historic sites, migratory birds and other wildlife, the various aspects of Indian and Eskimo Affairs, and the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory. Some matters, such as those to which the Claims Regulations apply, are required by law to be referred to the Legal Adviser. Many other matters are the subject of consultation.

The Legal Adviser advised the Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Ministers and senior officers on the legal implications of departmental policy and legislation. In some cases, he drafted legislation before it was discussed in detail with the Department of Justice. In matters which result in or which involve actions in the courts, the Legal Adviser is the liaison officer between this Department and the Department of Justice.

During the fiscal year 1968-69, questions relating to the liability and to the rights of the Crown were a recurrent topic. Leases, contracts, permits, and licences were drafted almost daily in the Legal Adviser's office, as were submissions to the Governor in Council and the Treasury Board, orders in council, regulations and amendments to regulations. As in previous years the Legal Adviser's office was also engaged in the preparation of opinions on the interpretation of the statutes and regulations administered by this Department and the application of other statutes and of the common law to departmental activities.

The commissioners of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory administer the government of the Territories under instructions given them by the Governor in Council or the Minister of this Department, and the legal Adviser was called upon for advice during the year by the Deputy Minister and Assistant Deputy Ministers in connection with the government of the territories.

The Legal Adviser co-operates with the commissioners on the uniformity of legislation in Canada on behalf of both Territories and, as in previous years, the work of the commissioners was assessed at the annual conference of the Canadian Bar Association. In 1968, this conference took place in Vancouver, and the Legal Adviser attended.

PERSONNEL

The Office of the Personnel Adviser provides departmental management with the expertise and advice required for optimum utilization of human resources. Advice to senior management on policy decisions affecting personnel matters, and functional assistance to Branch Personnel Advisers

is offered by specialists in all areas of personnel administration. The various Divisions which constitute the Personnel Adviser's Office include Manpower Planning, staffing, Staff Development and Training, Classification and Compensation, and Staff Relations.

Manpower Planning

Work on manpower planning continued so as to develop and refine the tools essential to the effective utilization of the Department's manpower.

The computer file now carries basic data, such as name, education, experience, classification salary on over 5200 full-time employees. This data is reflected in the form of an employee print-out which was mailed at two different times (July and December 1968), to be brought up to date by the employee. Response was good and the changes were coded back into the employee file on the computer. This was the first annual updating from 1969-70 on, the updates will incorporate the newly developed inventory of skills. A partial file was created on computer for approximately one third of the operational staff and work in this area is continuing.

The regular issue of reports from both the master establishment files and employee files continued throughout the fiscal year. Some special reports were produced to answer inquiries from outside agencies.

The Departmental Manpower Inventory was extended by the development of a detailed skills inventory intended to supplement the data currently available on employees on the Department. The terminology and procedures for obtaining this inventory were developed and then tested by a pilot project group of 83 employees across the Department. Revisions were made and, in January 1969, an initial mailing was sent to approximately 3,800 full-time employees. Work on obtaining this additional information was in progress at the end of the fiscal year. Coincident with the gathering of data, a selection cycle was developed by means of the expanded inventory.

A review-in-depth of the Employee Evaluation Program was conducted parallel to the extension of the inventory. This program was introduced across the Department in 1966. The purpose of this review was to analyze

the progress towards, and the roadblocks preventing, the full attainment of the Program's objectives. A committee made up of members representing the Department, studied the current status of the program and, in September 1968, produced a report recommending changes primarily in procedures and mechanics rather than in the philosophy and objectives of the program. The approved recommendations were in effect by the end of the fiscal year. The more important changes included integration of probation evaluation with the regular program, amalgamation of three forms into one, more flexible scheduling, and a general streamlining of the process.

The Manpower Planning and Staffing Section was involved in the absorption of 1,500 hostel employees into the Department during the fiscal year; assisted in the training programs; and co-ordinated the drafting of regulations concerning the status of those hostel employees, who were temporarily exempted from the application of the Public Service Employment Act and Regulations.

Staffing

The authorized establishment as of March 31, 1969 is shown in the following tabulation:

Arrangement	Classified		Teachers		Prevailing-Rate Positions		Other Seasonal, Part Time		Totals
Establishment	Ottawa Field		Ottawa Field		Ottawa Field		Ottawa Field		Totals
Departmental Administration	521	29	-	-	-	-	15	-	565
Northern Economic Development	100	89	-	-	-	10	-	43	242
Canadian Wildlife Service	52	142	-	-	-	-	-	2	196
National & Historic Parks	216	774	-	-	1	470	26	1,488	2,975
Social Affairs	342	1,455	16	2,112	2	208	7	15	4,157
Development Operations	214	465	7	-	2	282	-	7	977
Totals	1,445	2,954	23	2,112	5	970	48	1,555	9,112

The grand total of 9,112 positions represents an increase of 220, due mainly to expansion of the services to the Indian and Eskimo population. During the year there were 1,160 appointments to the classified staff and 652 separations. The Figure on page 150 shows the growth of the Department from March 31, 1958 to March 31, 1969.

In the fall of 1967, the first contingent of territorial employees moved to Yellowknife, the new capital of the Northwest Territories. They were accompanied by nine federal public servants who had been granted leave of absence from the Department to serve the Territorial Government in its formative years. During the past year, the majority of Mackenzie positions were transferred to the Territorial Government. Policies and procedures were developed to handle the staff who became surplus as the phased transfer of administration of programs and services from the Federal Government to the Territorial Government took place. Twenty-seven such surplus members of the staff were placed in alternate positions. Only one person was laid-off. Most of the Mackenzie employees went to the Territorial Government on two years leave of absence without pay so as to help stabilize operations during this transitional period.

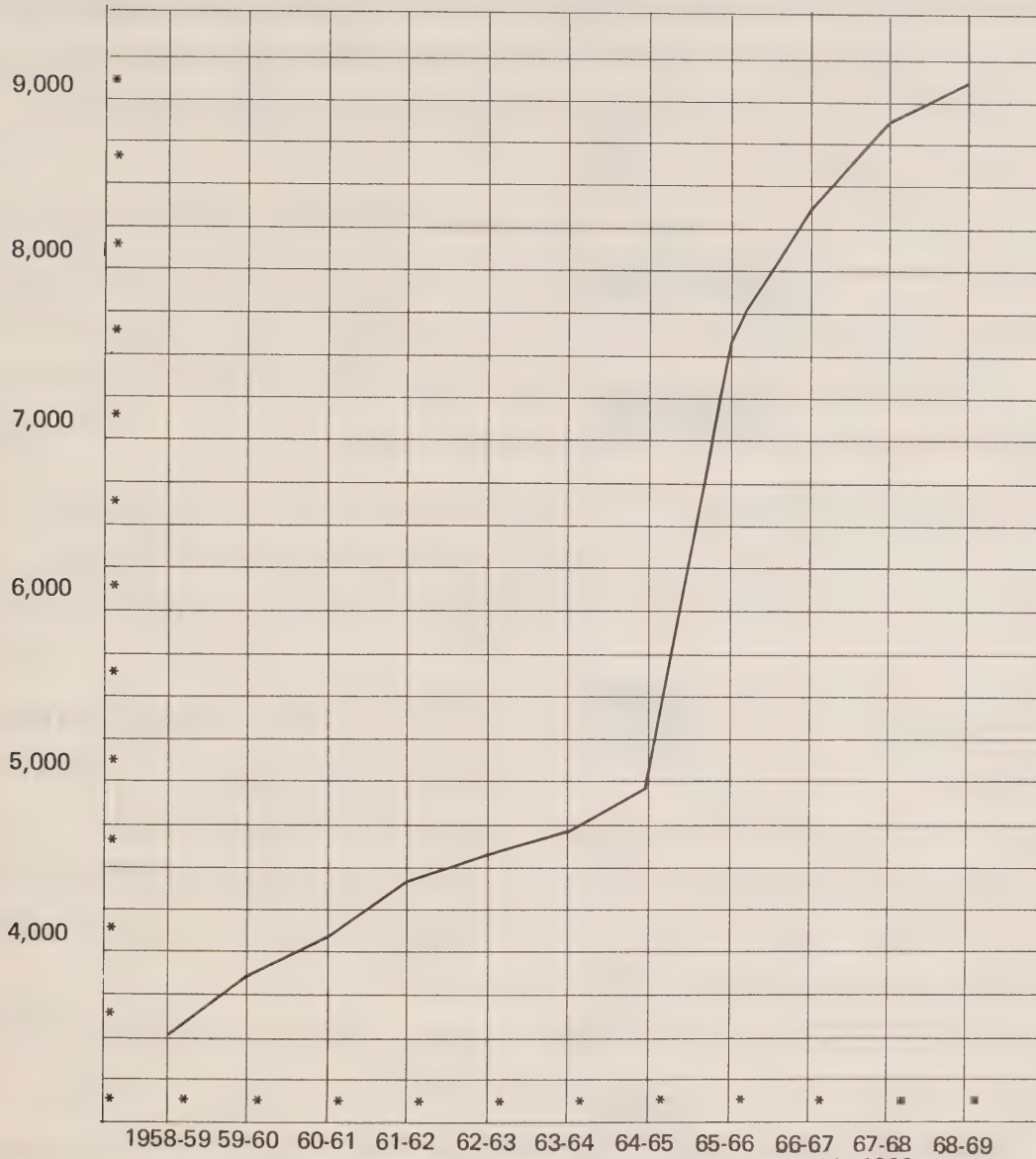
During the fiscal year, the Public Service Commission decided to delegate, to the maximum practical degree, its powers, functions and duties under the Public Service Employment Act. Before delegation could occur, the Public Service Commission has to describe generally the terms and conditions under which Deputy Heads could carry out their own staffing. This the Commission has done, or is doing, by establishing selection standards for each category and group.

The Department has already accepted delegation in the Operational and Administrative Support Categories and will be accepting delegation for the Administrative and Foreign Service Category in the near future.

Personnel Administrator Development Program - Early in 1968, the Personnel Administrator Development Program was launched. The over-all objective of

Personnel

Figure 1 — Growth of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (1958-1969)



3,300 positions added by advent of Indian Affairs Branch in 1966.
The above figures represent authorized establishment as at March 31
of each fiscal year.

the program was to increase the effectiveness of personnel administrators by identifying training needs and providing opportunity for development of personnel staff to meet the needs of the Department.

All personnel administrators were informed of the program and asked to prepare a training profile identifying his or her personal needs. The completed profiles were then charted so that the needs of the entire personnel community were readily identifiable.

Plans made for 1969 include an orientation program, the establishment of a committee to interview each member of the personnel community and to record personal outlook in terms of mobility and aspirations. The committee, reporting to the Personnel Adviser, will be responsible for recommendations regarding development, training and staffing actions.

Staff Development and Training - Training activities decreased slightly from 107.30 man-years in 1967-68 to 99.55 in the fiscal year 1968-69, due to re-organization of the Department and its particular effect on the Indian Affairs Program.

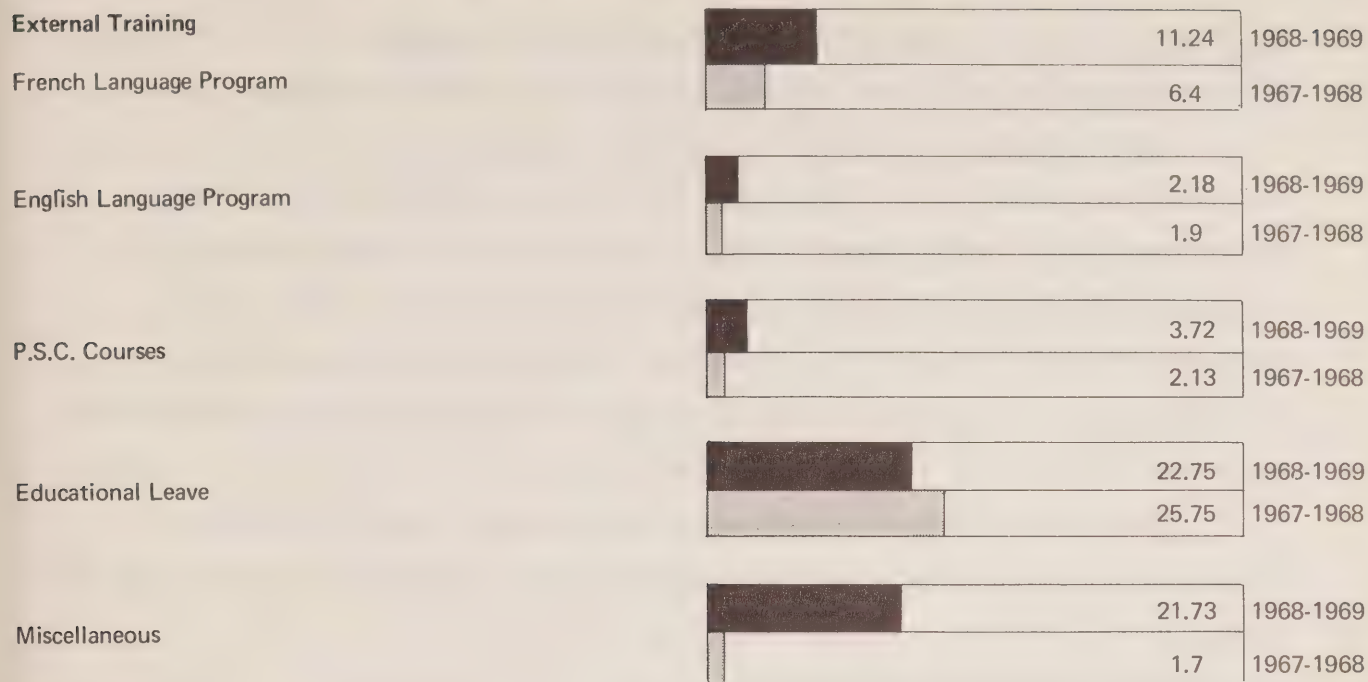
Training policy was developed and procedures were outlined so as to enable managers to identify and cost all training in the Department, encompassing such areas as educational leave, in-service and out-service training. This policy was established so as to ensure accuracy in the cost of training to be undertaken by all responsibility centres, thereby enhancing the Department's ability to determine priorities.

An analysis of external and internal training, showing the comparison between 1967-68 and 1968-69 man-years of training, is set out in Figure 2.

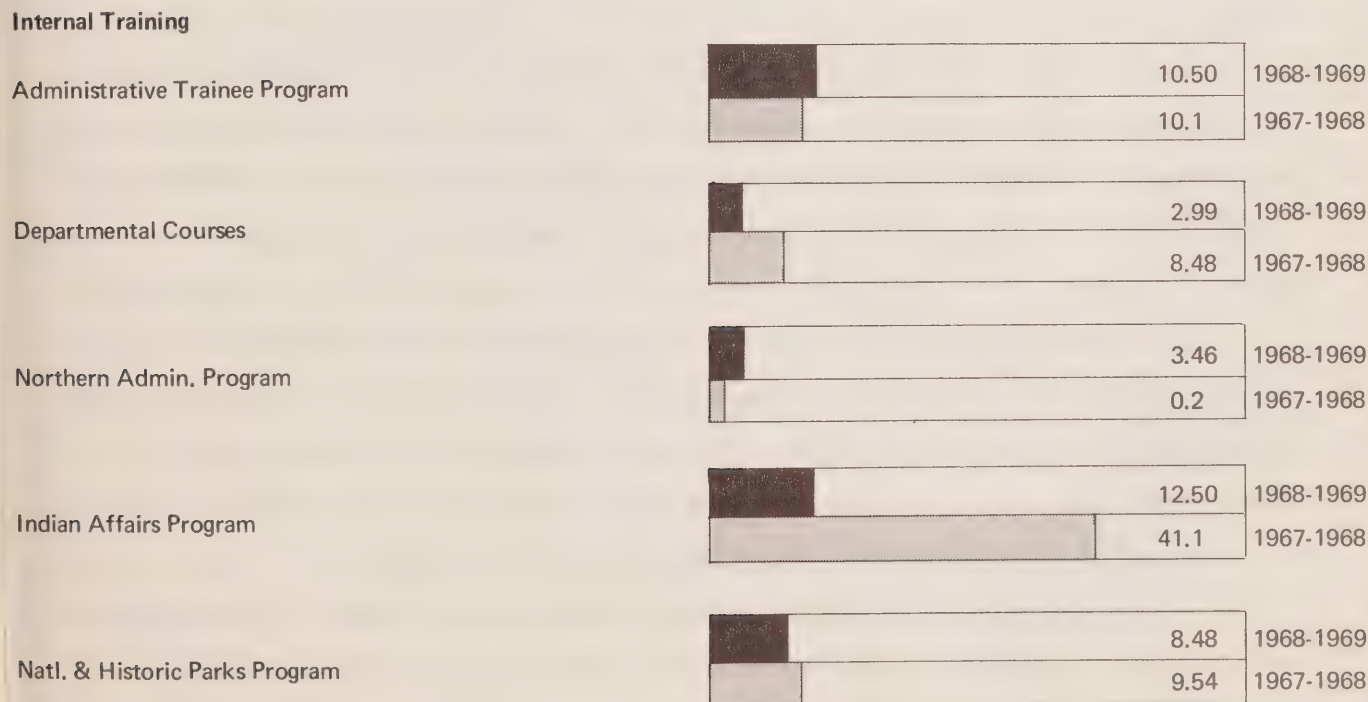
The Public Service Commission continued its language training support for instruction in English and French. The total attendance at the French language program was 80. It is anticipated that as a result of expanded Public Service Commission language facilities, this number will be increased at an accelerating rate in the coming years.

Personnel

Figure 2 — Man Years of Training, 1967-1968 and 1968-1969



Man Years: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50



Man Years:	1967-1968	1968-1969
Summary:	107.30	99.55
External Training	37.88	61.62
Internal Training	69.42	37.93

Indian and Eskimo Recruitment and Development Program - The objectives for the Indian and Eskimo Recruitment and Development Program were first set in November 1968. The main objective was to increase the number of qualified Indian and Eskimo people at the middle management level in the Department. One hundred and eighty letters were written to Indian and Eskimo university students in January 1969, and approximately 120 responded. Of these, 85 indicated that they wished to be given summer employment and plans were in the process of being developed at the end of the fiscal year with that end in view.

A survey conducted in February 1969 revealed that 692 Indians and Eskimos were employed by the Department, 59 at headquarters and 633 in the field.

Classification and Compensation

The Classification and Compensation Division completed the conversion of the majority of groups in the Scientific and Professional and Technical Categories.

Approximately 1,600 positions were described and classified as a result of the take-over by the Department of church-operated Indian student residences. In addition, briefing and training sessions were conducted to familiarize resident administrators with classification in the Public Service.

A program to write job descriptions was started for all positions in the Department. The initial emphasis was placed on analysing and describing senior positions across the Department and positions in the Operational Category. A program to produce and maintain a complete set of organization charts for the Department was also initiated.

The total number of positions actioned during the year was approximately 4,000. This figure included both conversions and classifications.

Staff Relations

Immediately after the first collective agreements affecting Public Service employees were signed early in 1968, the Staff Relations Division began to conduct training seminars to familiarize managers with contract

administration. Training sessions were held at Ottawa, in the eastern and western regions and in the Northwest Territories. Approximately 450 managers attended the collective bargaining seminars. At the end of 1968-69, 19 collective agreements were in force.

The Department continued its assistance in negotiating the first Agreement for the Education Group, assuming responsibility for gathering data and statistical material on education from the private sector. The Staff Relations Division played a significant part in the take-over of student residences from the various religious organizations.

The Staff Relations Division continued to act in an advisory capacity to all Branches in dealing with grievances, appeals and disciplinary matters.

A monthly newsletter, "Management Communiqué," was introduced in April 1968. Its distribution to all managers in the Department will improve the communication process necessary to keep management aware of developments in staff relations.

Renewed efforts were made to promote the Incentive Award Plan, consisting of Suggestion Award, Merit Award, Outstanding Achievement Award, and Long-Service Award Plans, so as to stimulate employee interest and effectiveness on the job. Suggestion awards totalling \$1,525 were paid out, resulting in a potential saving to the Department of \$29,762.50 and intangible benefits which would effectively increase efficiency in departmental operations. Five officers of the Department received awards totalling \$3,500. under the more recently implemented Federal Government Merit Award Plan. Merit awards are granted for service "beyond the call of duty". A Suggestion Award Participation Contest was conducted and results were very gratifying - the total number of suggestions received during the first month of the contest was equivalent to what would have been expected during a six-month period.

The co-ordinator of the Suggestion Award Program travelled to Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, to present and publicize an award of \$810. to two employees at this location. Coverage of this presentation on local television

and in the Department's magazine "Intercom " focussed attention on field employees' participation.

A series of long-service award presentations began in 1968-69 and 103 employees received awards for 25 years or more in the Public Service.

Accident Control

In August 1968, Treasury Board introduced its Occupational Safety Policy for the Public Service. The purpose of the policy is to provide departments with directives to undertake and maintain active safety programs appropriate to their operations. Departmental safety directives were introduced, specifying the minimum required safety activities that are to be implemented. Program central safety committees have been established to assist operating managers in the maintenance of adequate safety activities in accordance with the Treasury Board directive.

Supervisory safety training was conducted in the eastern and western Parks regions and in the Northwest Territories throughout the fiscal year. All employees of the labour force at Banff, Jasper and Louisbourg attended one-hour safety sessions. The theme of these special sessions was "Knowing's Not Enough. "

To provide a foundation for a safety program, training seminars were conducted at Fort Smith, Yellowknife and Inuvik in the Territories.

Two Gold Cap Awards were presented to employees who had saved themselves from serious or fatal head injuries by wearing hard hats. One Wise Owl Award was given to an employee who, by wearing safety glasses, prevented a serious eye injury.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT EVALUATION

The Directorate of Program Management Evaluation assists the Deputy Minister in judging the effectiveness of departmental programs and, more particularly, the Department's performance in reaching program objectives. The Directorate is staffed by a small specialist group of professionally trained personnel operating out of Headquarters under the direct authority of the Deputy Minister. It is responsible for maintaining

a constant review of the entire scope of the Department's operations in the field, the regions, and at headquarters. In its role as a senior staff organization, it assists managers at all levels to resolve problems. It also provides them with advice and make recommendations to improve the managerial decision-making processes and plans for future operations.

During the 1968-69 fiscal year, the Directorate carried out a number of reviews of the Department's field and regional operations and submitted reports to the Deputy Minister and senior management in the Department. Based on the observations and recommendations of the Directorate, management decisions were taken to improve operations in various areas of the Department. In addition, the Directorate carried out special studies and tasks on behalf of the Deputy Minister concerning the implementation of further reorganization of the Department.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The Technical Services Branch was formed by consolidating the Engineering Divisions of three former Branches and by the inclusion of the Materiel Management Division.

The Branch provides departmental program managers with a complete co-ordinated engineering, architectural and material service with supporting design, construction and maintenance, material management and safety policies, procedures and standards and extends the service to regional directors through engineering staff in the field.

The Branch is responsible for the execution of major capital projects included in the Department's programs; for the provision of technical assistance to program managers in developing programs and budgets for program forecasts; for the development and promulgation of design, construction and maintenance, materiel management and safety policies, procedures standards based on research; for initiating evaluation techniques and for the inventory and evaluation of capital assets; and for the provision of capital management information to meet the needs of program officers and senior management officers.

IA
-A55

ANNUAL REPORT

1969 - 1970



Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 1969-1970

**Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development**

Issued under the authority of the
HONOURABLE JEAN CHRÉTIEN, P.C., B.A., LL.L.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

©
Queen's Printer for Canada
Ottawa, 1970

Cat. No.: R1-1970

CONTENTS

CONSERVATION	Page
National and Historic Parks Branch	1
Canadian Wildlife Service	33
NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT	
Northern Economic Development Branch	55
Territorial Relations Branch	95
INDIAN-ESKIMO AFFAIRS	
Community Affairs Branch	105
Education Branch	125
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch	133
INDIAN CONSULTATION AND NEGOTIATION GROUP	
The Government Proposals	161
Indian Associations	162
Consultation Meetings	163
Secretariat	164
Field Offices	165
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION	
Departmental Secretariat	168
Financial and Management Adviser	170
Legal Adviser	173
Personnel Adviser	174
Public Information Adviser	184
Program Management Evaluation	189
Technical Services Branch	190

C O N S E R V A T I O N

NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS BRANCH

Departmental administration of the Conservation Program is accomplished through the co-ordinated operations of the National and Historic Parks Branch and the Canadian Wildlife Service.

The National and Historic Parks Branch is concerned in all matters affecting the maintenance, organization, development and management of existing and newly acquired national parks and national historic sites.

In accord with the Provinces and the Territorial Governments, the Canadian Wildlife Service provides a wide variety of service directly related to the protection and conservation of wildlife across the whole of Canada.

NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

General

The objective of the National Parks Service is twofold: to conserve, protect and maintain the resources of national parks for the enjoyment of present and future generations through its conservation program, and to make the national parks available and interpret them to the present generation through its visitor services and interpretation programs.

PROGRAMMING DIVISION

Visitor Services

The majority of commercial facilities within the Western National Parks are located in six townsites, in Banff, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Yoho, Prince Albert, and Riding Mountain National Parks. Although some commercial accommodation is available in the remainder of the national parks most of these services are located in nearby communities outside the boundaries of the parks.

Hotel and motel accommodation for approximately 15,000 persons is provided in commercial establishments in the parks and a further 30,000 persons can be handled in departmentally operated campgrounds.

National parks policy now favours the establishment of commercial

visitor services outside the boundaries of the national parks. However, particularly in the larger parks, this is not always possible or practicable. As a result, the National Parks Service has a large and extremely complex commitment in managing the existing six townsites in the Western Region. Municipal services including water, sewage, garbage disposal and road services are provided by the Department. Local Advisory Councils, Chambers of Commerce and School Boards are the only representative civic bodies in the townsites. The School Boards in Banff and Jasper, under the Provincial School Act, are now assuming greater responsibilities, particularly in the cultural and recreational fields.

A townsite manager has been employed in Banff since 1966. In January 1970 a townsite manager was appointed for Jasper.

Plans were completed during the year for the development of a major Visitor Services Centre at Lower Lake Louise in Banff National Park. This complex will ultimately include over 2,000 beds in a varying range of accommodation facilities, a community centre, staff and residential housing, shopping facilities, service station and restaurant, and adequate year-round parking. It is expected that the investment in this phased development may reach \$30 million.

Additionally, to keep abreast of the continuous influx of park visitation, many new visitor service facilities are in various stages of planning and development. Among those in the process of preliminary development are: the Big Horn Motel in Banff National Park; and the Teberra Lodge, Pine Bungalows, Tonguin Valley Hotel and Andrew Motor Lodge, in Jasper National Park.

A multi-purpose assembly hall scheduled for completion in June 1970 was started in Riding Mountain National Park. The hall will provide a meeting place for a wide variety of groups.

Skiing facilities in Banff National Park were expanded and improved. A new T-bar lift and a novice slope were opened at Mount Norquay. An over-all plan for the construction of new ski-lifts, the replacement of old

lifts and the cutting and grooming of new slopes, was approved for the Lake Louise area. The second stage of the Sunshine Ski Area development was approved for construction in 1970. These developments will provide a significant increase in the capacity of ski areas in Banff National Park.

Additional campground construction and general campground improvement projects were undertaken in a number of national parks, including Kejimikujik, Fundy, Banff, Mt. Revelstoke, and Glacier. The pool complex was reconstructed at the Radium Hot Springs aqua court in Kootenay National Park. Initial planning studies have been completed for redevelopment of the Miette Hot Springs in Jasper National Park.

Development and improvement of canoe routes, riding and hiking trails, beaches and recreation areas, continued during the year to enhance the attractiveness of natural parks for the outdoor enthusiast.

A total of 12,629,101 persons visited the national parks in 1969-70. This represents an increase of 6.52 per cent over the previous fiscal year. Campground use increased by 5 per cent to 576,499 party nights. Park visitation and campground usage statistics are set out in Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 1.

Park Interpretation

Through conducted outings, slide-illustrated talks, films, self-interpreting trails, exhibits, interpretation centres and publications, park interpretation is designed to encourage the visitor's awareness, understanding and appreciation of the park environment and to help him discover his natural environment and his place in it. Although one of the purposes of the National Parks System is the preservation of examples of Canada's landscapes, the setting aside of such areas is not enough. Park interpretation programs, therefore, are intended to form the contact and the means whereby the visitor can gain an appreciation of the natural values being preserved in the national parks.

Through the interpretation programs, it is hoped that each park and its environment - its geology, landforms, plants, animals and human history - will give the visitor a greater knowledge of his natural heritage.

Table 1

Comparative Statement of Visitors to the National Parks
for the Period April 1, 1969 to March 31, 1970

<u>NATIONAL PARKS</u>	1969-70	1968-69	Increase or Decrease	Per Cent
Banff	2,346,030	2,147,425	+198,605	+ 9.24
Cape Breton Highlands	729,797	689,973	+ 39,824	+ 5.77
Elk Island	308,604	277,925	+ 30,679	+11.03
Fundy	632,194	632,092	+ 102	+ .01
Georgian Bay Islands	38,786	24,706	+ 14,080	+56.99
Glacier	898,654	871,672	+ 26,982	+ 3.09
Jasper	1,135,558	834,748	+300,810	+36.03
Kejimikujik	104,195	58,751	+ 45,444	+77.35
Kootenay	852,677	637,589	+215,088	+33.73
Mount Revelstoke	887,822	913,671	- 25,849	- 2.82
Point Pelee	675,905	744,113	- 68,208	- 9.16
Prince Albert	138,394	137,928	+ 466	+ .33
Prince Edward Island	1,288,350	1,345,799	- 57,449	- 4.26
Riding Mountain	793,072	759,967	+ 33,105	+ 4.35
St. Lawrence Islands	150,758	102,830	+ 47,928	+46.60
Terra Nova	307,939	247,338	+ 60,601	+24.50
Waterton Lakes	472,850	516,112	- 43,262	- 8.38
Yoho	867,516	912,940	- 45,424	- 4.97
TOTAL	<u>12,629,101</u>	<u>11,855,579</u>	<u>+773,522</u>	<u>+ 6.52</u>

Table 2

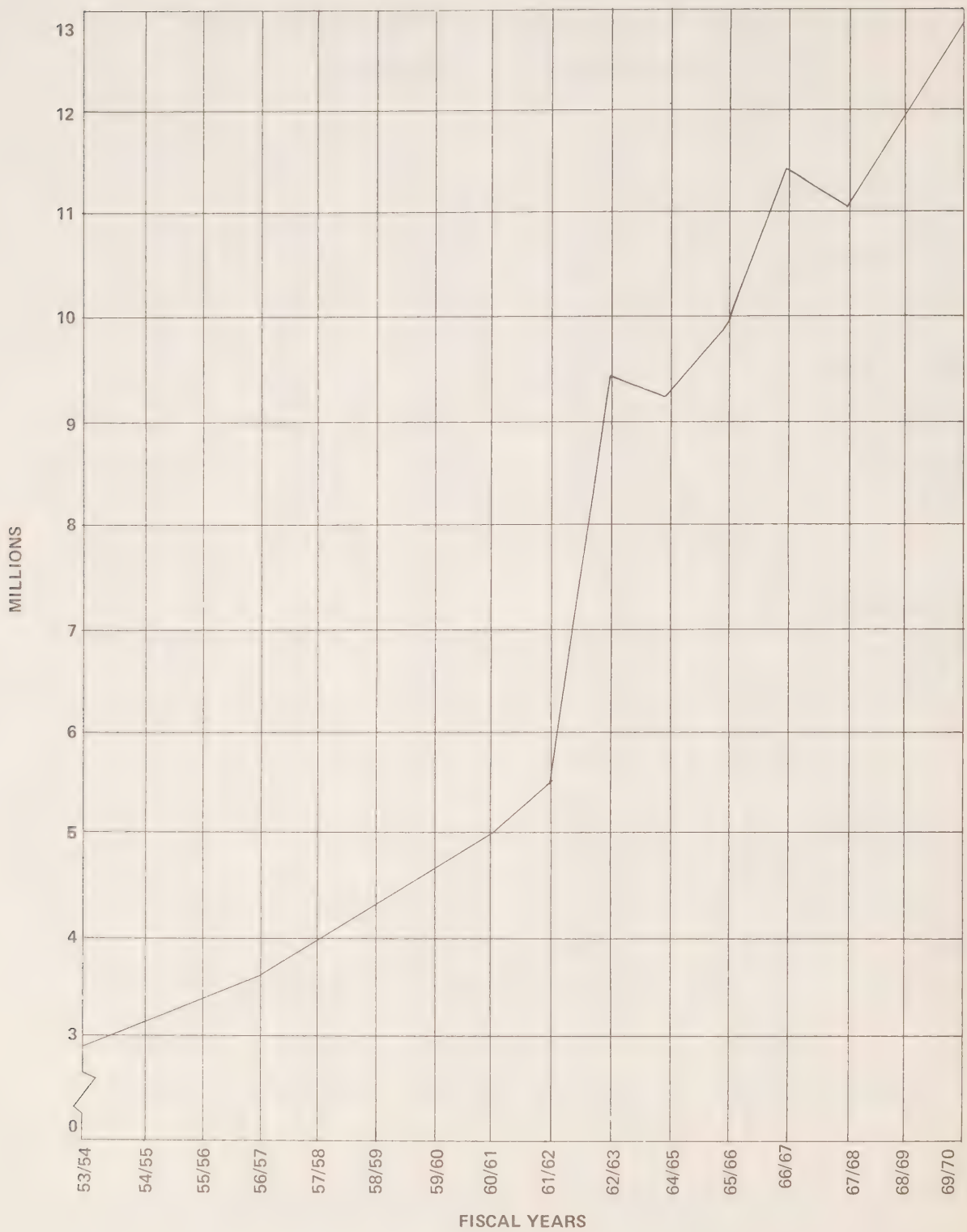
1969-70 Camping Summary - National Parks

Party Nights, to Oct. 31, 1969.

	1968	1969	Change	Per cent Change
<u>WESTERN REGION</u>				
Banff	151,048	163,599	+12,551	+ 8.3
Mt. Revelstoke & Glacier	8,378	10,929	+ 2,551	+ 30.4
Jasper	76,010	99,057	+23,047	+ 30.3
Yoho	17,405	16,127	- 1,278	- 7.3
Kootenay	25,534	27,744	+ 2,210	+ 8.7
Waterton Lakes	28,222	28,149	- 73	- 0.3
Wood Buffalo	793	192	- 601	- 75.8
Elk Island	4,533	4,402	- 131	- 2.9
Prince Albert	27,168	19,401	- 7,767	- 28.6
Riding Mountain	<u>23,122</u>	<u>21,419</u>	<u>- 1,703</u>	- 7.4
TOTAL	363,213	391,019	+28,806	+ 8.0
<u>CENTRAL REGION</u>				
Point Pelee	13,249	10,727	- 2,522	- 19.0
St. Lawrence Islands	3,797	4,450	+ 653	+ 17.2
Georgian Bay Islands	<u>6,598</u>	<u>6,326</u>	<u>- 272</u>	- 4.1
TOTAL	23,644	21,503	- 2,141	- 9.1
<u>ATLANTIC REGION</u>				
Prince Edward Island	42,839	42,234	- 605	- 1.4
Cape Breton Highlands	44,117	41,176	- 2,941	- 6.7
Terra Nova	22,650	23,370	+ 720	+ 3.2
Fundy	51,036	50,468	- 568	- 1.1
Kejimikujik	<u>2,490</u>	<u>6,729</u>	<u>+ 4,239</u>	+170.2
TOTAL	163,132	163,977	+ 845	+ 1.0
GRAND TOTAL	548,989	576,499	+27,510	+ 5.0

NOTE: A PARTY is a single person or a group of persons, usually travelling in one vehicle and occupying one individual campsite in a campground.

Figure 1 — Visitor Attendance — National Parks — 1953-54 to 1969-70



In this undertaking, eighteen park naturalists and thirty-three seasonal naturalists presented interpretive programs in fifteen of the nineteen national parks. The total attendance of the programs, and use of the trails and the interpretation centres was 824,334, an increase of nine per cent over the previous year.

As part of the interpretation program activity, it is essential that the park naturalist investigate his park in order to identify the areas and features of characteristic, outstanding or unique importance. He must also determine the facts upon which his interpretation is based and decide upon the methods he will use for his interpretation. As a continuing activity, therefore, the preparation of interpretive plans was pursued by park naturalists and previously prepared plans were updated and revised.

Development of park interpretation based upon a theme is a part of each plan. Each park, therefore, features a special interpretive theme so that the visitor to a number of national parks will benefit from a number of different presentations.

The main theme in Jasper National Park, for example, is alpine glaciation. While this could be said of all the mountain parks, the alpine glaciation story can best be told in Jasper.

In Yoho National Park, however, the Waterfalls, which tumble from high, hanging valleys formed by past glaciers, are characteristic of that park.

Waterton Lakes National Park, where the Rockies rise abruptly from the grasslands to form a classic background for the scene of bison moving about on their traditional prairie, is a park of two environments.

The high plateau barrens of Cape Breton Highlands National Park, flanked on the east side and west by rocky coasts and curved beaches, show the visitor environmental contrasts where the mountains meet the sea.

A cat-tail marsh and a forest of southern character in Point Pelee National Park add great interest to Canada's most southerly mainland tip and one of North America's outstanding migratory birds observation points.

As a quick step toward reaching more park visitors, interpretive specialists, exhibit planners and commercial display companies combined to renovate six Centennial Trailers as interpretive units with exhibits, slide talks and information desks. Located in six different national parks, the trailers were visited by more than 66,000 visitors. The planning of a seventh trailer was started and it will be ready for use in the 1970 season in Georgian Bay Islands National Park.

In addition to the trailers, five on-site exhibits were opened to the public. These exhibits provided interpretive displays concerning bison in Waterton Lakes, Takkakaw Falls in Yoho, bighorn sheep in Banff, the petroglyphs (rock carvings) of Kejimikujik, and the tides of Fundy. Seven more on-site exhibits were in the planning and construction stages for use in the 1970 visitor season. Detailed planning was in progress for the construction of three major interpretation centres in Waterton Lakes, Jasper (the Columbia Icefields) and Banff during the next five years.

The renovation of the Interpretive Centre in Point Pelee National Park, which was opened in August, 1966, was started with new exhibits and the addition of a 150-seat theatre with a special audio-visual slide presentation. Five projectors, a large screen, sound effects and musical background will also be used to provide the visitor with a ten-minute impression of Point Pelee. Both planning and construction were well advanced for the new presentation scheduled for use during the 1970 season.

A new format was used by the National Parks Service in the production of their individual interpretive program pamphlets and many interpretive brochures. Written by the park naturalists, these included self-interpreting trail guide pamphlets, bird check-lists and several leaflets

on natural history subjects. In most cases, these were available to visitors in special boxes at trails, exhibits and selected viewing points.

The National Film Board of Canada was commissioned to undertake the production of two films. One is to highlight the work of the park wardens and park naturalists and the other is to be a multi-image presentation of national parks and how visitors may enjoy them. During the year, the film director and crew visited all parks and were assisted by parks staffs in identifying prime locations and proposing subject material. In many cases, wardens and naturalists did much to arrange certain subjects, such as mountain rescue, and conducted interpretive outings for filming.

As a result of their academic backgrounds, knowledge, experience and interests related to the natural environments of the parks, the park naturalists have become important sources of information on the natural resources of the national parks. During the year, they continued to compile data from their own observations and studies and from other sources, such as previous investigations, reports and the observations of others, for use in the natural resources inventories being developed and in their interpretive work. This knowledge continued to be useful in the preparation of material for the public hearings and new information folders for each national park. The park naturalists and Headquarters interpretive specialists continued to play important roles in the master-planning process in both established and proposed parks.

In the program to increase knowledge of particular aspects of national parks for managerial and interpretive purposes, ten research contracts were negotiated by the Interpretation Section with specialists in archaeology, botany, ecology and cave studies.

The Interpretation Section supervised and administered the issue of one hundred and fifty scientific collecting permits for the collection of geological, botanical and zoological specimens in national parks under strict conditions and for scientific purposes only. This was an increase of eight per cent over the number issued in the previous fiscal year.

OPERATIONS POLICY DIVISION

Resource Conservation

The Resource Conservation Program requires the co-ordinated activities of management, research, scientific advice and operative maintenance. To this end, close co-operation with the Canadian Wildlife Service, Canadian Forestry Service and other government organizations is maintained.

Wildlife Management

This continued to be one of the most important resource conservation activities. In a number of parks the populations of some wildlife species, in particular Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, elk and buffalo, increased to the limit of the available winter food and habitat. The inherent dangers of overpopulation, degeneration, starvation and disease made it necessary to reduce such populations to levels more in keeping with the available habitat. The following programs were implemented by the Warden Service.

Bighorn Sheep: Twenty-six sheep were captured and successfully transplanted to the State of Utah, U.S.A. This reduced a critical population pressure upon the Vermillion Lake area, one of the most important ranges for bighorn sheep in Banff National Park.

Elk: It was necessary to reduce the size of elk herds in Banff, Jasper and Elk Island National Parks. Herd reduction was carried out by the Warden Service. Five hundred and sixty-five elk were shot: Banff - 168; Jasper - 294; Elk Island - 103.

The animals killed were examined by experts of the Canadian Wildlife Service to acquire information on the health of the park herds concerned.

In Elk Island National Park moose, deer and buffalo populations were also reduced to numbers compatible with the available range. The following animals were killed: Moose - 153; Deer - 100; Buffalo - 26.

Buffalo: An annual trapping and inoculating program to control brucellosis, tuberculosis and anthrax was again conducted on the Plains

buffalo herds in Wood Buffalo National Park. Altogether, 3,021 buffalo were inoculated. The Canadian Wildlife Service advised and assisted.

From these herds 25 older and cull animals were slaughtered and surplus young animals were made available in small herds for ranching and exhibition purposes. The following transplants were made:

1. 19 calves, 16 females, 3 males, to Marcel Légaré, Loretteville, Province of Quebec.
2. 19 calves, 16 females, 3 males, to Prodor Construction Co. Ltd., in Edmonton, Alberta.
3. 13 male calves to W.S. Chmilar, Mundare, Alberta.
4. 12 male calves to R.G. Waterhouse, Edmonton, Alberta.
5. 12 male calves to R. Barnes Ltd., Matheson, Ontario.
6. 20 buffalo to Animal Resources Co., Halifax, N.S.
7. 25 buffalo to the Stoney Indians in Alberta.

With the exception of about 50 buffalo given to the Manitoba Centennial Corporation for use in connection with centennial celebrations in that Province, the meat, bones and hides from the various reduction programs were made available to native people.

Reintroduction of Animals: Continued observation of the caribou, reintroduced into Cape Breton Highlands National Park in 1968 and early 1969, indicated that the program for their re-establishment in this park has been successful.

A transplant of particular interpretive interest took place with the reintroduction of flying squirrels in Point Pelee National Park.

Conservation of the Whooping Crane, whose nesting grounds are located in Wood Buffalo National Park, continued successfully. Ten eggs were collected and artificially hatched at the United States Aransas Wild Fowl Refuge. In addition, the whooping cranes in Wood Buffalo National Park successfully raised a number of young.

Fisheries: Close co-operation was maintained with the Canadian Wildlife Service in surveys and studies of fish populations in the national parks.

Some 283,000 fish from the Jasper National Park hatchery were planted in a number of lakes and rivers in the Mountain National Parks.

Thirty nine thousand speckled trout from Department of Fisheries and Forestry hatcheries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were planted in Cape Breton Highlands Park and Fundy National Park.

Pesticides

Policy on the use of pesticides in national parks was revised with the assistance of the Canadian Wildlife Service. Persistent herbicides and insecticides are now banned from further use by the National Parks Administration and any use of non-persistent chemicals is being reviewed very critically so as to restrict their application to a minimum.

Co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Service

This comprised: Forest Insect and Disease Surveys; Forest Insect Control; and Natural Resources Inventory.

All parks were periodically surveyed by the Canadian Forestry Service to determine and analyse the incidence of forest insects and diseases and to advise on any necessary action. Critical developments were:

1. A hemlock looper outbreak in Terra Nova National Park with the forecast of a possible collapse in 1970 from natural causes.
2. A spruce budworm outbreak in Fundy National Park which threatens to destroy large balsam fir stands in the park during the forthcoming years, indicated the need to spray much of the park in 1970.

An area of 300 acres was sprayed on experimental basis by helicopter with Sumithion, a non-persistent insecticide.

A program of developing an inventory of the natural resources in the National Parks was initiated. In this context the Canadian Forestry Service undertook the mapping and description of the forest and vegetative cover of Waterton Lakes National Park. This continuing program is still in the development stage.

Avalanche Control

Avalanches and their danger to highway traffic and to skiers continue to be a major concern in the Mountain National Parks in Alberta and British Columbia. In addition to the existing Avalanche Research Station in Glacier National Park, new snow recording stations were established in Banff and Jasper National Parks.

Avalanche control by artillery fire, supplied by the Armed Forces when required, was continued as in previous years, and use was made of helicopters to release avalanches by dropping explosive charges.

Search and Rescue

Wardens were again involved in a number of search and rescue operations in the high mountains, frequently under difficult and hazardous conditions. Special mountain rescue training courses were again held by the National Parks Warden Service and attended by personnel from various federal and provincial government agencies as well as national parks personnel.

Warden Training and Reorganization

The continually increasing public use of the national parks resulted in a corresponding increase in the complexity and volume of resource conservation activities. To increase the ability of the Warden Service to meet the new requirements in resource management, a new program was inaugurated to expand the training of the park wardens in natural resource conservation matters. The forestry technician schools in Alberta and New Brunswick have recently added resource conservation courses to their curricula. A number of national parks wardens attended and successfully completed these courses.

The reorganization of the Warden Service continued during the year. The goal is to adjust the Warden Service to its expanding role and to the changing conditions in national parks. This is a continuing program.

PLANNING DIVISION

Park Systems Planning

In response to the increasing visitor demands on Canadian National Parks, the search continues for new areas for which national park status may be appropriate. The program of investigation and study of such areas was conducted in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories.

An agreement to establish a new national park at Kouchibouguac in New Brunswick was signed on October 3, 1969.

Federal-Provincial negotiations concerning the Long Beach area on Vancouver Island, the Gaspé and St. Maurice areas in Quebec, and the East Point area of Prince Edward Island, are well advanced and early agreement is anticipated.

In the Northwest Territories, proposals for the establishment of national parks, one in the South Nahanni River area and the other in the Great Slave Lake area, were further developed. Thus, in June of 1969, the Branch held a public meeting in Yellowknife to explain the Great Slave Lake park proposal and solicit the views of all interested parties. A second meeting to explain the proposals to the Indian people was held in Snowdrift. These meetings represent the first time that public presentations have been made prior to the establishment of a national park. The withdrawal of lands for the future development of the Great Slave Lake proposal was made in March 1970.

Master Planning

Provisional master plans for six parks were completed and submitted to the public hearing program.

A review of the boundaries and overall planning policies for Riding Mountain and Prince Albert National Parks was commenced in conjunction with the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In the Mountain Parks, the concept of a 400-mile hiking trail was completed as was the preliminary concept for development of a Trans-Canada Highway Corridor. Specific studies related to developments at

Mount Edith Cavell, Miette Hot Springs, and the Temple-Whitehorn ski area, were also undertaken.

Field studies to update the master plan for Fundy National Park were commenced and a special study of park roadways and walking trails was carried out. In Cape Breton Highlands National Park, projects concerning the development of the Ingonish entrance, and the effect of park expansion, were part of the planning program.

As part of the Branch responsibility to the Canada-Ontario Rideau-Trent-Severn Study Committee, assistance was provided in the collection of data for the development of a planning proposal for the waterways and representation on the Study Committee was maintained.

Development concept studies for proposed park areas in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, British Columbia and the Yukon, were continued in conjunction with the Park Systems Planning Section.

In September 1969, a joint reconnaissance of the Chilkoot Trail was carried out with representatives from the Province of British Columbia, the United States National Park Service and the State of Alaska.

Townsite and Regional Planning

A consultant study of Waterton townsite was completed and continued progress was made on the preparation of updated overall plans for Banff, Jasper and Wasagaming townsites.

Commercial signs regulations were reviewed and revised, and the problems involved in the planning and zoning of lands adjacent to the parks were discussed with provincial representatives.

Canadian Outdoor Recreation Demand Study

This major federal-provincial project is co-ordinated by the National Parks Service. The objectives of the program are to study the roles of parks in relation to Canadian outdoor recreation and to examine future needs of the population.

Data gathering phases of the study, which were largely completed, included the following tasks.

1. Visitor studies by interview and questionnaire were conducted in in approximately 340 parks across Canada.
2. A nation-wide examination of the use of leisure time, its availability and attitudes toward leisure, was completed.
3. United-United States border crossing interviews were conducted to determine the extent and nature of American visitation to Canada.
4. National household surveys were conducted to gather data on participation by Canadians in various kinds of outdoor recreation, and a nation-wide inventory of outdoor recreation facilities was largely completed.

The program has now moved into data processing and analysis stages, the preliminary efforts being directed toward an understanding of factors governing the use of parks.

National Parks Visitor Research

A continuing major task has been the designing of an efficient planning information system, utilizing computers to handle national parks visitor data.

The objective has been to improve the availability of this information so as to assist park administration in the areas of operations and management forecasting.

Statistics on national parks campgrounds are included in this objective. The first publication of an annual Statistical Reference on Campground Use (1969), is the result of a refinement in methods of monitoring campground use.

Methods to improve the collecting and reporting of over-all numbers and characteristics of the visitors to parks are being tested.

Detailed visitor use studies of six historic sites, five in Atlantic Region and one in the Central Region, have been completed and published in co-operation with the National Historic Parks Service.

Recreation Sector

The federal agency of the Canada Land Inventory published five map

sheets at a scale of 1:250,000, and the provinces prepared drafts of 75 sheets at a similar scale. In addition, the federal and provincial agencies together produced a total of 908 component maps at a scale of 1:50,000, and ratified these for computer input.

These figures represent 65 per cent of the Recreation Sector objectives of the Canada Land Inventory program which was supported by staff seconded from the Planning Division of IAND.

Public Hearings Program

A public hearings program to examine the uses and development of Canada's national parks was launched on April 1, 1970 with a hearing in Halifax on Nova Scotia's Kejimikujik National Park. It is the intention to follow up with hearings on other national parks in the Atlantic Provinces during the early summer and fall months and then continue across Canada.

The public hearings program brings together two current focal points of public concern: the need for preserving as much as possible of this country's unspoiled wilderness before the effects of pollution and human action on the ecology become irreversible; and the public's desire and right to be involved in government decision making.

A carefully planned program of park development is vital to the achievement of long-term benefits; therefore, provisional master plans have been or are being prepared for each national park. Designed primarily to preserve and protect the wilderness areas, these plans indicate broad objectives for intensity of park use, interpretation of natural history, protection of park environment and development of facilities for visitor use.

The plans, intended to stimulate thought and discussion and to evoke suggestions, will be released at least 60 days in advance of each hearing. They will be given wide publicity through newspaper advertisements and, simultaneously, copies will be sent to federal and provincial government officials, associations, societies and persons with an expressed interest in the national parks program.

Interested individuals and groups will be able to comment on the plans

by means of written or oral briefs presented at the public hearings. In this way the proposals contained in the provisional master plans can be subjected to the widest possible review and criticism and the Branch will be assisted in defining and concentrating on the critical issues and problems it faces in planning, operation and management throughout the National Parks System.

After each hearing all comments, recommendations and criticisms will be thoroughly evaluated to see what potential improvements can be incorporated into the master plan for the park in question.

The public hearings program is seen as a "two-way street"; the Branch testing the soundness of its planning proposals and the public gaining a better appreciation of the purposes of national parks and the problems they face in a changing environment.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES SERVICE

OPERATIONS DIVISION

General

Public interest in Canada's historical heritage continued to rise. In this respect, the number of visitors to National Historic Parks and Sites showed an increase of 11.75 per cent over the previous year. A comparative statement of visitors is set out in Table 3.

A study is underway regarding the creation of some form of National Trust, through which sites, buildings and furnishings of national historic importance can be donated or acquired and preserved. Existing acts and regulations are being reviewed. New legislation or regulations are being drafted or are under consideration, including general regulations for National Historic Parks and Sites. Emphasis has been placed on the acquisition of furnishings and artifacts, particular attention being paid to items pertaining to Lower Fort Garry, which is undergoing major restoration, and to Fortress of Louisbourg. The Canada-United States National Parks Officer Exchange Program was continued. Two officers from American sites came to Ottawa for several months and two Historic Parks superintendents were posted for field operations in the United States.

Table 3

Comparative Statement of Visitors
to the National Historic Parks and Major Historic Sites
for the Period April 1, 1969 to March 31, 1970

Parks and Sites	1969-1970	1968-1969	Increase or Decrease	Per cent
Alexander G. Bell	124,274	137,841	- 13,567	- 9.85
Batoche Rectory	13,404	13,336	+ 68	+ .50
Battleford	46,468	43,431	+ 3,037	+ 6.99
Bellevue House	22,760	18,937	+ 3,823	+20.18
Carleton Martello Tr.	51,163	50,836	+ 327	+ .64
Castle Hill	17,568	7,965	+ 9,603	+120.56
Coteau-du-Lac	26,119	15,005	+ 11,114	+74.06
Fort Amherst	52,281	50,595	+ 1,686	+ 3.33
Fort Anne	64,592	78,264	- 13,672	- 17.46
Fort Beauséjour	77,155	70,160	+ 6,995	+ 9.97
Fort Chambly	120,994	123,874	- 2,880	- 2.32
Fort Langley	130,128	122,394	+ 7,734	+ 6.31
Fort Lennox	49,358	46,331	+ 3,027	+ 6.53
Fortress of Louisbourg	225,706	194,373	+ 31,333	+16.12
Fort Malden	66,032	73,270	- 7,238	- 9.87
Fort Rodd Hill	109,594	106,422	+ 3,172	+ 2.98
Fort Wellington	70,036	58,880	+ 11,156	+18.94
Grand Pré	66,927	75,668	- 8,741	- 11.55
Halifax Citadel	754,716	664,375	+ 90,341	+13.59
Lower Fort Garry	175,822	137,368	+ 38,454	+27.99
Port Royal Habitation	54,980	54,459	+ 521	+ .95
Prince of Wales Fort	228	669	- 441	- 65.91
Prince of Wales Martello Tr.	22,141	20,207	+ 1,934	+ 9.57
S. S. Keno	10,070	9,523	+ 547	+ 5.74
Signal Hill	458,838	340,352	+ 118,486	+34.81
Sir W. Laurier's House	9,718	10,934	- 1,216	- 11.12
Woodside	18,820	15,765	+ 3,055	+19.37
TOTAL	2,839,892	2,541,234	+298,658	+11.75

Publications and Films

The first of a series of books dealing with major historical themes was published by Information Canada and placed on sale in Canadian Government book stores and commercial establishments. Written by Eric W. Morse, under the auspices of the Department, Fur Trade Canoe Routes of Canada - Then and Now, gives a description of the early fur-trade canoe routes in the days of the voyageurs and as they look now.

A ten-minute colour film entitled "Fort Who?" was produced for the Department of the National Film Board. It makes an informal approach to the evolution of Lower Fort Garry. The film humorously depicts events relating to the Fort's history and, in general, draws attention to important restoration work carried out by the National Historic Sites Service.

A further film, "Who We Are - What We Do" is under production by the National Film Board to describe in general the work of the National Historic Sites Service and its importance, and to highlight some of the major achievements. This film is expected to be ready in November 1970.

New format hand-out folders have been designed and produced for Lower Fort Garry, Bellevue House, Fort Anne, Signal Hill, and Fort Chambly. All parks will be covered in the program as funds become available. A quarterly, National Historic Parks News, featuring illustrated articles on various facets of the Service's work, for circulation to universities, colleges and public libraries, historical associations and daily and weekly newspapers, was also introduced.

Major Developments in Existing Parks

The Governor's ten-room wing of the reconstructed Chateau St. Louis, at Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, which contains one of the finest collections of mid-century French furnishings in North America, was officially opened September 8, by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The Minister also announced that the historic Klondike gold rush would be commemorated by a major restoration program at Dawson City,

Whitehorse, Bonanza Creek in the Yukon, and at Bennett, British Columbia. In Dawson City, the Department has already restored the Palace Grand Theatre and the S.S. Keno. As the program develops, buildings of the 1868-1910 gold rush era, such as Robert Service's cabin, a hotel, a newspaper office, a blacksmith shop, the Yukon Commissioner's residence, the North West Mounted Police married quarters and other buildings typical of the period, will be acquired for preservation, restoration and interpretation. Property acquisition, which is progressing well, also includes a six-storey dredge and the room in which the gold was refined.

It is expected that fourteen properties in all will be acquired. In conjunction with the above the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails from Dyea and Skagway to Bennett will be developed. This portion of the program will be undertaken in co-operation with the United States National Park Service so as to form part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park, covering the entire Gold Rush route by land and water from Skagway to Dawson.

In another ceremony, the Big House at Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park was opened by the Minister in May 1969. Interpretive displays included an outline of life at the Fort and in the Big House during the mid-1800's. This marked the restoration and refurnishing of the house once occupied by the Governors of Rupert's Land.

The City of Quebec completed the transfer of land to the Federal Government for the development of Cartier-Bréboeuf National Historic Park. It was at this site that Jacques Cartier spent the winter of 1535-36, the first wintering of Europeans in North America.

The canalization of the Lairet River has been completed and development is to continue with the construction of a basin to accommodate La Grande Hermine, a replica of Cartier's flagship.

Negotiations for and Acquisition of New Sites

Negotiations for the transfer of several other historic properties were undertaken with provincial and municipal governments. Included was the transfer of the Niagara Complex from the Government of Ontario,

encompassing Fort George, Navy Hall, the Brock Memorial, a part of Queenston Heights, and part of the Rainbow Bridge Information Centre. Development of this area is progressing.

An agreement was concluded with the Government of British Columbia which will lead to the establishment of a national historic park at Fort St. James. Each Government is to pay 50 per cent of the costs of property acquisition and development which will take place over the next five years.

Negotiations are underway with the Government of Saskatchewan regarding the land assembly project at Fort Walsh. The province has transferred Motherwell Homestead site to the Department for development.

An agreement has been reached with the Government of New Brunswick regarding development planning for Fort Latour National Historic Site.

Negotiations are underway for the acquisition of the George Etienne Cartier House in Montreal - one of the "Fathers of Confederation" houses to be preserved and the first one in the Province of Quebec. Eleven properties were acquired in the past year by the National Historic Sites Service. National Historic Site Plaques were unveiled at:

1. Fredericton, New Brunswick, to commemorate Johnathan Odell, eminent clergyman, poet, surgeon and politician;
2. Ferryland, Newfoundland, to commemorate the Colony of Avalon, a colony founded by Lord Baltimore which later became the seat of government for Newfoundland.
3. Chipman Corner, Nova Scotia, to commemorate Abraham Gesner, noted physician, geologist, and author who was the first person to refine kerosene;
4. Alder Point, Nova Scotia, to commemorate Les Sieurs de la Boularderie, founders of the first commercial settlement in Cape Breton; and
5. Arnes, Manitoba, where a distinctive monument by a well-known Canadian sculptor was erected to commemorate Viljahlmur Stefansson, the world-famed Arctic explorer.

6. York Redoubt, an integral part of the Halifax Defence Complex was opened to the public.

A new design of plaque and plaque mounting was approved by the Minister, and will generally be introduced across Canada in future.

Interpretation

Interpretation research and design of displays continued at several parks and sites. New exhibits were installed at York Redoubt, Prince of Wales Martello Tower, and Fort Battleford; new audio-visual presentations and displays were installed at Fort Chambly and Fort Beauséjour; and period refurnishing and installation of exhibits was carried out at Lower Fort Garry. A small log cabin, believed to be of Acadian origin, was purchased and moved to Grand Pré.

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada held meetings in Niagara-on-the-Lake May 8-9, in Ottawa October 23-24 and February 19-20. Professor Marc La Terreur of Laval University was appointed to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, September 24, as one of the two Québec representatives. An amendment to the Historic Sites and Monuments Act on June 27, indicated that an officer of the National Museum staff could be added to the membership of the Board. Dr. W. E. Taylor, Director of the National Museum of Man, was appointed and attended the two Ottawa meetings. See list of members, pages 31 and 32.

RESEARCH DIVISION

Archaeological Research

The following is a summary of work completed or undertaken by the Research Division of the National Historic Sites Service.

Underwater Excavation Projects

The first major season of underwater archaeological excavations was carried out at the site of the Battle of the Restigouche, 1760. Excavations were concentrated on the Machault, one of the three large ships sunk or scuttled during the battle. This wreck contained a large quantity of well-preserved artifacts, including leather shoes and boots, coarse green-glazed

earthenware pottery, porcelain, wood and metal artifacts. A large anchor and a cannon were also raised during the course of the work. These finds are of great importance to all Acadian sites and Louisbourg as they provide not only display material but valuable information on material culture for use at all of our sites of a similar time period and cultural affiliation. This project will continue during the next fiscal year.

Castle Hill A final season of minor excavations and removal of backfill from previous seasons of excavation was carried out during the summer. This work was necessitated by continuing park development, primarily wall stabilization.

Signal Hill A final season of excavations and removal of backfill from previous excavations was carried out in conjunction with park development and stabilization of ruins in the Ladies' Lookout and Queen's Battery areas.

Fort Anne A season of salvage/exploratory excavations was carried out on the perimeter of the No. 2 Powder Magazine. This was done in conjunction with as-found recording and planned stabilization of this structure, the oldest standing building in the National Historic Sites Service system.

Roma Settlement St. Dunstan's University, operating under contract with the National Historic Sites Service, carried out a second season of excavations at this site to enable decisions to be made as to the suitability of the site for park development. A good sample of well-dated artifacts, primarily glass bottles, was found and will be important for artifact research of mid-18th century material.

Fort George Military Reserve A partial season of exploratory excavations was carried out to locate the remains of the British Indian Council House, Hospital and Commandant's Quarters. This work was made necessary by the future re-location of the Mississauga Golf Club from Fort Mississauga to the Reserve. A further exploration to be carried out in 1970, will permit planning of the golf course to proceed without disturbance to features of historical importance.

Fort Beauséjour A short excavation of the British Gate was carried out

to complete excavations begun at the fort in 1966. The remainder of the gate hardware was found and the entire gate area protected and covered preparatory to stabilization in 1970.

Cartier-Brébeuf Park A short salvage and exploratory excavation was carried out in the park area in the location of the Lairet River diversion tunnel to determine whether or not historic structures would be encountered. Nothing was found in the course of the excavation.

Lower Fort Garry Some additional salvage and exploratory excavations were carried out in the area of the historic boat landing and of the Engineer's Cottage to locate early structures attached to the cottage, and to assist in this building's restoration.

Point Pelee National Park* A second season of archaeological investigation was carried out under a contract with the University of Calgary. This season marked the completion of the survey in the park, including excavation of several representative sites and a short survey in surrounding areas to obtain comparative data. This work was required in advance of park development (to avoid important sites during road building and similar work) and to obtain information on human history for park interpretation.

Waterton Lakes National Park* Another season of archaeological survey and salvage was carried out under contract with the University of Calgary. This is a long-term project begun in 1964 and supported since 1966 by the National Parks Service. Insofar as the Service is concerned, the objectives are two-fold: salvage of sites endangered by park development or natural causes; and information for human history interpretation in the park area.

Waterton Kutenai Indians* Dr. Claude Schaeffer, under contract with the National Parks Service for ethnographic research on the Waterton Kutenais, died suddenly, shortly after a season of field work in the park area. Dr. Schaeffer had spent many years on research in this area and the contract was designed to obtain a report based on this research and to gather information from the few surviving Indians with personal knowledge of customs

* Contracts administered for the National Parks Service

and the like, before the advent of extensive European influence. The report was not completed.

Banff National Park* An initial season of archaeological survey was carried out under contract with the University of Calgary. Another partial season is planned for 1970 including the initiation of a similar project for Jasper National Park. The survey's objective is to locate archaeological sites within park boundaries as an aid to park development and interpretation.

Staff Work

Fur Trade Reconnaissance Research officers made two extended on-the-ground inspection trips of western fur trade sites to determine the necessity for, and feasibility of, excavations in several western fur trade centres. These investigations covered the area from the Lakehead to Regina, Saskatchewan, including sites along the Red River and Assiniboine River, and from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, north to Buffalo Narrows, Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories.

Artifact Research Continued progress was made on the cataloguing and analysis of artifacts from several sites excavated by the National Historic Sites Service in previous years. Fort Coteau-du-Lac saw primary emphasis on structural hardware, ceramics, buttons, coins and glass. Other artifact research carried out included analysis of clay smoking pipes from Coteau-du-Lac, Fort Beauséjour, Roma Settlement and cataloguing of pipes from Lower Fort Garry. Glass beads from Nootka and Fort Beauséjour were analysed and reported on. Ceramics from Lower Fort Garry were analysed and a report on them is well underway.

Third Annual Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology A relatively large number of staff members attended this conference and presented papers on the results of their research. Among topics discussed were: urban archaeology in Canada; the excavation of the Restigouche fleet; the cargo of the Restigouche fleet; a magnetic survey on the site of the Battle of the Restigouche; 18th century ceramics from National Historic Sites Service excavations; and bottle types from 18th century contexts in National Historic Sites Service Excavations.

* Contracts administered for the National Parks Service

Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in History and Archaeology

Three issues of Historic Sites were ready for publication and an additional four issues are ready for the designers. Delays in book design and the like have prevented initial publication to date.

Historical Research

Documentary research was carried out, ranging from Placentia in Newfoundland, to Dawson City in the Yukon Territory. Among the more important reports completed are: a history of Fort St. James, B. C.; prospecting in the Yukon Territory prior to the Gold Rush of 1898; the origin and growth of early Acadian settlements in the Port Royal, N. S. region; narrative and structural histories of Fort George, Navy Hall (Niagara-on-the-Lake), of Fort Walsh (Saskatchewan), and the fur-loft at Lower Fort Garry (Manitoba); military life at Coteau-du-Lac in the 19th century (Quebec); an analysis of the militia and regular soldiers at the Battle of Chateauguay; and the career of Georges Etienne Cartier prior to Confederation.

Other major topics begun during the year, but still in the research process, include: a comparative study of blockhouses in Canada; the transportation history of the Yukon Territory; the Gold Rush routes to the Klondike; the history of the Rideau Canal construction and its relation to the growth of the Ottawa-Kingston area; and the history of the Gaspé area.

Thematic studies for the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada are underway on canals in Canada, Canadian lighthouses, railroads, and the Group of Seven.

Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings

Preparatory planning was carried out on the development of a national architectural inventory of Canadian buildings dating from prior to 1880 in the east and prior to 1914 in the west. This included the development of an overall method of execution and control of the large body of information that will result from the inventory; the development of pictorial data recording sheets which will be used for the actual recording of structures involved in this work, and initial discussions to define a practical computer operation that will handle the data collected. It is anticipated that the first year of work,

1970-71, will produce data on some 10,000 buildings which will be used as a base for all future work.

In addition to the planning aspects of the inventory, a pilot project of the system, carried out in the area along the Rideau Canal, was deemed successful. In the winter, a small test was made of the data sheets developed specifically for the inventory by using several historic structures in the Ottawa area as test cases.

A large number of public submissions were made to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board for the preservation of early buildings across Canada; and architectural analyses of these structures were carried out by the Section, along with several background papers on preservation problems and architectural types.

Among the latter submissions were reports on pre-1900 streetscapes in eastern Canada; early cottage roof houses; stone windmills in Quebec; early industrial buildings in Kingston, Ontario; and the difficulties of preservation in urban renewal areas.

BRANCH PROPERTY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Since about 1960 the Department has indicated its intention to charge economic land rentals commencing in 1970 - a rent review year affecting about two-thirds of the leases in the National Parks. Appraisals of the leasehold lands affected were carried out during the summer of 1969 by reputable appraisers and market values were determined. Land rentals were established for the 1970-80 rental period based on six per cent of the appraised market value and leases were notified of their new land rental in December 1969.

In February 1970, the Prime Minister announced as a further anti-inflationary measure, that proposed increases in fees and charges by the Federal Government would not be implemented during 1970. Accordingly, the land rental increases, which were originally to have gone into effect January 1, 1970, were deferred until 1971.

The interest in leasehold transactions continued, approximately 252 of which were processed. These included surrenders and replacements, assignments, transfers, and fifteen new leases on previously unoccupied property. Thirteen licences of occupation were also issued.

The program of acquisition of lands for National Parks purposes continued. Nine leasehold properties costing \$323,200 and 34 freehold properties costing \$457,841 were purchased. Seven timber berths were also acquired at a cost of \$2,750,000 of which \$1,443,000 was paid in the fiscal year, the balance to be paid in 1970. A further 12 properties were purchased for National and Historic Sites and Parks at a cost of approximately \$170,000.

Approximately 100 properties were considered for purchase during the year and negotiations are continuing for both National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites purposes.

BRANCH PROGRAMMING DIVISION

A programming Division to operate with Branch-wide scope was created in March 1970. This Division will focus its efforts on the development of long-range programs for the National Parks and Historic Sites and apply functional expertise in the areas of program analysis, control and project co-ordination in relation to Branch objectives and resources.

BRANCH PERSONNEL ADVISER

The major objective of the Personnel Division in 1969-70 was the continuation of the Management Development Program for officers up to the level of Division Chief. Seminars were conducted in the headquarters area and in the three regions, with emphasis on improving the management techniques within the Branch. In addition, considerable attention was paid to the career planning for those officers in the National Parks and the National Historic Parks management functions.

The Personnel Division administered the National Parks Service Scholarships and awarded nine scholarships in the amount of \$2,000 each for graduate studies in support of post graduate training related to the

Planning and Management of Natural Parks in Outdoor Recreation Areas. An International Exchange Program was arranged with the United States National Parks Service wherein seven officers of the Branch underwent on-the-job training in the United States and six officers of the United States National Parks Service underwent similar training in Canada.

The Branch was fully staffed during the fiscal year and proposed new parks are being staffed through the manpower savings resulting from Manpower Utilization Team reports.

Collective agreements for the administrative and foreign service category, scientific and professional category, and the administrative support category, were implemented during the year and managers trained through seminars in the details of these collective agreements.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE HISTORIC SITES
AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA

MARCH 31, 1970

Allan R. Turner, (Chairman),
Provincial Archivist,
University of Saskatchewan,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Professor Donald G. Creighton,
Department of History,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

James J. Talman,
Chief Librarian,
Lawson Memorial Library,
University of Western Ontario,
London, Ontario.

Jean-Jacques Lefebvre,
Chief Archivist,
Superior Court,
Court House,
Montreal, Québec.

Professor Marc La Terreux,
Department of History,
Laval University,
Québec, Québec.

Reverend Francis W.P. Bolger,
Department of History,
St. Dunstan's University,
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

E. S. Russenhold,
Headingley,
Manitoba.

Leslie Harris,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences,
Memorial University of Newfoundland,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

James K. Nesbitt,
Press Gallery,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, British Columbia.

George MacBeath,
Historical Resources Administrator,
Province of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Lewis H. Thomas,
Department of History,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Professor Peter B. Waite,
Department of History,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Dr. W. E. Taylor,
Director,
National Museum of Man,
Metcalf and McLeod Streets,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dr. W. I. Smith,
Public Archives,
395 Wellington St.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Secretary:
Peter H. Bennett,
National and Historic Parks Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Assistant Secretary,
Miss H. MacNeil,
National and Historic Parks Branch,
Ottawa, Ontario.

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

Under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, management of migratory birds lies with the Canadian Wildlife Service. However, provincial wildlife agencies also participate in setting hunting regulations. The Service carries out research on wildlife in the national parks, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and provides advice on wildlife management. The provinces are generally responsible for wildlife within their boundaries, but the federal role is growing in such areas as pollution and disease which cross provincial boundaries and require co-ordinated measures.

Activities of the Canadian Wildlife Service which are dealt with in greater detail in this report, may conveniently be sub-divided as follows.

Administration and support services: These services include support of university training in wildlife biology through scholarships and directed research grants.

Migratory birds: Research on and management of migratory birds as defined by the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Wildlife research - Mammalogy: Research on wildlife, particularly big game and fur-bearing mammals, and the provision of information and recommendations to the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, the Indian Affairs Branch, National and Historic Parks Branch, and the Northern Economic Development Program.

Environmental contaminants: Research to determine the effects of chemical biocides and pollution on wildlife.

Pathology: Research to determine the occurrence and significance of wildlife diseases and parasites.

Limnology: Research in support of fisheries management in the national parks.

Interpretation: Development and operation of centres to interpret wildlife and wildlife conservation to the public.

Canada Land Inventory: Collection and mapping of data on capability of the land to support waterfowl and ungulates.

Information: Dissemination of wildlife information to the public.

Migratory Birds

Land acquisition About 70 per cent of North America's most hunted species of migratory birds nest and raise their young in the potholes of the three prairie provinces. The existence of these potholes is threatened by cyclical natural drought and by competing land uses, such as drainage for agriculture or settlement, which could result in the permanent loss of suitable nesting areas.

To counteract this loss of prairie potholes, the Service has a ten-year preservation program under which landowners agree not to drain, burn or fill their wetlands. In exchange, the landowner is paid annually six per cent of the value, at the time of signing the agreement covering his wetland and the surrounding area. Agreements are made for ten years and are renewable, but they may be cancelled by either side on 60 days' notice.

Since 1967, agreements covering 70,000 acres (9,000 in 1969-70) have been made. The Service is now studying other means of preserving important breeding habitat to complement and improve its program.

In 1969-70, purchase of land for national wildlife areas in Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario brought the total acreage under federal ownership to 41,450. Used primarily as stop-over places during bird migration, these areas are being improved for breeding so that they may become more productive.

Birds and Aircraft Through membership on the National Research Council's Associate Committee on Bird Hazards to Aircraft, the Canadian Wildlife Service co-operates with 33 nations in the investigation of this problem.

Studies conducted in France, with the co-operation of the Service technique de la navigation aérienne, indicated that local movements of birds between feeding and roosting areas may be as hazardous to aircraft as major migrations of large birds.

New understanding of bird migration and local movements, not possible by direct visual observation, is being provided by radar. The technique of time-lapse photography of plan-position indicator radar is a good way to study bird migrations. Biologists have been able to prove to initially sceptical radar operators in several countries that "angels" on their screens are, in fact, birds.

Detailed photographic records of radar screens made from 1965 to 1970 have been reviewed and correlated with weather data from similar and adjacent locations. Departure of migration flights is triggered by certain combinations of weather conditions. One of the most important of these appears to be following wind.

Experimental forecasts of major migrations of large birds, related to weather forecasts, were made for use by the Department of National Defense. These were useful in planning flight training.

The aim is to improve the quality of forecasts of serious bird hazards until they are as accurate as forecasts of comparable hazards, such as thunderstorms. In the last six years, 10 Canadian Starfighter aircraft have been lost as a result of bird strikes, but none to thunderstorms.

To make airports less attractive to birds, habitat is modified. A higher proportion of strikes on Air Canada aircraft are by small birds which cause less serious and expensive damage. Air Canada's repair costs for bird damage have declined from an annual average of \$238, 000 for the five years ending in 1963 to a cost of less than \$50, 000 for 1969. The strike rate has declined from more than 6.5 per 10, 000 aircraft movements to less than 5.0, although the company has put more aircraft (jets) into use and increased its service.

Substitutes for Lead-Shot Expended lead-shot on the bottom of ponds and streams is mistaken for grit or food by ducks. Subsequent paralysis induced by lead-poisoning causes birds to starve to death. It is estimated that six per cent of the population of some species is lost in this way. It is estimated that this loss may amount to 750,000 birds a year - equivalent to the total take by all hunters in the province of Ontario. Experiments are underway to develop a non-toxic substitute for lead.

Ornithology The Migratory Bird Population Section co-ordinates research on bird populations, including studies of birds and their habitat. It assembles data from annual surveys of migratory game birds and uses the data to set hunting regulations. The Section also assesses the efficiency of the surveys in measuring the size of the autumn flights of birds and the numbers taken by hunters.

Attention is given to rare and endangered species of birds. Although they are protected, whooping cranes have not increased substantially. Mortality has been highest among yearling cranes. As survival of newly hatched young is lowest in wet years, it was decided - in June 1967 - to remove one egg from each of six nests in the whooping crane's nesting area in Wood Buffalo National Park (usually only one of two eggs laid in each nest survives). In each case, the parents returned to incubate the remaining egg. The program was continued in 1968 and 1969, with 10 eggs taken in each year. In December 1969 a record number of 56 wild birds returned to their winter ground in the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, Texas. The world population, including captive birds, reached 76 - the highest in this century.

Intensive studies of lesser snow geese and small races of Canada geese were continued in the McConnell River area south of Eskimo Point, Northwest Territories, and a study of the genetics of blue and lesser snow geese was initiated at La Perouse Bay, near Churchill, Manitoba.

From ongoing research into trace elements in the feathers of birds the Service may derive a technique to trace birds to their place of origin.

This will be an important adjunct to bird banding.

Investigations of gannets at Bonaventure Island and puffins in Witless Bay, Newfoundland, were ended and final reports submitted. Field studies of snipe were continued in eastern Canada. A monograph on the buffle-head duck was submitted for publication in the CWS report series.

On the prairies, a study was completed on the behaviour of shoveler ducks; and studies were in progress on the feeding and nutrition of waterfowl, on factors affecting reproductive success in waterfowl, and on the limnology and hydrology of potholes. Increased attention was given to ecological assessment of large river deltas affected by hydro-electric projects, especially those on the Peace-Athabaska River. Investigations were started of populations of Canada and white-fronted geese, important game birds on the prairies.

The Canadian Banding Office The use of numbered metal leg-bands for marking birds is a well-known technique for studying the movements and harvest of migratory birds. Canada and the United States co-operate in maintaining one record system.

The percentage of bands recovered by hunters indicates the size of the year's kill, the recovery location indicates migration routes and major harvesting areas. These results, coupled with those of waterfowl population surveys on the wintering grounds and on the breeding range the following spring, may indicate a need for reduced seasons and/or bag limits in some areas or may show the possibility of an increased harvest in others.

The United States Office has been keeping the master file of records; a reasonable procedure as about 90 per cent of the banding records originate in that country. However, in 1969, the United States Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife installed a model 360-65 IBM computer in its Bird Banding Laboratory.

Continental records on magnetic tape will be relayed to the Canadian Office where computer facilities are now available. By means of these

greatly improved facilities we can now serve scientists, engaged in this work, both inside and outside the Canadian Wildlife Service.

A biologist on the staff of the Migratory Birds Population Section, has now been trained in computer science: this will make it possible for the service henceforth to expand its role in studying and managing Canada's waterfowl resources.

Biometrics - Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit and Associated Surveys Improved surveys to estimate the annual harvest of waterfowl in Canada were recommended by the International Migratory Bird Committee. Continental management of waterfowl depends on knowledge of the latest fluctuations in bird populations provided by various surveys.

The Canada migratory game bird hunting permit provides information on the numbers of waterfowl hunters. It is sold by post offices for \$2.00 and, except for Indians, Eskimos, and persons hunting in the Northwest Territories, must be bought by all hunters of migratory game birds. Sales of 380,000 permits, in 1966, have increased by about 3,000 annually to 389,000 in 1969.

A country-wide harvest survey determines the proportion of various species taken by hunters. In a sample survey hunters were asked to submit a wing from each duck and the tail feathers of each goose shot. From these parts, biologists identify the species, age, and sex of the bird and their findings are published yearly.

Completion of that program in developmental research has resulted in a procedure for collecting information each year on numbers of hunters of migratory game birds, and the size, location and composition of the harvest. This procedure provides Canada with management information comparable to that obtained in the U.S.A. In addition, it enables Canada to play a larger part in the continental management of migratory game birds.

Advisory Services The Biometrics Section provides advisory services to biologists of the Branch and arranges for projects requiring experimental

designs, survey designs, data retrieval systems, and statistical analyses of various kinds.

Wildlife Research - Mammalogy

Caribou A group of five biologists completed the first phase of an intensive study of Manitoba-Keewatin caribou. Reports will be submitted on population dynamics, range-carrying capacity, movement, and further development of the management program.

The second phase will begin in 1970-71 and will include intensive study of mortality among calves.

Basic nutritional needs, and other requirements for growth, reproduction and lactation of barren-ground caribou and reindeer, are being investigated with the co-operation of the University of British Columbia.

Bison The nucleus herd of the near-extinct wood bison, transferred to Elk Island National Park from the remote northwest section of Wood Buffalo National Park in 1965, now numbers 35. A herd established in 1963 in the Fort Providence area of the Northwest Territories has increased from 18 to slightly more than 50.

Reindeer The Canadian Wildlife Service has been managing the reindeer herd in Reindeer Preserve, Mackenzie Delta, Northwest Territories, since 1968. Preliminary studies of the range-carrying capacity of Reindeer Preserve are continuing.

Wolves The ecological study of wolves on the barren-ground caribou range was concluded and a final report submitted. Work on the feasibility of studying the ecology of wolves on Baffin Island was completed by the University of Toronto, under contract to the service. A doctoral dissertation on this study will be submitted in the next fiscal year.

Polar Bear Polar bear research was continued, and trapping and marking techniques were successfully applied. The Service is successfully co-ordinating its research with that being done by the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec. Initial studies on radio-

tracking and marking in the Churchill area will eventually include all polar bear ranges in Canada. A federal-provincial administrative and technical committee is in the process of co-ordinating research and management in Canada.

Grizzly Bear The ecological study of grizzly bear in the Kluane Game Sanctuary and elsewhere in the Yukon Territory will be concluded. Radio-tracking operations, which began in 1968, have been expanded with good results.

Fur-Bearers Field studies of muskrat and mink on the experimental trapping area in the Mackenzie Delta, N.W.T., were terminated this year, and the data will be analysed. Carcasses of marten trapped in the Anderson River area were collected for information on reproduction and other biological aspects of the species. Analysis of data and presentation of reports will begin this year. The data will be analysed, and reports made, next year.

Mountain Sheep Preliminary studies were begun on a game survey in the Mackenzie Mountains, N.W.T. Data provided by hunters on the kill of Dall sheep, grizzly bear, and caribou in game management Zones 12 and 19, are being analysed. The population dynamics of Dall sheep is being investigated.

A study of the population dynamics of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in Waterton Lakes, Banff, Jasper and Yoho National Parks has continued. Increase in populations of sheep has resulted in deterioration and subsequent die-offs. Research has been carried out on age-structure, movement, health, and food supply of various bands in the parks. Alberta and British Columbia are making related studies outside park boundaries.

Forest Mammal Studies The influence of small mammals and ungulates on forest regeneration in Alberta and the Maritimes is being studied. The research group in Fredericton is attempting to determine the ecological inter-relationships within forest ecosystems. It will also investigate the ecology of the snowshoe hare. The research group in Edmonton is studying

the effect of rodents on forest regeneration and the inter-relationships of ungulates and other mammals in the ecology of primary watersheds.

Environmental Contaminants

The Canadian Wildlife Service has been studying the effects on birds of the continuing spruce budworm spray program in New Brunswick. Attention was given to finding replacements (e.g. Zectran and Sumithion) which, in contrast to DDT, will break down promptly and not become long-term environmental contaminants.

The Canadian Wildlife Service will continue to co-operate with the federal Department of Fisheries and Forestry in developing a spruce budworm insecticide that will do no serious damage to other resources, such as fish and wildlife.

In 1966, pesticide residues were found in peregrine falcons and their prey along the Thelon River, Northwest Territories. Falcon specimens were collected by Canadian Wildlife Service in 1967 and 1968, but, in 1969, collection was limited to addled eggs. It was believed that taking live birds would further endanger the species.

A survey of prairie falcons and other birds of prey in the prairies showed that DDT was responsible for reproductive failure in several areas. Heptachlor and mercury now appear to be additional causes. In the last decade, the prairie falcon population has declined by one-third in the southern region of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

As organochlorine insecticides readily accumulate in aquatic systems, the Canadian Wildlife Service began to look for pesticide residues in birds (including waterfowl) in freshwater areas of the western prairies and British Columbia. This was the prelude to a more detailed study of many aquatic species, including gulls, cormorants, white pelicans and ducks.

In New Brunswick, a field study of the effects of DDT on small mammals was continued. Further collections of gannets were made on Bonaventure Island, off the Gaspé coast, to confirm pesticide contamination

first noted in 1967. The study extended to a gannet colony off the east coast of Newfoundland, and to other nesting seabirds in southern Newfoundland.

A project carried out in conjunction with a contract study at the University of Western Ontario indicated that mercury residues in pheasants and partridges in Alberta were approaching dangerous levels. Data given to wildlife authorities in Alberta led to closing of the hunting season in fall 1969. This study also revealed high mercury levels in economically important fish in Lake St. Clair, Ontario. Consequently, the lake was closed to commercial fishing in the spring of 1970.

Studies are beginning of oil pollution and ecological damage in the North as a result of the recent increase in exploration and development of oil and mineral resources there.

Since 1967, the Canadian Wildlife Service has been one of 14 countries participating in an international monitoring experiment. To discover trends in contamination of the biosphere as a whole, pesticide residues have been measured in areas not directly treated. No significant changes in trends were recorded in any one year.

Pathology

The Pathology Section investigates outbreaks of disease in wildlife, carries out research on diseases and parasites of wildlife, and formulates disease control programs. The Section also diagnoses and identifies material submitted by field officers of the Canadian Wildlife Service and other agencies. In veterinary matters, the Pathology Section advises some of the Department's agencies and co-operates with provincial and federal veterinary agencies.

A total of 3,021 bison were vaccinated in the Section's ongoing program to eliminate anthrax in Wood Buffalo National Park. Information derived from aerial surveillance of the park indicated that no deaths from anthrax infection had occurred. Mass vaccination of bison and aerial surveillance of the park will be carried out in 1970.

Tuberculosis was diagnosed in wood bison at Elk Island National Park in October 1968. In collaboration with veterinarians of the Health of Animals Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, a program was initiated for the eradication of tuberculosis from the wood bison herd. The program has been successful and there are now 32 wood bison free of tuberculosis.

Elk herd reduction programs were carried out at Jasper and Banff National Parks in December 1969 and January 1970. Serum samples collected from 412 elk were tested for brucellosis. The reaction was questionable in two cases and negative in the others.

Under the herd reduction program at Elk Island National Park, 161 moose, 87 elk and 99 white-tailed deer were slaughtered in December 1969. Of the above numbers, 53 moose, 11 elk and 99 white-tailed deer were taken from the wood bison isolation area to determine if tuberculosis had spread from the previous infected wood bison to the other wildlife present in the area. The disease did not show up in postmortem inspection performed by a veterinarian of the Canada Department of Agriculture. The carcasses were in generally good condition although a small number were condemned for mucoid degeneration.

The study of the diseases and parasites of caribou and Dall sheep in the Mackenzie District was continued in 1969.

Examination of 123 reindeer slaughtered in August 1969, at Atkinson Point, Northwest Territories, revealed no significant disease condition. One hundred and twenty-three blood samples collected at the time of slaughter and tested for brucellosis gave a negative reaction. Since only a small percentage of the herd had been tested, it was not possible to determine the prevalence of brucellosis in the reindeer herd. As in the slaughter a year ago, only one hydatid cyst was found. This reflects improvement in herding and management practices, and methods of disposal of contaminated lungs. As man can be infected by dogs harbouring the adult stage of the parasite, contaminated reindeer offal

must be properly disposed of.

The program for the control of distemper, infectious hepatitis and rabies in dogs in Arctic Quebec was continued. Three thousand and twenty doses of vaccine for distemper and infectious hepatitis, and an equivalent number of doses of rabies vaccine were shipped to various settlements. The Health of Animals Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, supplied the rabies vaccine.

There were no significant outbreaks of disease in areas of mass vaccination.

Investigation of parasites of wolf, wolverine, fox, lynx, muskrat and sea birds was continued in 1969.

The Pathology Section collaborated with the National and Historic Parks Branch and the Quebec Fish and Wildlife Branch in the transplant of caribou from northern Quebec to Cape Breton Highlands National Park.

An investigation was also conducted to determine the cause of death of a waterfowl die-off in the Gentilly area of the St. Lawrence River.

Limnology

Alpine Limnological Research Basic research on alpine and montane waters of the western national parks was continued and supplemented with experimental studies. Some projects were concluded in 1969 and the results were published or were in the process of being prepared at the end of the fiscal year.

1. Inventory Study Forty-five alpine and montane waters were added to the survey of basic physical and chemical limnology and zoo-plankton distribution in park lakes and ponds. This brought the inventory total to 175.
2. Primary Production in Alpine Lakes Experimental studies of the photosynthetic production of microscopic algae, emphasised 24-hour cycles and the effects of light on primary production. Some important differences in production in lakes and ponds were elucidated. Field work for the basic study was completed in 1969.

3. Ecology of Crustacean Plankton Laboratory experiments were undertaken to investigate ecological relationships among zooplankton. Studies of seasonal plankton development, long-term stability in some communities, and fish-zooplankton relationships were continued. Field work and experimental studies for growth, reproduction, and year-round population dynamics were begun on certain species. Some detailed studies were concluded and the results were submitted for publication.

4. Effects of Rotenone on Zooplankton Patricia and Celestine Lakes in Jasper National Park, were treated with rotenone in 1966 and 1967 to improve growth and survival of trout by eradicating coarse fish not native to these lakes. A three-year study of zooplankton recovery was concluded and a detailed report was submitted for publication. Results indicated no adverse effects on zooplankton due to rotenone. Detailed studies of other aspects of basic limnology will continue in these lakes.

Mountain National Parks Many of the investigations which were started in 1967 were continued during the fiscal year.

1. Patricia Lake Creel Census Analysis of 1969 creel census cards showed that 8,127 rainbow and eastern brook trout were captured, almost twice as many as in 1968. Weight of the fish was estimated at 3,850 pounds, or 23.5 pounds per acre. Time taken to catch a fish was reduced from 5 hours (in 1968) to 3 hours. Rainbow trout made up 52.9 per cent of the catch compared to 55.4 per cent in the previous year. For the first time since the start of the creel census, the catches early in the season contained more rainbow than eastern brook trout. In June and July, more eastern brook trout were taken; but after July rainbow trout predominated. Sixty per cent of the anglers were unsuccessful. Angling was much more consistent throughout the season than in other years, with greatest success in the first week of the season. Yearlings and two-year-old fish made up the bulk of the catch. The proportion of yearlings was 43 per cent; two-year-olds, 51 per cent; and three-year-

olds, or older, 6 per cent.

2. Beauvert Lake Gill net catches of marked trout taken in spring 1969 totalled 126 specimens. The numbers of other species of fish increased considerably, the long-nose sucker being most plentiful. Fewer burbot were taken; but for the first time since rehabilitation of the lake in 1964, a few specimens of lake chub were captured. One hundred and thirteen rainbow trout and 13 eastern brook trout were taken, giving a ratio of 8.7 to 1. Eighty per cent of the rainbow trout were two-year-olds from three stockings of yearlings made in June 1968; 13 per cent were three-year-olds from stockings of yearlings made in June 1967; 4 per cent were yearling fish from a fingerling planting in 1968; and 3 per cent were four-year-olds from a stocking of yearlings made in September 1966.
3. Caledonia Lake Since spring 1966, the spawning run of rainbow trout into the inlet streams of Caledonia Lake has been trapped and the fish transferred to other lakes. Altogether, 1,008 trout were removed. In 1968 and 1969 all fish were measured and scale samples obtained for aging and growth studies to determine if reducing the trout population would increase the growth. Acceleration in the growth rate is apparent, but has yet to be confirmed.
4. Pyramid Lake Sucker Control Program Since spring 1967, a program to control the large sucker population at Pyramid Lake in Jasper National Park has been carried out by trapping the fish during their spawning runs, and by applying small amounts of fish toxicants to spawning areas. A total of 9,327 suckers, weighing approximately 2,734 pounds, have been removed.

The average size of fish in the 200 samples examined each year has increased slightly, indicating that fish have grown larger as competition has decreased.
5. Fish Hatchery Operations Outbreaks of disease among the very young trout fingerlings caused mortalities as high as 95 per cent in some

groups. Specimens examined for viruses or bacteria were not found infected. In the early winter, a diagnosis of viral infection in a group of older trout indicated that the deaths could have been caused by a virus, although it could not be isolated from the fingerlings when they were dying in great numbers. Investigation is continuing. Large quantities of trout eggs were obtained locally in 1969. Some were collected from national parks, others were purchased from commercial suppliers or were donated by the British Columbia Fish and Wildlife Department.

Less fish - 282,600 - were released in 1969, but they weighed more because of a substantial increase in the numbers of two-year-olds. The platings comprised 61,800 advanced fry, 28,000 fingerlings, 134,800 yearlings and 58,000 two-year-olds.

6. Various Studies The four lakes in Mount Revelstoke National Park containing fish populations were surveyed by helicopter. The helicopter was also used for many distributions of fish to remote areas, and for searching out possible rainbow trout egg collection sites in the northern parts of Jasper National Park. Splake trout captured at Agnes Lake were taken to the hatchery for hybridization experiments. A considerable number of specific crosses were made, the eggs cared for at the Maligne River Trout Hatchery, and later shipped away for enzyme analyses.

Partial creel census to estimate angling success was carried out at Edith and Beauvert Lakes during the angling season.

Surveys and fish collections were made at four lakes in Banff National Park. Soundings were made at Bow, Maligne, Emerald, and Waterton Lakes and detailed contour maps were prepared.

Fish collections were made in the lower reaches of the Athabasca, Red Deer, North Saskatchewan, Bow, and Waterton Rivers for a species distribution study.

Prairie National Parks Operations, census and further development studies in the Prairie National Parks were continued in accordance with established practice.

1. Prince Albert National Park An early breakup and subsequent good weather greatly facilitated spring fishery operations in the park. Excellent spawning runs of adult pike and walleye appeared in the Kingsmere River, Mud Creek and the Heart Lakes-Crean Lake channel. Walleye spawn-taking operations in late April and early May were extremely successful and almost 90 million eggs were collected. Approximately 52.5 million walleye eggs were transferred to the provincial hatchery at Fort Qu'Appelle for incubation and 37.5 million were initially incubated at the Heart Lakes incubating station in the park. The improved facilities at this small station functioned well. Some 9.5 million eggs from the park station were donated to the National Capital Commission for experimental stocking in Gatineau Park. Twenty-two million walleye fry were released in lakes of Prince Albert National Park. Two hundred thousand pike eggs were incubated experimentally and planted in Waskesiu Lake.

Adult walleye captured for spawn-taking operations in Waskesiu Lake were tagged before release. Many of them were recovered by anglers later in the season in the same general area; but two males were caught in the Kingsmere River trip, some fifteen miles from the lake, a few days after release. The tagging and recovery program, more successful than in previous years, confirmed that walleye and pike tend to return to the spawning areas from which they disperse widely to all parts of the lake. Walleye often congregate in limited areas and contribute notably to the harvest when these areas are found by anglers. The 1969 creel census indicated that angling success was below average in the park during the early part of the season. Reports from outside the park indicate that conditions were similar in northern

Saskatchewan. Although the catch was down, many trophy-sized fish were taken. Tagged lake trout were caught in Crean and Sandy Lakes indicating that the adult trout transferred from Wassegam Lake in recent years have survived.

Observation stations established on Waskesiu Lake shortly after the spring breakup were maintained during the summer to obtain limnological data. A study of the food and feeding habits of ciscoes were undertaken on Waskesiu Lake and plankton samples collected at selected stations. Follow-up studies on the survival of walleye fry planted in Waskesiu Lake from the fish culture operations were not successful. Various sampling techniques were successfully used to collect small fishes, but no young walleye were found. It is believed that young walleye - planted and naturally produced - are surviving, but they are concentrating in as yet undiscovered areas. The study will continue next year.

Favourable water flows in the Mud Creek watershed, in early spring, allowed many pike to go far upstream for spawning - probably with excellent success wherever grassy margins, used for spawning and development of young fish, were sufficiently flooded. Water levels dropped suddenly in May and prevented many pike from returning immediately to Waskesiu Lake. Observations of downstream migration of young pike during mid-summer indicate that survival of young fish was much lower than in 1968. Autumn rainfall produced a heavy runoff in the Mud Creek watershed and young and old pike probably avoided winter-kill in shallow ponds and lakes of the Mud Creek-Beartrip Creek watershed by migrating to Waskesiu Lake.

In October-November studies of spawning runs of ciscoes in the upper Waskesiu River, two distinct runs were noted. The October run comprised primarily large fish which had finished spawning by the end of the month. Small fish which became abundant in early November spawned for a period, the duration of which apparently extended into December. A taxonomic study of ciscoes was almost completed at the end of the fiscal year.

2. Riding Mountain National Park The creel census was continued.

Angling in this park is not great, although large populations of game fish occur in some lakes. The harvest was not very different from previous years except on Clear Lake where the increasing population of many large walleye continue to provide excellent angling for experts. A survey of fish populations in the major lakes was undertaken to determine the success of past stockings with various species. In Clear Lake, walleye have become firmly established and are propagating themselves successfully; the trout are abundant but have limited angling value because they are well supplied with natural food. In Katherine Lake, rainbow and brook trout from hatchery plantings are surviving but few are caught by anglers. In Deep Lake, tests were less successful and anglers took planted trout species only sporadically.

Limnological aspects of several lakes were studied during the summer and particular emphasis was placed on Katherine Lake. Water levels there were lower than in the past; consequently, the lake was stagnant in summer and winter. To eliminate this condition, two aerating units were installed in June and experimental aeration was begun in July and August. The equipment worked adequately and aeration was successfully continued during the winter. Trout production is now expected to increase considerably.

Lake trout spawn-taking operations were conducted on Clear Lake in September and October. A total of 280 adult trout were collected by seining along the eastern shore of the lake, and kept in pens until spawn could be taken. Male brook trout supplied by the Fisheries Branch of the province of Manitoba were used for cross-fertilization with female lake trout to produce the hybrid known as splake. Many of the fish bore tags from similar operations in previous years. After spawn-taking, all untagged fish were marked and released. Study of lake trout in Clear Lake is continuing.

Atlantic National Parks An intensive study of primary production utilizing ^{14}C radioisotope methods was continued in Terra Nova National Park. Changes in water temperature, light penetration, water quality, phytoplankton biomass and planktonic primary production were monitored regularly in five lakes throughout the year. Field work was almost completed, and analysis of data and preparation of major reports were progressing at the end of the fiscal year.

The upper lethal temperature and thermal resistance of Atlantic salmon, from the same park, were measured in laboratory experiments. Investigation of biomass and sustained yield of populations of brook trout was continued. Creel censuses were taken in two lakes during the fishing season.

A limnological reconnaissance survey was carried out in a proposed national park area in western Newfoundland.

Interpretation

Wye Marsh Wildlife Centre opened unofficially and with little publicity in July 1969. The centre has since been visited by 10,000 people. Its official opening was scheduled for June 1970. The first season was one of adjustment: problems were solved and services tested for efficiency.

Following the tourist season, the centre was closed to the general public, but remained open to school groups seeking special attention. Over 3,000 children and their teachers visited the centre and in most cases undertook outdoor observations or projects during the winter. Again, this was an experimental period which permitted the development of the most suitable of communicating with groups of children.

Plans were completed for three major outdoor facilities - an observation tower, a boardwalk into the marsh, and an underwater viewing window.

Plans for building a wildlife centre at Last Mountain Lake, Saskatchewan, were completed, and the design of exhibits has begun. Interpretation reconnaissance, and the gathering of data for preliminary

planning, were undertaken at Percé and Cap Tourmente, Quebec; at Amherst Point Sanctuary and Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia; and at Last Mountain Lake, Saskatchewan.

Table 3 - 1969-70 Requests for Information on Wildlife

1969-70	Eng.	Fr.	U. S. A.	Sub- Total	Referrals	Totals
APR.	1,394	1,396	50	2,840	179	3,019
MAY	1,811	2,562	16	4,389	324	4,713
JUNE	837	2,402	7	3,246	259	3,505
JULY	767	1,852	2	2,621	207	2,828
AUG.	582	1,379	12	1,973	154	2,127
SEPT.	1,529	1,939	4	3,472	126	3,598
OCT.	1,639	3,428	5	5,072	326	5,398
NOV.	1,806	2,434	2	4,242	332	4,574
DEC.	1,526	2,791	1	4,318	299	4,617
JAN.	2,820	5,086	6	7,912	528	8,440
FEB.	5,411	6,605	30	12,046	405	12,451
MAR.	3,800	4,952	121	8,873	325	9,198

Information

Publications The following additions to the report series were in press by the end of the fiscal year.

- No. 10 - Mammals of Jasper National Park, by J. Devey Soper
- No. 11 - Causes and Implications of an Observed Sex Differential in the Survival of Wapiti, by Donald Flook
- No. 12 - Breeding Biology of California and Ring-billed Gulls: A Study of Ecological Adaptation to the Inland Habitat, by Kees Vermeer.

Bilingual progress notes, which contain interim data and conclusions, are provided as a service to other wildlife biologists and agencies. Five

notes were published and two more were in press by March, 1970. Sixty scientific papers, to be given at conferences, or submitted to outside journals, were edited.

The hinterland Who's Who series was re-designed and publications about the chipmunk, grouse, mallard and mountain sheep were produced in the new format. The entire series will eventually be revised.

Audio-visual A film on how man-made changes to wilderness affect wildlife, with the wolf as leading actor, will be completed late in 1970. A one-hour film on the service is being prepared for television; a 30-minute, 16-mm. version for general distribution, and a 15-minute theatrical film, will be completed this summer. A 35-mm. colour film on mountain sheep will be distribution in 1970; and a short teaching film on barren-ground caribou will be completed.

Waterfowl identification kits, developed by the Service in co-operation with the National Film Board, are now being marketed by a commercial firm. Four one-minute public service colour clips were added to the series on wildlife species and distributed to television stations in Canada.

Canada Land Inventory

In the early 1960's, studies of regional economic disparity revealed that the use of renewable resources was not efficient in parts of Canada. Many problems of depressed rural income stemmed from attempts to farm unsuitable land, and changes in land use and population distribution were needed. The Canada Land Inventory was therefore set up to assess agriculture, forestry, recreation and wildlife.

The wildlife capability inventory consists of two parts. Provincial biologists define capability of the land to produce ungulates (big game mammals). The Canadian Wildlife Service defines the capability of the land, and adjacent water, to produce waterfowl. Some 400 wildlife maps on a scale of 1:250,000 will give data on an area of approximately 1,250,000 square miles, stretching from coast to coast.

Mapping began in 1966, and about 140 waterfowl and more than 90

ungulate maps are now available from Queen's Printer's bookshops. The inventory of wildlife capability will be completed during the fiscal year 1970-71, and the last maps will be published in 1972-73.

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

NORTHERN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The Northern Economic Development Branch is responsible for the effective management of oil and gas, other mineral, water, forests, and land resources and for developing the economy of the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. Its tasks are to seek out and identify all means whereby the economy of the North can be expanded at a more rapid pace, to develop a broad plan of economic programs, and to recommend (and in some instances, manage) specific projects and policies for achieving this objective.

The type of northern development sought is of a general or balanced nature which will ensure that economic growth in both the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories will continue without exclusive reliance on exploitation of non-renewable resources even though the exploitation of such resources at the moment forms the only substantial basis for rapid economic growth. Only through the pursuit of such a policy can the population of the Territories be assured of continuing opportunities now and in the future.

It is considered that the key to any sort of rapid or immediate northern development lies primarily in the mining and oil and gas sectors. It is intended to use any successes obtained in these sectors to create opportunities in other fields such as tourism, fish and game, water, lumber and related industries, taking advantage wherever possible of inter-sectional linkages. Accordingly, the Branch attempts to create the proper climate to attract more exploratory and development outlay on the part of private enterprise through exploration assistance programs, the Northern

Roads Program, the Airstrip Assistance Program, together with specific support for railways and electric power. It also undertakes feasibility studies in such matters as smelters, townsite planning, power studies, and other projects related to northern resource development, and in some instances financial aid is given to bring these projects to reality.

The Branch also has the very important concomitant responsibility of ensuring that every economic and resource development program provides maximum opportunity for the employment of indigenous people in the areas concerned through co-operation with other appropriate arms of the Department and with all other relevant agencies of government.

The Northern Economic Development Branch is organized into four closely related but separate units, the Oil and Mineral Division, the Water, Forests and Land Division, the Economic Staff Group, and the Administrative Services Division.

OIL AND MINERAL DIVISION

Oil and Gas - Yukon and Northwest Territories

The Oil and Gas Section is charged with the following duties and functions: to originate, develop and implement policies, programs and procedures designed to stimulate and accelerate optimum exploitation of oil and gas resources within the Yukon and Northwest Territories; to administer oil and gas rights in the two Territories and adjacent Canada Lands; to regulate and manage the development of oil and gas lands and to encourage enhanced production on these lands; and to protect at all times the public interest, both in the disposition of rights and in the introduction of adequate conservation measures.

The Section maintains files on wells, seismic programs, and other exploratory programs and maintains a current knowledge of the value of the oil and gas potential of Canada lands north of latitude 60°. In addition it studies many technical aspects of the oil and gas industry and renders assistance to other groups and branches of the Department in matters relating to oil and gas.

In accordance with established requirements, the following reports were completed.

1. Schedule of Wells (1968) The eighth Schedule of Wells (1968) compiled and annotated by officers of the Oil and Mineral Division is a report of all wells drilled and completed in the Yukon and Northwest Territories from 1966 to the end of 1968. It contains geologic tops of all wells drilled in 1966 and other basic information pertinent to wells in the Territories. Each of the wells is given a Unique Well Identifier Number. In addition, all wells are listed under the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories Grid System, by latitude and longitude co-ordinates, and by the Universal Well Location Reference Number.

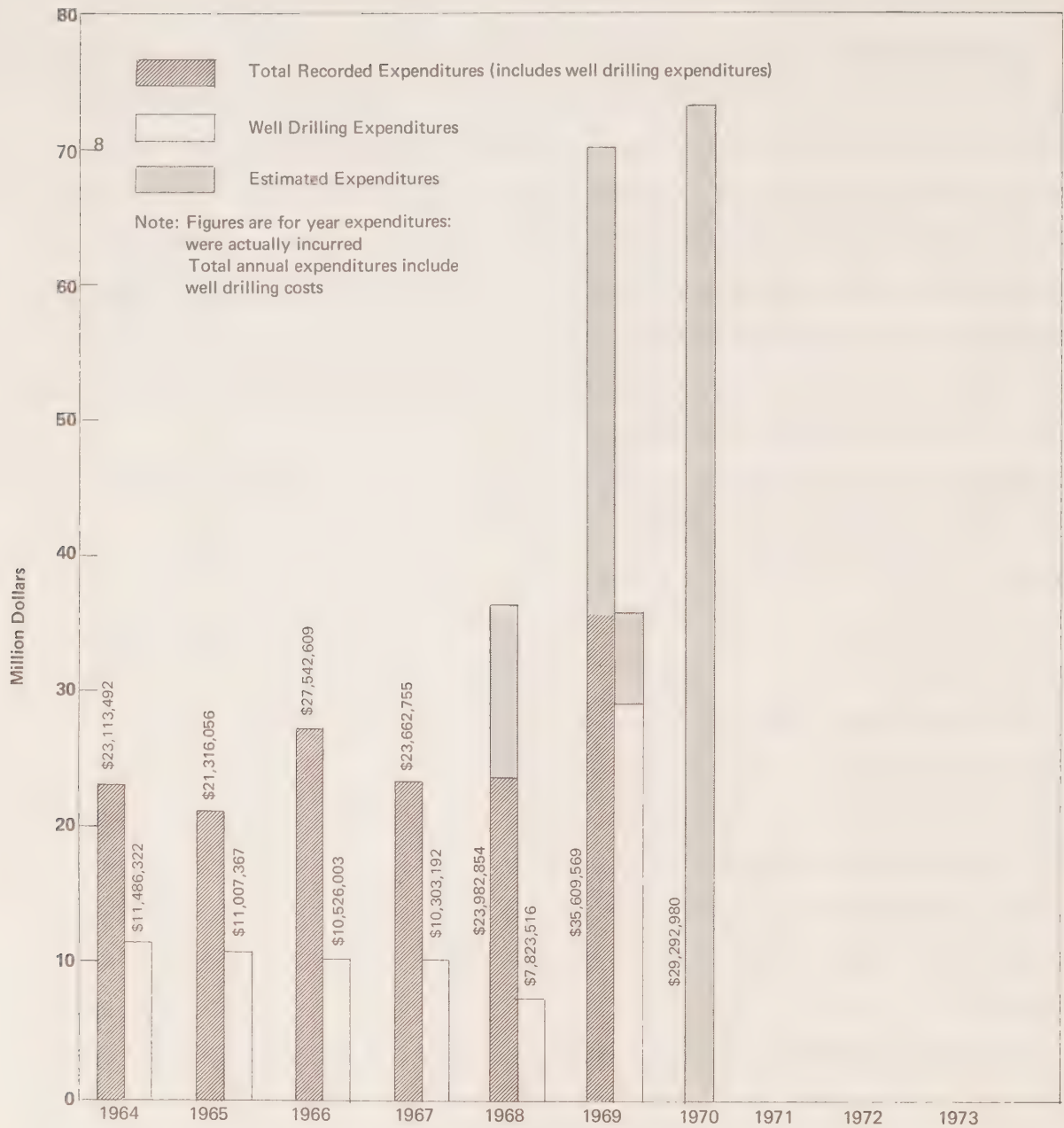
2. Oil and Gas North of 60 - 1969 This report is prepared annually to summarize oil and gas activities on Canada's lands north of latitude 60° N, so as to include summaries of all known sources of information, and to provide a list of the government agencies that have various interests in the north.

Expenditures and Revenues Expenditures by the oil and gas industry in 1969, illustrated in Figure 1, show an increase of approximately \$35 million over those of the preceding year. An increase is anticipated during 1970 as a result of a large drilling program underway in the Mackenzie Delta, the continuation of the Panarctic Oils drilling program, and the initiation of a 7-well drilling program by King Resources in the Arctic Islands.

Revenue shown in Figure 2 was largely derived from lease rentals and permit fees, with additional revenue provided by royalties from oil produced at Norman Wells. Figure No. 3 depicts the value of work bonus tenders received from oil companies during the past six years in which this form of land disposition has been used.

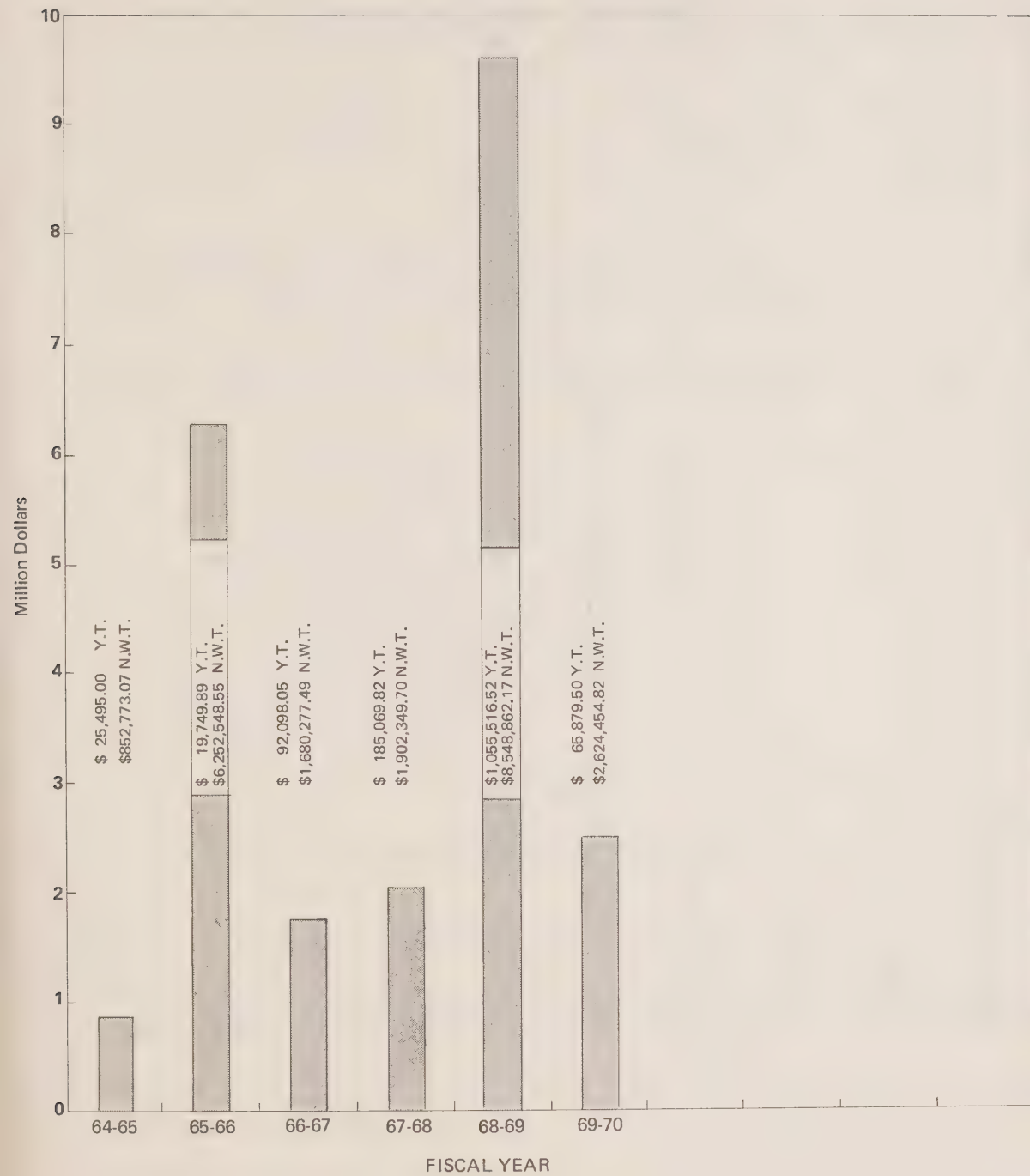
Northern Economic Development Branch

Figure 1 — Oil and Gas Exploration Expenditures



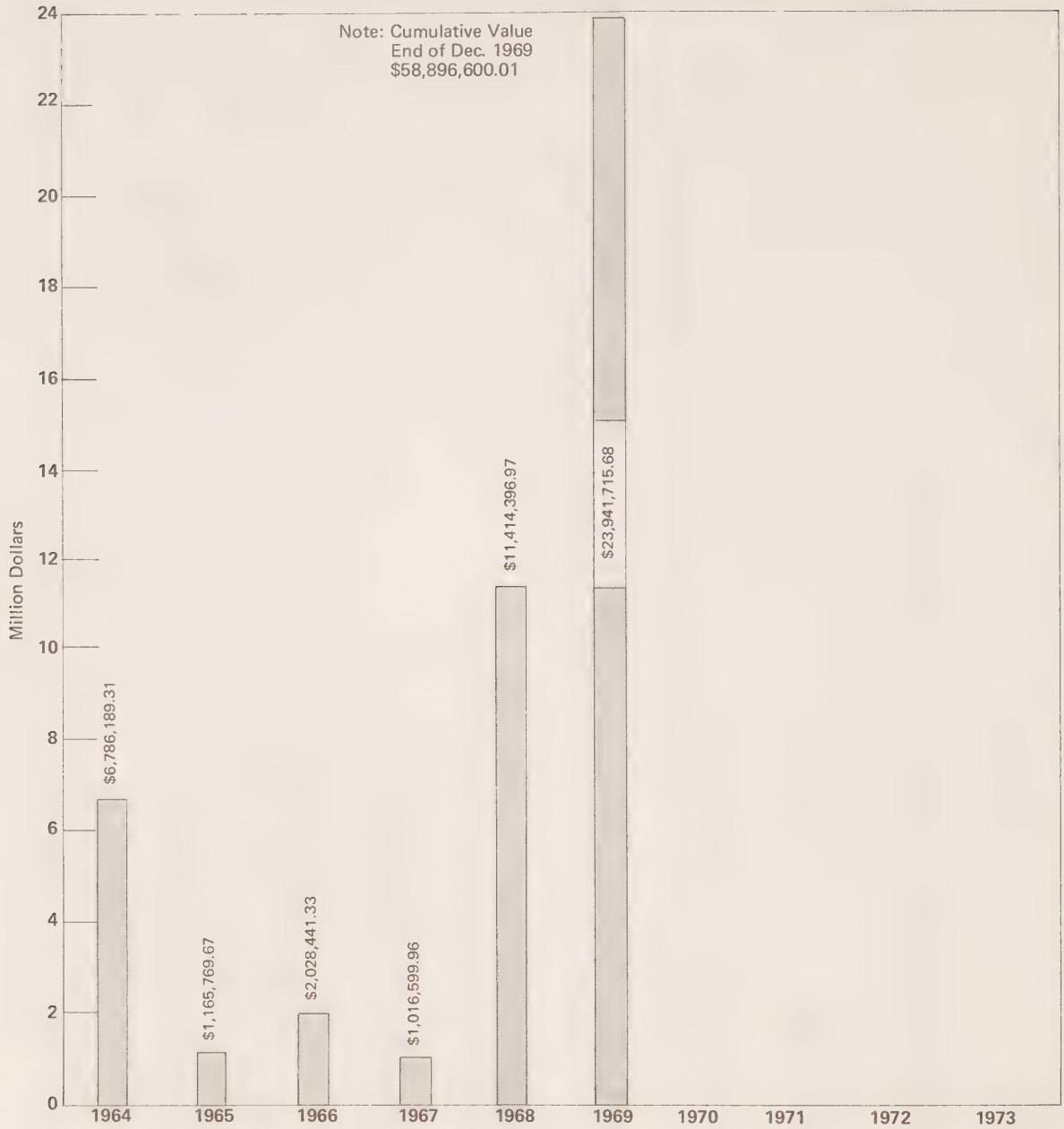
Northern Economic Development Branch

Figure 2 — Gross Revenue — Oil and Gas, from Cash Bonus Bids, Fees,
Forfeitures, Royalties, Rentals and Sale of Maps, Yukon Territory and
Northwest Territories



Northern Economic Development Branch

Figure 3 — Value of Work Bonus Tenders, Yukon and Northwest Territories



Oil & Gas Permits and Leases, Yukon Territory, December 31, 1969

<u>Permits and Leases</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Permits	675	29,413,623
Leases	55	186,092
TOTAL		29,599,715

Permits in the Mackenzie Bay contiguous to the Yukon are included in water permits and listed in the Northwest Territories section.

Oil & Gas Permits and Leases, Northwest Territories, December 31, 1969

<u>Locations</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
N. W. T. - Mainland Permits	2,425	112,272,315
Arctic Island Permits	5,211	258,045,966
Arctic Coast Permits	839	38,896,436
N. W. T. - Mainland Leases	412	2,675,335
Arctic Islands Leases	Nil	Nil
Arctic Coast Leases	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		411,890,052

Figure No. 4 depicts the acreage held under permit on Canada Lands in northern Canada.

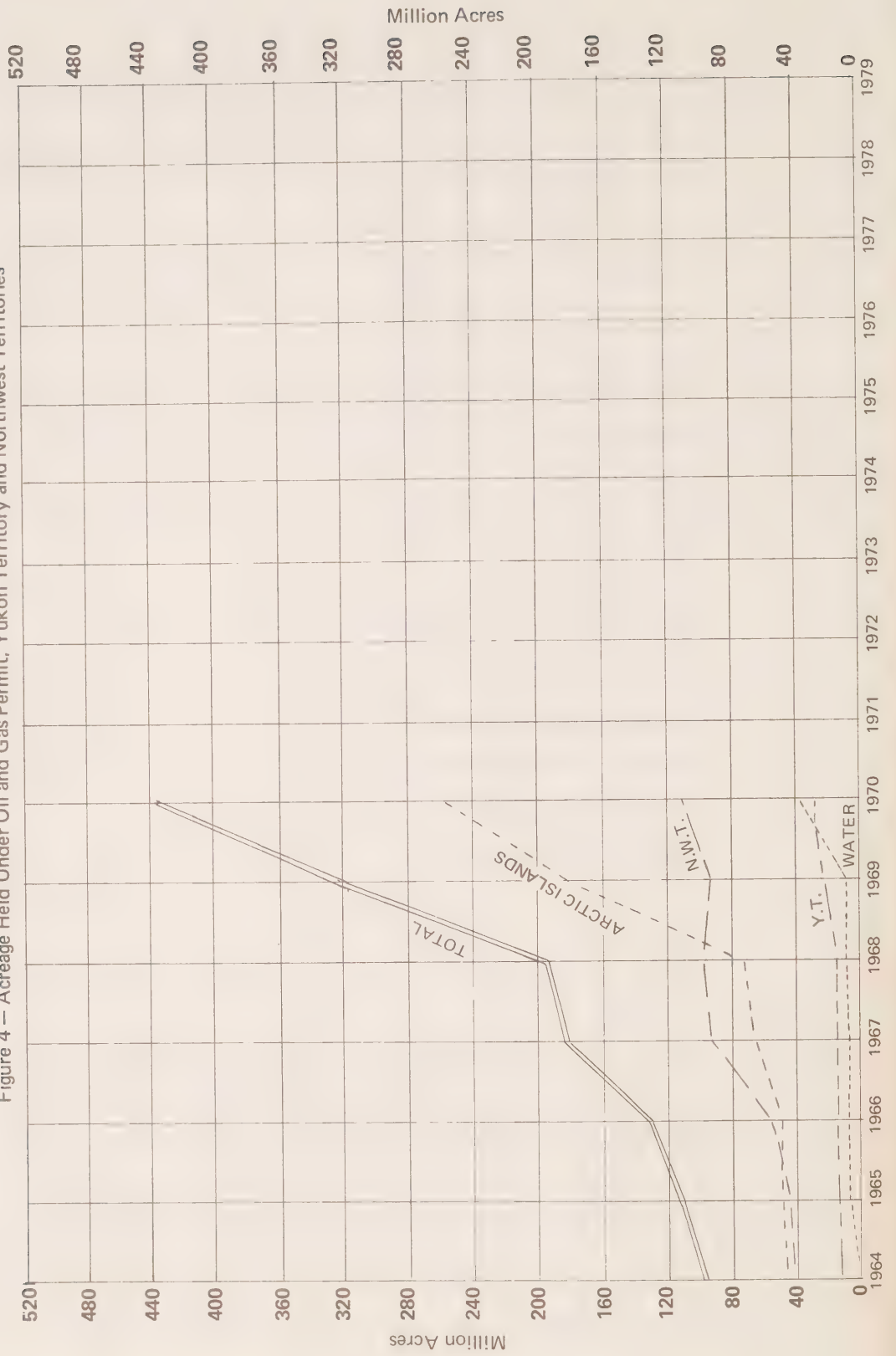
Drilling Figure No. 5 illustrates the footage drilled in the Yukon and Northwest Territories during the past eight years. A new high in footage was established in 1969 when 56 wells were drilled.

Oil and Gas Activities in the Yukon and Northwest Territories Encouraged by favourable conditions and by discoveries in the Prudhoe Bay region of the north Alaskan coast, oil explorers are moving men, drilling rigs and large quantities of material into the northern mainland and the Arctic Islands.

One of the tangible yardsticks of oil and gas activity is the amount of

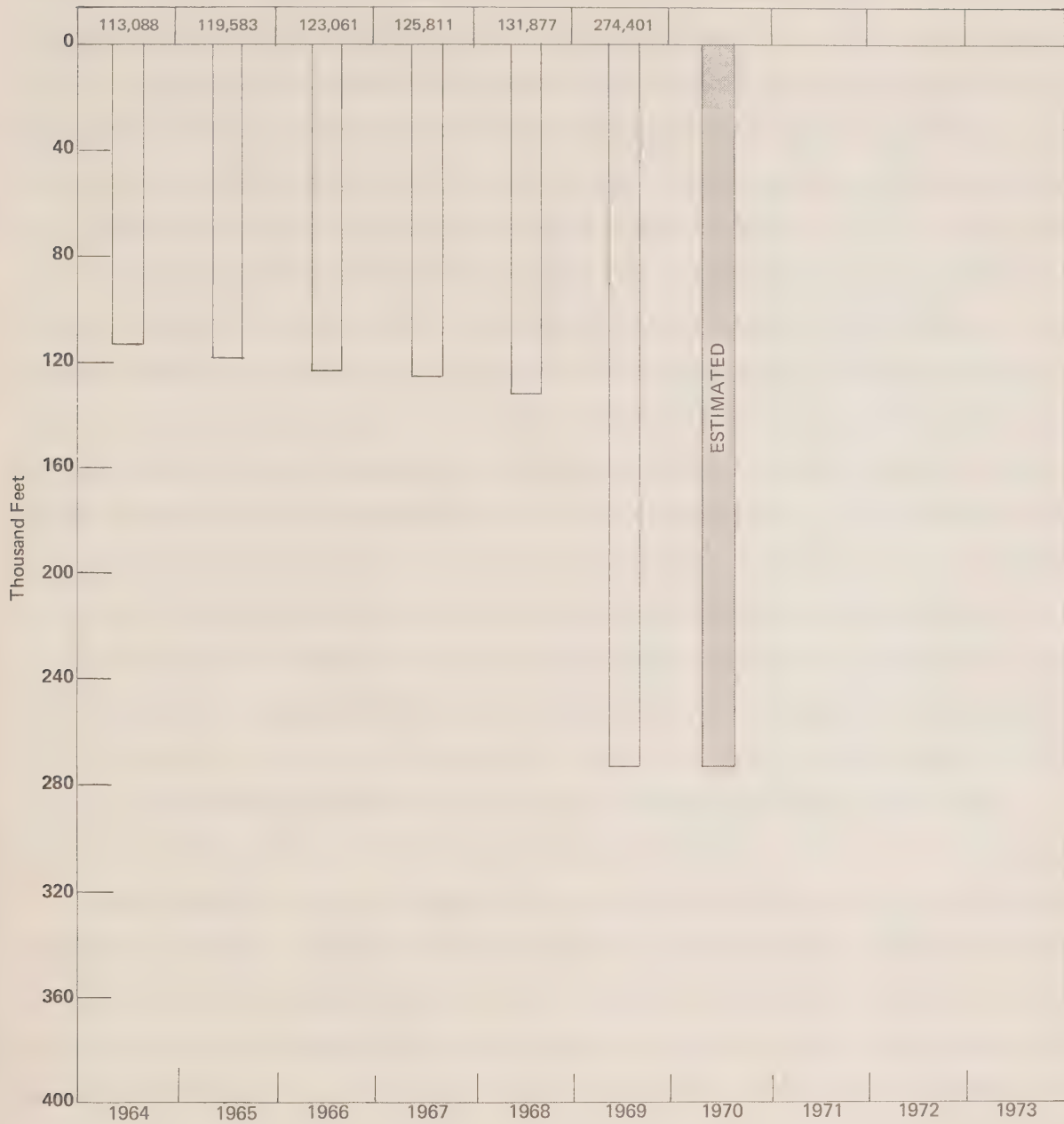
Northern Economic Development Branch

Figure 4 — Acreage Held Under Oil and Gas Permit, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories



Northern Economic Development Branch

Figure 5 — Footage Drilled, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories



money spent on exploration. In 1969, oil and gas expenditures in the Yukon and Northwest Territories totalled \$70 million. Most of the exploration was carried out in the southern portion of the Territories, the MacKenzie Delta area and the Arctic Islands, specifically Melville Island.

Surface geological surveys by the oil industry (measured in geological crew months) quadrupled over the previous year. Most of this can be attributed to the participation surveys initiated by V. Zay Smith and Associates on the mainland of the Yukon and Northwest Territories; by J. C. Sproule and Associates on the Arctic Islands, and by Pallister and Associates, in carrying out their Arcticquest and Polarquest programs in the Arctic Archipelago and Beaufort Sea.

A conglomerate of consulting firms in Calgary organized Operation Geoquest in 1968. The project involved assorted mapping programs in the Northwest Territories south of latitude 65°N. Basic information was collected by surface geologic surveys, gravity and magnetometer surveys and structure test drilling. Landholders participating in this project could allocate expenditures to permits in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.

A second and more extensive project, Operation Arcticquest, was organized by the same conglomerate of consultants in 1969. The geophysical programs were carried out along the Arctic Coastal Plain and in the offshore to about the 200 meter depth contour. Surface geologic work was concentrated in Northern Yukon. Participants in Operation Arcticquest can allocate expenditures to permits approximately one hundred miles on either side of the Yukon and N.W.T. mainland coastline.

A third project, Operation Polarquest, also organized by the same group of consultants, included experts in other technical fields. Operation Polarquest will cover some 350,000 square miles surrounding the Arctic Islands. This operation, which will be focussed on the offshore areas, will complement the adjacent on-land exploration programs of Panarctic Oils, King Resources, Elf Oil and others on the Arctic Islands. Companies

subscribed to 25 programs representing expenditures of about \$3.5 million for the first year of a four-year program. Programs approved included field geologic work; compilation of previous geologic, seismic and other work; a bathymetric program; environmental studies; an aeromagnetic program; a gravity program; and the first phase of feasibility studies on Arctic offshore drilling under various types of ice conditions. Seventeen contractors will be involved in Operation Polarquest.

Seismic activity in 1969 increased by 100 per cent over the previous year. A total of 160 seismic crew months were recorded, including marine offshore and marine Mackenzie River programs. The magnitude of activity in this phase of exploration indicates an increased level of drilling in the future since it usually takes one to two seasons of seismic exploration to locate suitable drilling sites. Indication for 1970 is that activity will be maintained at the level achieved in 1969.

Oil companies conducted much of their seismic activity in the southern portion of both territories south of Fort Simpson, and on the Peel Plateau. Imperial Oil Enterprises however, continued to carry out large reflection seismic programs in the Delta and Tuktoyaktuk area. Marine seismic programs in 1969 were restricted to near-shore areas because of rafting ice conditions in the Beaufort Sea.

Drilling activity has increased significantly in the past three years in the southern part of the Northwest Territories. This can be attributed in part to: fewer suitable exploration areas in the provinces; interest generated by the Alaska discoveries; and the start of construction of year-round road systems in the Territories, which will make it practicable to move equipment and supplies by conventional methods during 12 months of the year, and thus considerably reduce the price of exploration.

A large gas discovery made in 1966 in the Pointed Mountain area of Fort Liard was followed up by a third successful gas well in 1969. Preliminary indications are that the gas reservoir has good porosity, permeability and productivity. A fourth well was commenced during the

year, but severe subsurface and mechanical problems were encountered and work had to be suspended.

Two wells, which were drilled in the Delta Area by Imperial Oil and partners, reached their stratigraphic objectives but, as no commercial indications of oil and gas were found, they were abandoned. The third current well, Imperial Atkinson H-25, recovered oil. An Imperial Oil press release stated that medium gravity, sweet oil flowed to surface from the 5,700-foot level. Imperial Oil planned to fly a second rig into the area to begin offset drilling.

Oil exploration in the Yukon in 1969 consisted of several restricted marine seismic programs off the Arctic Coast, and the drilling of an extension test in Beaver River. Ice conditions on the Arctic Coast last year precluded carrying out extensive marine seismic surveys; only protected areas such as channels and ice-free bays were surveyed. Work is to continue on a larger scale in 1970.

In the Liard Area, Pan American Petroleum Corporation drilled Beaver River Y. T. G-01 as a gas well and thereby extended the Beaver River gas field into Yukon Territory. The well will undergo production testing and be put into production as soon as pipeline facilities become available.

The number of wells drilled and seismic activity, measured in "crew months", will increase or maintain the same level during 1970. If ice indications are favourable in the Beaufort Sea, large marine seismic programs will then increase seismic exploration substantially during the current year. The continuation of Panarctic drilling program, the proposed wildcat drilling in the Delta area, the Arctic Island drilling program by King Resources, by Elf Oil and by Triad-BP, will increase the number of wells drilled to at least 65 in 1970. Because drilling activities will increase substantially in the Arctic Islands and Delta areas, total exploration expenditures may reach \$75 million in 1970.

The Westcoast Transmission Company and Pan American Petroleum

Corporation have signed a contract for dedication of Pan American's partially developed gas reserves of the Beaver River Field, straddling the British Columbia - Yukon Territory boundary, and at the Pointed Mountain field in the southwest sector of the Northwest Territories, twenty miles north of the British Columbia - Yukon Territory boundary. The reserves proved and those developed in the Beaver River - Pointed Mountain area are needed by Westcoast Transmission to complement reserves required to guarantee a 25-year life for daily gas delivery commitments.

If the development programs from Beaver River and Pointed Mountain are completed and a gas pipeline tied in, revenues for the Crown from gas sales in the tri-corner area are expected to be \$100, 000 in 1972; \$750, 000 to \$1.5 million by 1975; and possibly in excess of \$3 million in 1980.

In its third year of operation, Panarctic Oils Ltd. held oil and gas permits totalling 51.1 million acres in the Arctic Islands. During the year, Panarctic Oils Ltd. showed a rapid growth in maturity as an operating entity, and has been able to secure commitments from others in the industry for 9 wells on low priority holdings, thus securing for itself greater freedom to meet its high priority commitments on favourably located prospects.

The initial field exploration, begun in March 1968, continued in 1969. Surface geological surveys were continued on most of the central Arctic Islands. The six-month geophysical program was completed successfully with the aid of tracked vehicles and helicopters. Base camps with airstrips were maintained at Winter Harbour, Marie Bay, Sherard Bay and at Rea Point - all on Melville Island. Stockpiles of fuel and drilling supplies were established at Resolute Bay, Sherard Bay and Rea Point. During the year, 788 miles of seismic surveys were carried out. This included 708 miles of reflection shooting and 80 miles of refraction shooting. Work was carried out on the following islands: Loughheed, Edmund Walker, Ellef Ringnes, Amund Ringnes, Cornwall, King Christian, Melville, Ellesmere.

The drilling phase of the program commenced in April 1969, when two drilling rigs were flown to Melville Island by Hercules aircraft. Panarctic Drake Point L-67 was spudded April 9, 1969. After encountering severe gas problems, the well finally blew out of control at depth of 8,595 feet and it was still out of control at the end of the year, but a relief well was being drilled to control it from a location 1,200 feet away. The second rig was used on Northwest Melville Island where two wells were drilled and abandoned after failing to find oil or gas. At year-end a well was being drilled on Ellef Ringnes Island with a rig originally brought into the Arctic Islands in 1963 to drill a well on Bathurst Island.

Drilling will be continued with the three rigs; a fourth rig may be moved to Fosheim Peninsula on Ellesmere Island.

By the end of December 1969, Panarctic Oils Ltd. had received the final payment of the initial \$9,022,500 government loan.

Proposed operations for 1970 are further geological field surveys and a small seismic program in the northern Sverdrup Basin.

Although Panarctic's Arctic Islands permits cover petroleum and natural gas rights only, exploration will also be directed for sulphur, metallic minerals and other resources under the Canada Mining Regulations.

Government and corporate shareholders participate on exactly the same terms and all original shareholders have comparable priority in providing additional capital when and if required. The Panarctic corporation is, in some respects, comparable to the government-private co-ownership of such international oil firms as British Petroleums Ltd., and several French companies like Elf Oil Exploration and Production. The Canadian Government in addition, is owner of the mineral rights in the Arctic Islands and will receive its normal fees and rentals on exploration rights and royalties on production.

Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act

The need for an Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act to provide statutory authority for control of oil and gas production, the prevention of waste, and safety of operations in the North was first

recognized by the Department early in 1960 and, over the years, work on the proposed Act has continued. This has included research into the nature of the matter to be included, the obtaining of approval for the basic policies to be expressed in the Act, and the holding of relevant discussions with the Canadian Petroleum Association, the Chairman of the National Energy Board and his senior staff, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys (now the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources) and his senior staff.

The Act cited as the Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act was passed and assented to on the June 27, 1969.

Pertinent regulations pertaining to production, drilling, pollution, etc. were being readied at the end of the year.

Mining - Yukon and Northwest Territories

The Mining Section is responsible for the administration and disposition of mineral rights (excluding oil and gas) located on Crown Lands in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The provisions of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and Yukon Placer Mining Act and the Canada Mining Regulations provide the authority for administering the mineral rights.

The Section maintains books of record and a system of files and claim maps covering the rights that have been disposed. Consistent with the duties of administration, the Territories are divided into seven mining districts, four in the Yukon Territory and three in the Northwest Territories. All mineral claims staked in the Territories must be recorded in the Mining Recorder's office of the Mining District in which the claim has been staked. These offices recorded a total 35,341 mineral claims during 1969. For the Northwest Territories, the Mining Section administers the granting of Prospecting Permits, which gives the holder of such a permit exclusive rights to prospect for minerals within the permit area for three years. One-hundred and three such permits were issued in March 1969 and a further 54 permits were issued in March 1970, the majority in the mid-Keewatin District and Melville Peninsula. Interest in uranium created the demand for permits in the Keewatin District.

The Section is further responsible for the administration of safety legislation in the Territories covering all aspects of mining i.e., working conditions in mines, radiation hazards, air and water pollution and the keeping of statistical records on accidents and accident prevention.

There are two field offices headed by mining engineers and staffed by technical personnel; one in the Yukon at Whitehorse and one in the Northwest Territories at Yellowknife. These field offices conduct mineral claim inspections, inspections of mines and mine workings, mine rescue training and are responsible for the upkeep of mine rescue equipment and the operation of an assay service. In co-operation with Industry, the Department sponsored the attendance of mine rescue teams from the Yukon and Northwest Territories at the third Canadian Mine Rescue Championships held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Both the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories Rescue Stations use Draeger B. C. 174, 4-hour oxygen breathing apparatus - 36 units in the Yukon and 24 in the Northwest Territories. During 1969, 20 self-contained Draeger SR self-rescuer sets, a small breathing apparatus, were added to the equipment maintained at the Rescue Stations.

On April 1, 1969, the Department took over the responsibility of operating two geological field offices, one in Yellowknife and one in Whitehorse. These offices are headed by geologists and offer a geological service to the mining industry both for exploration purposes and operating mines. In co-operation with the mining engineers these offices carry out property examinations and are responsible for property evaluation for assistance programs and for the preparation of activity reports.

The Section administers the Prospector's Assistance Program. There were 25 prospectors in the Yukon and 26 in the Northwest Territories eligible to receive assistance under the Prospector's Assistance Program in 1969.

Mining Production - Yukon Territory The value of mineral production in the Yukon increased by \$16,290,000 over that of 1968. This increase was due to rising levels in copper and asbestos production and the

commencement of production at the large open-pit lead-zinc mine of Anvil Mining Corporation Limited. Including \$5 million on exploration prior to the commencement of construction, the development of the Anvil Mine involved the expenditure of over \$100 million by the company, the Yukon and White Pass System and the Government. When the mine reaches full production, 6,600 tons of ore will be mined each day and 1,400 tons of lead and zinc concentrates will be hauled daily by trucks carrying 30-ton capacity gondola-type containers over the 240 miles of road to Whitehorse. At Whitehorse, the containers are transferred to the Yukon and White Pass Railroad and transported to Skagway where modern storage and shiploading facilities have been installed. The concentrates from the Anvil Mine are shipped to markets in Germany and Japan.

Pertinent details of the producing mines in the Yukon are set out hereunder.

<u>Arctic Gold and Silver Mines Ltd.</u>	(Closed September 1969)
Location	8 miles south of Carcross
Product	gold, silver, lead, zinc
Rate of Production	100 tons per day
Grade	0.48 ozs/ton gold, 19.6 ozs/ton silver
Reserves	22,900 tons
Employees	46
<u>Mount Nansen Mines Ltd.</u>	(Closed April 1969)
Location	45 miles west of Carmacks
Product	gold, silver
Rate of Production	100 tons per day
Grade	0.50 ozs/ton gold, 18.4 ozs/ton silver
Reserves	330,000 tons
Employees	58
<u>United Keno Hill Mines</u>	
Location	26 miles northeast of Mayo
Product	silver, lead, zinc, cadmium

Rate of Production	240 tons per day
Grade	39.2 ozs/ton silver, 6.5 per cent lead, 5.5 per cent zinc, 0.05 per cent cadmium
Reserves	100,230 tons
Employees	267

Anvil Mining Corporation Ltd.

Location	130 miles northeast of Whitehorse
Product	lead, zinc, silver
Rate of Production	5,500 tons per day
Grade	3.4 per cent lead, 5.7 per cent zinc, 1 oz/ton silver
Reserves	63,000,000 tons
Employees	238

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd.

Location	50 miles northwest of Dawson
Product	Asbestos fibre
Rate of Production	3,100 tons per day
Grade	6 to 7 per cent 1/16" - 1/8" fibre
Reserves	23,000,000 tons
Employees	193

New Imperial Mines Ltd.

Location	7 miles south of Whitehorse
Product	Copper, gold, silver
Rate of Production	2,200 tons per day
Grade	1.68 per cent copper
Reserves	8,778,000 tons
Employees	180

Tantalus Butte Mine (Anvil Mining Corporation)

Location	Near Carmacks
Product	Coal
Rate of Production	80 tons per day
Reserves	Unknown
Employees	10

Exploration and Development - Yukon Territory At the close of 1969, the Yukon was experiencing a new staking rush in the Dawson Range of mountains located 150 miles northwest of Whitehorse. Over 10,000 claims have been staked on a mineralized belt 50 miles wide and 150 miles long extending from the Carmacks area to the junction of the Yukon and White rivers. This staking activity is an expression of the widespread interest in the discovery by Casino Silver Mines Ltd., of a large deposit of low grade porphyry-type copper-molybdenum mineralization at the headwaters of Casino and Canadian Creeks. Other important development and exploratory work continued on copper, silver, lead, lead-zinc and nickel deposits, and details of the more important programs are described hereunder.

1. Venus Mines Ltd. completed 18 miles of road from Carcross to its proposed mine site on the west shore of Windy Arm, close to the old gold mining camp of Conrad. A mill is being constructed and the mine workings are being developed, from two adits. Production will commence in 1970 at a rate of 300 tons per day.

2. Hart River Mines Ltd. drove two exploratory adits on a vein of massive sulphides containing copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver values. The property is located 64 miles east of Mile 52 on the Dempster Highway northeast of Dawson City. Two thousand three hundred feet of drifting and 8,000 feet of surface and underground drilling have outlined 600,000 tons of possible ore.

3. Casino Silver Mines Ltd. discovered a large low grade porphyry copper deposit on its property located at the headwaters of Canadian and Casino Creeks 12 miles south of the Yukon River. Previous work in the area had indicated gold and scheelite in placer gravels. Discovery of silver-lead mineralization resulted in extensive underground work and surface diamond drilling from 1964 to 1967. A geochemical survey carried out in 1968 revealed a copper-molybdenum anomaly and diamond drilling of the anomaly in 1969 indicated the probability of a very large low-grade copper-molybdenum deposit. Four diamond drills are currently at work

on the property which is accessible by air and a 140-mile winter road from Burwash Landing on Kluane Lake.

Other companies working in the Dawson Range Casino Creek area include Newmont Mining Corporation, Cominco Ltd., Amax Exploration Ltd., Dawson Range Syndicate, and Atlas Exploration Ltd.

4. Boswell River Mines Limited carried out a scintillometer survey and 10,000 feet of diamond drilling on claims on Red Mountain, 50 miles northeast of Whitehorse. Copper-molybdenite mineralization is present in acid intrusive rocks.
5. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Limited improved and lengthened the airstrip, built roads, and collared an adit in preparation for underground work on claims near MacMillan Pass on the Canol Road. Earlier work (1952-1968) outlined ore in excess of 10,000,000 tons with a grade of 5 to 6 per cent zinc and containing lead values. The Company also carried out 2,000 feet of diamond drilling from surface on its property on Quill Creek near Mile 1111 on the Alaska Highway. Underground development workings are being rehabilitated.
6. Kerr Addison Mines Limited conducted a gravity survey and carried out further diamond drilling on its Swim Lake lead-zinc deposit in the Vangorda Creek area. This deposit is reported to contain 5 million tons with a grade similar to that of the Anvil ore body.
7. Atlas Exploration Limited continued evaluation of claims covering silver, lead and zinc showings in the Mount Silas area. Geological and geochemical reconnaissance was also carried out in the Lansing area and along the Stewart River.
8. Hyland River Mines Limited reported that stripping, trenching and drilling on a property 12 miles west of Mile 47 on the Cantung Road indicated massive sulphide mineralization with silver and lead values.
9. Silver Spring Mines Limited completed 400 feet of drifting and 180 feet of raising in an underground program on its silver-lead property on the Elsa-Keno Road.

10. Connaught Mines carried out bulldozer trenching, diamond drilling and geological mapping of silver-lead veins in the Sixty Mile area west of Dawson City.
11. United Keno Hill Mines Limited continued comprehensive surface exploration and geochemical prospecting programs on its Keno, Galena Hill and Potato Hills properties.
12. Stump Mines Limited concluded underground exploration of claims in the Ketza River area.
13. Trans-Yukon Mines Limited carried out 5,000 feet of diamond drilling on its silver-lead prospect 4 miles south of the Stump Mines property.
14. Bonnet Plume River Mines Limited constructed an airstrip and roads on its "Mammoth" claim group 150 miles northeast of Mayo. Geological mapping and a limited amount of diamond drilling were carried out on this copper-cobalt property.
15. New Imperial Mines Limited commenced driving an incline to gain access to underground ore reserves and continued exploration of its extensive holdings in the Whitehorse Copper Belt.
16. Silver City Mines completed 11,000 feet of diamond drilling on its White River property near Mile 1168 on the Alaska Highway. Mineralization consists of chalcocite and native copper.
17. Jackpot Copper Mines carried out bulldozer trenching of magnetometer anomalies on a copper prospect south of Dalton Post near the Yukon-British Columbia boundary.
18. Amax Exploration Inc. continued detailed exploration of its Tungsten property immediately north of MacMillan Pass.
19. Golden Gate Explorations Limited re-examined its asbestos prospect to the east of Haines Junction. Several large-diameter holes were drilled through glacial overburden into altered periodotite.

Other companies carrying out exploratory work throughout the Yukon during 1969 were: Mercury Explorations Limited, International Mine

Services Limited, Matt Berry Mines, Silver Christal Mines Limited, Cro-Mur Mines Limited, Canol Mines Limited, Arrow Inter America, White River Mines, Canyon City Explorations Limited and Kathex Mines Limited.

Mining Production - Northwest Territories The value of mineral production in the Northwest Territories increased only slightly from 1968 to 1969. The amount of lead production increased but this was offset by decreases in gold, silver and zinc values.

1. Discovery Mines A gold producer - closed in May 1969 with the depletion of its ore reserves.
2. Pine Point Mines Increased the daily tonnage mined but the average grade of the ore being mined declined. Production was divided almost equally between the Pyramid property and the original Pine Point ore bodies.
3. Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd. continued development of Supercrest and Lolor properties adjoining Giant-and Con- Rycon-Vol Mines Ltd. started development work on the Yellorex property adjoining the Con mine.
4. Terra Mining and Exploration Company Limited commenced production from a small mine near the Camsell River and were reported to have 300 tons of copper concentrate stockpiled by the end of the year.

Pertinent details of the producing mines are as follows:

Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited

Location	1.5 miles north of Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of Production	800 tons per day
Grade	0.73 ozs/ton gold
Reserves	1,275,450 tons
Employees	413

Supercrest Mines Limited

Location	adjoins Giant Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of Production	100 tons per day

Grade	0.76 ozs/ton gold
Reserves	81,400 tons
Employees	Operated by Giant Yellowknife

Lolor Mines Limited

Location	adjoins Giant Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of Production	100 tons per day

Grade	0.71 ozs/ton gold
Reserves	331,428 tons
Employees	Operated by Giant Yellowknife

Con-Rycon-Vol Mines Limited

Location	1.5 miles south of Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of Production	525 tons per day

Grade	0.67 ozs/ton gold
Reserves	Not available
Employees	225

Discovery Mines Limited

Location	50 miles north of Yellowknife
Product	Gold
Rate of Production	225 tons per day

Grade	0.23 ozs/ton gold
Reserves	Nil
Employees	225

Pine Point Mines Limited

Location	50 miles east of Hay River
Product	Lead, zinc
Rate of Production	10,000 tons per day

Grade	9.5 per cent lead and zinc
Reserves	39,300,000 tons
Employees	427

Echo Bay Mines Limited

Location	East shore of Great Bear Lake
Product	Silver, copper
Rate of Production	100 tons per day
Grade	63 ozs/ton silver, 2.2 per cent copper
Reserves	Not available
Employees	87

Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Limited

Location	125 miles north of Watson Lake, Y.T.
Product	Tungsten, copper
Rate of Production	350 tons per day
Grade	1.61 per cent tungsten trioxide, 0.45 per cent copper
Reserves	814,000 tons
Employees	68

Terra Mining and Exploration Limited

Location	40 miles southeast of Great Bear Lake
Product	Silver, copper, bismuth
Rate of Production	300 tons per day
Grade	Not available
Reserves	Not available

Exploration and Development - Northwest Territories Although only 19,083 claims were recorded in 1969 in the Northwest Territories compared with 44,489 in 1968, prospecting permits covering 18,500,000 acres were granted in March 1969 and exploration activity remained on a high level. This activity has moved eastwards into the Hudson Bay and Baffin Island areas with a good deal of interest being shown in uranium prospects. The more important programs carried out in 1969 are described hereunder.

1. Texas Gulf Sulphur Company Incorporated carried out underground development of a lead-zinc ore body previously outlined by diamond drilling. The ore body is reported to contain 12,000,000 tons of ore,

which contains 1.3 ozs/ton silver, 8.8 per cent zinc and 1 per cent lead, is located to the south of Strathcona Sound on northern Baffin Island. A 1,500-foot adit was driven to obtain bulk samples of the ore for metallurgical testing.

2. Cadillac Explorations Limited continued surface exploration and underground development on its 210 claim property on Prairie Creek, a tributary of the Nahanni River. Vein-type silver-lead-zinc deposits outcrop along a strike length of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles and exploration to date has consisted of stripping and trenching, diamond drilling, geophysical surveys and 4,000 feet of underground drifting and cross-cutting from four adits. The property has an airstrip and is also accessible by winter road from Fort Simpson.

3. Coppermine River Limited conducted geophysical surveys in the Hope Lake area and a limited drilling program was carried out on an anomalous zone on the DOT group of claims.

4. Bernack Coppermine Exploration Limited carried out a diamond drilling program on its JUNE claim group. An estimated 1,000,000 tons of copper ore was outlined.

5. Other drilling programs were conducted in the Coppermine Area by Pickle Crow Explorations Limited, Silver Arrow Explorations Limited, Rose Pass Mines Limited and Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited. Exploration programs in the same area, consisting in the main of geophysical surveys, were carried out by Conwest Exploration Company Limited, September Mountain Mines Limited, Continental McKinney Mines, James Bay Mining Corporation, Colonial Oil and Gas Limited, Rolling Hills Copper Mines Limited and Todd Exploration.

6. The Muskox Syndicate continued with an integrated program of prospecting, geophysics, geological mapping and limited test drilling on four prospecting permits and adjoining claim groups on Victoria Island.

7. Grandroy Mines Limited and Fidelity Mines Limited conducted prospecting and geological reconnaissance on their respective claim groups in the same area.

8. Bathurst Inlet Mining Corporation conducted a detailed drilling program on its property in the Contwayto Lake area. Several inter-sections of ore-grade mineralization, supported by silver, lead and copper values, were obtained.
9. Coronation Gulf Mines, Great Bear Silver Mines, Klyceptor International, and Louanna Gold Mines Limited carried out geophysical surveys on various claim groups in the area east of Great Bear Lake. Joining in the search for silver and possibly uranium in the area were Caesar Silver Mining Limited, Copper Pass Mines Limited, Coronation Gulf Mines, Jim Rock Mines Limited, Jason Explorers Limited, Mylander Mines Limited and Republic Mining.
10. Ulster Petroleums Limited re-opened the workings on the property of the former Acadia Mines and conducted an underground sampling program. This property is near Echo Bay Mines and it is hoped to outline sufficient tonnage of silver ore to warrant custom milling by Echo Bay.
11. Hope Bay Syndicate continued an integrated program of prospecting and detailed geological mapping with limited test drilling on claims in the Elu Inlet area. There are high-grade native silver occurrences in the area.
12. Northbelt Yellowknife Mines Limited completed a two-year program of detailed geological mapping on claims in the Yellowknife area. Encouraging results were obtained from follow-up drilling.
13. Hidden Lake Mines Limited continued with underground exploratory drifting on its property 20 miles northeast of Yellowknife. Significant gold values are being encountered.
14. Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited conducted an integrated program of ground geophysics, geological reconnaissance, geological mapping and diamond drilling on 620 claims in the Hanbury River-Artillery Lake area 240 miles east of Yellowknife. Other companies joining in the search for possible nickel mineralization in this area include Cominco Limited, Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited, Hanbury Syndicate, Discovery Mines Limited, Giant Mascot Explorations Limited, Flagstone

Mines, Nahanni Mines and Bathurst Inlet Mining Corporation. Results of the exploration work in the area were not encouraging.

15. Copper Pass Mines Limited conducted a bulk sampling program on a small high-grade niccolite deposit near Sachowia Point 75 miles east of Yellowknife. The Company expects to ship a small tonnage of hand-cobbed ore averaging 25 per cent to 30 per cent nickel.

16. Jason Explorers Limited also hand-worked a high-grade cobalt-nickel showing on Blanchet Island in the East Arm of Great Slave Lake. A small tonnage of ore grading 5 per cent to 20 per cent nickel and 5 per cent to 20 per cent cobalt will be shipped.

17. Borealis Explorations Limited continued a program of geophysical surveying, geological mapping and bulk sampling on its iron prospect located on the Melville Peninsula.

18. Patino Mining Corporation conducted a geological mapping and sampling program on a large claim block in the Ege Bay area of central Baffin Island.

Uranium exploration on claim blocks in the Henik Lake area of the Keewatin District and on prospecting permits in the Dubawnt, Snowbird, Ennadai, Watterson and Baker Lake areas of the eastern Mackenzie and the Keewatin District was conducted by many companies, including a number of oil companies. This interest was the result of favourable exploration results in northern Saskatchewan. Most programs consisted of airborne radiometric surveys and ground reconnaissance programs; however, New Continental Oil and Gas Limited reported sub-ore grade uranium mineralization encountered in a drilling program conducted in the Baker Lake-Chesterfield Inlet area.

19. The following companies carried out exploration programs for uranium in the eastern Mackenzie, Keewatin and southern Baffin Island areas during 1969: Ensign Oils Limited, W.W. Bakke Oil Company, Cousins Minerals Limited, Yellowknife Bear Mines Limited, Eldorado Nuclear Limited, Wainoco Oil and Chemicals Limited, Yukon Geothermal Company Limited,

Abidonne Oils Limited, New Continental Oils Limited, Republic Resources Limited, Aquitaine Company of Canada, Canadian Export Oil and Gas Limited, Canadian Homestead Oils Limited, Marwood Petroleums Limited, Canadian Delhi Oils Limited, Dennison Mines Limited, Kary Explorations Limited, Houston Oils Limited, Canadian Superior Exploration Limited, Canex Aerial Explorations Limited, Mariner Mines Limited, and the Amadjurak Syndicate.

Preliminary Production Figures for 1969 for both the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories are set out in Tables 1 and 2 respectively, together with comparative figures for 1968.

Development and Incentives Program

The Development Analysis Section conducts and arranges technical and economic evaluations of applications for assistance in road and airstrip construction, and recommends priorities and amounts of financial assistance to be granted to such applications.

The Section develops long-range plans for and reports on the establishment of arterial road networks in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

It administers the Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Program which provides financial incentives to stimulate the number, pace and intensity of mineral exploration activity in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

It provides the financial and reporting functions on the implementation of the Remote Airports Program.

It undertakes economic and feasibility studies of proposed mining developments requesting federal assistance to determine the amount and nature of assistance justified.

Roads and Airstrips

The interest of the Department and its assigned role in the encouragement of natural resource development of the northern territories are evident, in one measure, from its involvement in the creation of a

Northern Economic Development Branch

Table 1 - Preliminary Production Figures for 1969 and comparative Figures
for 1968, Yukon Territory

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>1968</u>		<u>1969*</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u> (dollars)	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u> (dollars)
Gold	24,167 oz.	911,338	26,305 oz.	991,700
Silver	2,077,987 oz.	4,806,384	2,990,056 oz.	5,770,808
Lead	7,221,940 lbs.	970,629	30,800,000 lbs.	4,663,120
Copper	10,597,000 lbs.	5,097,157	15,718,700 lbs.	8,084,127
Zinc	5,306,429 lbs.	748,206	34,150,000 lbs.	5,201,045
Cadmium	51,830 lbs.	147,716	70,000 lbs.	243,600
Asbestos	63,592 lbs.	8,684,125	88,000 tons	12,701,400
Total		21,365,555		37,655,800

* Preliminary Figures

Table 2 - Preliminary Production Figures for 1969 and comparative Figures
for 1968, Northwest Territories

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>1968</u>		<u>1969*</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u> (dollars)	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u> (dollars)
Gold	352,306 oz.	13,285,459	343,116 oz.	12,935,473
Silver	3,751,563 oz.	8,677,365	2,026,513 oz.	3,911,170
Copper	1,732,160 lbs.	833,169	1,071,200 lbs.	550,920
Lead	250,275,180 lbs.	33,636,984	205,000,000 lbs.	31,037,000
Zinc	407,830,700 lbs.	57,504,129	440,000,000 lbs.	67,012,000
Cadmium	271,600 lbs.	774,060		
Total		114,711,166		115,446,563

* Preliminary Figures

transportation infrastructure to serve the current and anticipated future needs of both the general public and industry.

1. Northern Roads Program As a continuing endeavour, sanctioned by the Federal Cabinet in 1965, the Department plans, funds and directs the construction of major arterial roads. These provide lateral communication between communities within the Territories and north-south access to southern Canada. The continuing development of this road network has as one of its objectives to ensure that promising areas of mineralization are ultimately no more than 200 miles from the arterial system to which they may be connected by development roads either entirely publicly financed or jointly financed by government and the prime industrial user.

Long-range plans envisage the eventual extension of the Mackenzie Highway to Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk from its present terminus at Fort Simpson. The on-going portion of the road likely will be constructed on the east side of the Mackenzie River, following it to a point almost due east of Arctic Red River where it will swing westward to connect with the Dempster Highway now under construction from the Yukon Territory. Although completion of this extension is not within the current five-year construction schedule, work is now in progress on the northern portion from Inuvik to the planned Dempster Highway junction. The anticipated cost of extending the Mackenzie Highway from Fort Simpson to the junction point is \$51 million.

In the meantime, work is moving apace on the completion of the Dempster Highway to its junction with the Mackenzie Highway and beyond to Tuktoyaktuk. Long planned and intended to provide a route from the Mackenzie Delta to the Pacific northwest seaboard, it is receiving a high priority in the allocation of available funds over the next five years. Approximately one-half of the Department's forecasted annual budget requirements for road and airport construction over the next five years has been earmarked for this road. Construction is expected to be completed this year to mile 123 of a total 390 miles to its junction with the Mackenzie Highway. The total distance of the Dempster Highway, from its take off

point on the Dawson Road from Whitehorse, to its completion point at Tuktoyaktuk, is approximately 540 miles. The remainder of the road is estimated to be completed in 1976 at a cost of approximately \$32 million.

In the interim, seasonal (winter) road access is available down the Mackenzie valley from Fort Simpson to Norman Wells and beyond, the latter depending upon demand. The winter road is maintained by a private contractor who has the former C.N.T. landline right-of-way clearing, under lease from this Department. Originally opened in 1964, the road has been maintained each year for varying distances to accommodate the needs of exploration companies operating within reach of the Mackenzie River. A lease was granted to the initial operator in 1968 to provide the legal basis for him to levy tolls on commercial and industrial users whom the road was intended primarily to serve. The toll structure was submitted to and approved by the Department to ensure the fairness of charges on users. Although the lease has since been transferred, the Department has retained the right to review and approve road toll charges, tentatively set for this coming season at 4 cents per ton mile, and to audit annually the lessee's accounts. In this way, the Department maintains regulatory control over the provision to industry of a facility which, at the moment, does not carry a sufficiently high priority in relation to other road construction requirements to warrant an immediate start on publicly-financed construction of an all-weather road.

2. Northern Airports Program In addition, the Department administers programs which provide for cost-sharing in the construction of roads and airports intended to serve resource development users. While these programs have the effect of reducing the otherwise high cost of mineral exploration and general resource development, they supplement this Department's major program of road and airport construction by providing the necessary flexibility to respond immediately and cater direct to the specific requirements of industry.

Departmental expenditures for this purpose during the year were approximately \$64,307.

Following resumption of the Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Program, financial assistance and commitments of assistance amounting to \$803,187 were granted for 37 approved programs of exploration for minerals and oil.

During the year, an updating was done of the potential markets for and modes of transporting iron ore from Baffin Island.

Financial and technical evaluations were conducted on a number of mining developments for which assistance was requested to construct access roads or airstrips.

WATER, FORESTS AND LAND DIVISION

Water Resources - Policy

The Water Resources Section is concerned with the management of territorial water resources in the best regional and national interests through a system of water rights licensing; in particular, to ensure the orderly development and utilization of water in an expanding northern economy; to maintain water quality standards through a program of pollution control and associated research; to implement regulations designed to minimize damage to the fragile northern land environment in the course of resource exploration and development, supported by a program of research into land use problems in the north; and to promote hydrometric surveys of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, with emphasis on developing an accurate inventory of the quantity of water available for use in the North; and to carry out surveys of hydroelectric power potential in selected northern rivers.

Programs In accordance with the foregoing objectives considerable progress was made in the following activities, programs and projects.

1. Northern Inland Waters Act The Act, which will provide legislative authority to manage the best use of northern waters and to control pollution, received Second Reading in the House of Commons, March 3, 1970, and was referred to the Commons Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development.
2. Land Use Regulations Regulations are being drafted to minimize



damage to northern lands during resource exploration and development, following extensive consultation with the mining and petroleum industries to ensure the Regulations would be workable, and with conservationists to ensure that adequate environmental protection measures were included in the regulations.

3. Arctic Land Use Research Program To complement and support the proposed Land Use Regulations, a program of long-term mission-oriented research has been initiated to study northern land use problems. It is intended to establish research stations in areas where problems and questions arise. The Universities of Laval, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia have been contracted to develop research programs for stations planned in the Mackenzie Delta, the Liard River Watershed and the Canadian Shield.

4. Hydro-Electric Power A survey of hydro-electric power potential in the Liard River basin and in the Dubawnt, Kazan, Hanbury and Thelon Rivers was conducted during 1969-70.

The Water Resources Section also participated in a joint Canada-U.S. study of the market potential for the large amount of hydro-electric power that could be developed by diverting part of the headwaters of the Yukon River to tidewater.

The responsibility for administering the Dominion Water Power Act and Regulations was carried out by the Section.

5. Hydrometric Survey The Section transferred funds to the Department of Energy, Mines & Resources (Water Survey of Canada) to assist in the construction and maintenance of new northern hydrometric stations. Arrangements are being made to transfer funds annually.

The Section outlined Departmental requirements for a study of the Northern Hydrometric Network undertaken by Shawinigan Engineering Company Limited for the Water Survey of Canada. The study will recommend the optimum design of a northern network to meet Federal Government requirements.

6. Staff A position of Hydrologist was filled in May, 1969. At present, the Section consists of a Section Head, Water Administrator, Hydrologist, and Stenographer. It is planned to add Ottawa-based staff members with responsibility for the Land Use Regulations and Arctic Land Use Research Program, and to provide professional expertise in water quality and environmental protection. Regional staffs for both Territories are also planned to implement the Northern Inland Waters Act and Land-Use Regulations.

Forest Management

During 1969, timber harvesting agreements were concluded with four forestry firms for operations in the Yukon Territory, each providing for production of up to 10 million f.b.m. per year over a ten-year period. These timber operations are now beginning to come into production and the volume of timber produced in the North is expected to increase substantially.

Forest inventory surveys and forestry feasibility studies were conducted by private forestry consultant firms on three major forested areas in the North. These included the Lower Liard River in the Northwest Territories and the Upper Liard and Teslin Forest Units in the Yukon Territory. On the basis of these surveys, timber harvesting units and allowable cut levels are being established which will provide the basic framework for the allocation of timber cutting rights.

Timber production in the Yukon Territory during the 1969/70 calendar year amounted to 12,058,000 f.b.m. of saw logs; 5,316 cunits of round timber; and 6,084 cords of fuel wood. The estimated roadside value of the timber produced was \$863,000. Stumpage revenue totalled \$16,297.

In the N.W.T., 5,090,000 f.b.m. of saw logs; 1,742 cunits of round timber; and 1,250 cords of fuel wood were produced during the 1969-70 fiscal year. Roadside value was estimated at \$405,600 and stumpage revenue totalled \$5,793.

In 1969, the Yukon Territory experienced one of the worst forest fire seasons on record. In the protected zone alone (an area of 56,400 square miles), 111 fires resulted in a loss of 910,000 acres. In the non-

protected zone, a further 26 fires burned approximately 319,000 acres.

In the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories, 139 fires in the protected zone (an area of 98,600 square miles) and 44 fires in the non-protected zone burned a total of approximately 1,300,000 acres. About 90 per cent of the area burned was in the Lower Mackenzie River region.

The Department continued to contribute towards the campsite programs in both Territories in 1969, with the two Forest Services carrying out maintenance and development work. Forty-two campsites were operated in the Yukon and seventeen in the Mackenzie District.

Land Management

The Land Management Service has administrative responsibility for all unalienated Crown Lands in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, excepting such areas as have been transferred to the administration, management and control of other federal departments or the respective Territorial Governments. These lands may be leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of, pursuant to the provisions of the Territorial Lands Act and Regulations.

The Section also administers approximately 3,000 parcels of land at various locations throughout southern Canada, and they may also be leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of, in accordance with the terms of the public Lands Grants Act, or the Public Lands Leasing and Licensing Regulations.

Another function of the Land Management Service is to act on behalf of other Branches of the Department in the acquisition and disposal of surplus properties, and it also co-ordinates submissions covering departmental lands and buildings for reports to the Real Property Inventory maintained by the Public Works Department.

A special Dominion Lands Unit maintains records covering the disposal of more than one million properties in western Canada between 1873 and 1930 by homestead, pre-emption, métis scrip, military bounty, railway subsidy, colonization, sale and notification.

Territorial Lands. The 1968 amendments to the Territorial Lands Act and

other related statutes which authorize the Minister and, in the case of lands that have been transferred to the administration and control of the Territorial Governments, the respective Commissioners of the Territories to issue a "notification" to the appropriate Registrar of Land Titles, directing him to issue a certificate of title to the person named in the document, have proved to be of widespread advantage to the purchasers of lands in the North. This procedure represents a saving of approximately six weeks in vesting title to territorial lands to a purchaser.

Continued progress is being made in implementing the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission regarding giving the Territories autonomy in the disposal and control of the lands within the immediate influence of the established communities. The policy of the Department is that the boundaries of the lands to be transferred to the Territories will be extended to include "development control zones" comprising a sufficient area to meet projected expansion requirements for each community for a minimum period of 10 years. The Commissioners of the Yukon and Northwest Territories have filed submissions in this regard for part of the communities under their respective jurisdiction, and these are being studied preliminary to having the Surveyor General of Canada Lands prepare metes and bounds descriptions. The lands outside of the "development control zones" are being retained by the Department to be administered as an integral part of the general resource management program.

Increased activity in the oil and gas industry brought on because of the celebrated Prudhoe Bay find on the north slope of Alaska has spurred the requirement for land for large commercial undertakings to service the companies operating in the field. Several applications by transport concerns are under review for warehousing and expediting depot sites along the major bodies of water in the Northwest Territories. It is anticipated that preliminary representations will be made in the next year by developers interested in constructing an oil and gas pipeline along the Mackenzie River basin.

In order to keep pace with the accelerated demand for residential and commercial properties in the northern communities, some 83 legal surveys were carried out at many locations during the year, including extensive additions to the Riverdale Subdivision in the City of Whitehorse, Y.T., and at Yellowknife and Inuvik in the N.W.T., which were elevated to the status of City and Town respectively effective January 1st, 1970. Original subdivision surveys were also conducted at Rankin Inlet and Frobisher Bay (completed) in the Eastern Arctic.

During the 1969-70 fiscal year, 135 new leases and 47 agreements for sale were issued in the Northwest Territories, and 190 leases and 73 agreements for sale in the Yukon Territory. A total of 1,384 leases and agreements were in force in the territories as at March 31, 1968.

The following breakdown of the leases in force shows types of land use:

Agricultural	40
Commercial	422
Educational	5
Gardening	37
Grazing	80
Quarrying	21
Recreational	26
Religious	46
Residential	436
Residential & Agricultural	26
Subdivision	3
Water Rights	4
Licences	13
	<hr/> 1,059

Public Lands In 1969-70 approximately \$67,000 in revenue was secured from the lease or sale of public lands in southern Canada, while properties valued in excess of 1½ million dollars were acquired from, or transferred to, other federal departments, free of charge, for public purposes.

The title review program to verify ownership of parcels of public lands was temporarily suspended, when staff were diverted to more urgent commitments in connection with the transfer of settlement lands to the

Territorial Governments. However, 112 abstracts of title were documented for historical research projects, and 597 certified facsimiles of Letters Patent, or photocopies of similar important papers, were produced. During the fiscal year, 17,700 files were catalogued, indexed and shipped to the Dominion or Provincial Archives, while thousands of key registers and documents were preserved on microfilm, for future reference. Over 4,000 general enquiries on the subject of property rights were dealt with over the same period, and an increase of foreign interest in settlement in Canada has become much more apparent.

ECONOMIC STAFF GROUP

The Economic Staff Group provides advice on the northern economy to senior departmental management, and undertakes studies on matters which relate to the economic development of the North, as a continuous function of the Group. Some of these studies are conducted within the Group, while others, due to the limitations of staff strength, are undertaken by private consultants.

Functionally, the Group is divided into two Sections: a Resources and Transportation Section is concerned with the general field of northern mineral and other resource development, and undertakes studies in the transportation field. This Section is also responsible for developing and preparing policies and programs which provide for the development of adequate transportation facilities in the North. A Planning and Manpower Section is responsible for work in the general area of providing a Northern Development Strategy, for research into the economic characteristics and potential of economic regions and sub-regions, and for research into areas of study relating to demographic and labour force matters in connection with the employment of northern residents and the development of northern industry.

During the fiscal year, the Economic Staff Group conducted a number of studies on a variety of subjects, as well as initiating several projects which were undertaken by private consultants on behalf of the Department.

However, the evolution of a strategy for the economic development of both the Yukon and Northwest Territory was accorded top priority in the Group's work-program for the year.

The field phase of a manpower survey of the Keewatin Region was conducted by the Group in January, 1969. From the results of the survey, a set of individual data records was produced for every Eskimo surveyed, and the information was made available to federal and territorial officials who are concerned with selection and placement for training and employment. A set of detailed statistical tabulations was also produced from the survey and formed the basis of several studies undertaken in connection with the Northern Development Strategy.

Considerable emphasis was placed on studies aimed at investigating the transportation problems that are likely to be encountered in the Arctic and along the Arctic coast, and the possible technological solutions to these problems were investigated. The Group also had a considerable input in a major study of a number of alternative railway routes which could perhaps connect the Yukon and northern British Columbia to the continental rail system and tide water ports such as Prince Rupert, B. C. The Group played an important role on the Steering Committee which was chaired by the Department of Transport.

Other projects involved research to develop a simulation model of the Yukon economy for purposes of bringing out structural trends in the various sectors of the economy, and of discovering how these structural trends could be changed to realize accelerated rates of economic growth. A consultant was also contracted to develop an appropriate model for evaluating the benefits and costs of alternative strategies in the different regions of the northern territories.

In the context of increased oil exploration activities in the northern territories, a study of the economic impact of the oil industry of Kuwait was undertaken, and, on behalf of the Group, a consultant conducted a study of social adaptation in the Central Yukon mining districts. Research

was also conducted to establish a social accounting system that will organize and present the kind of economic information required for regional planning in the Territories.

During 1969, a consultant was engaged by the Group to update existing studies of the economic feasibility of the development of the Mary River iron ore property of Baffinland Iron Mines Limited and to appraise the different methods by which the Federal Government could participate in the exploitation of the Mary River iron ore deposits.

Plans for 1970

The indications are that the conduct of a series of regional economic studies for the northern territories will continue to be accorded top priority in the work program of the Economic Staff Group during the coming year. These will include:

- (a) A cost-benefit analysis of a Fort-Simpson-British Columbia boundary road.
- (b) A cash flow analysis of Baffinland Iron Mines Limited.
- (c) An analysis of the impact of oil exploration activities in the Mackenzie Delta area.
- (d) An economic evaluation of native employment at Pine Point Mine.
- (e) An analysis to determine the adequacy of the scheduled air services in the Northwest Territories.
- (f) A study of the economics of utilizing the military Haines-Fairbanks pipeline for civilian purposes.
- (g) The economics of building a bridge across the Yukon River at Dawson.

TERRITORIAL RELATIONS BRANCH

Steady progress was made in the transfer to the Government of the Northwest Territories of responsibility for programs and functions hitherto carried out in the Territories by departmental staff. By the end of the

fiscal year, this process had been substantially completed in the Arctic District and the Territorial Government had assumed responsibility for all matters of territorial concern throughout the Northwest Territories. Concurrently, the size of the staff at the Arctic District Office was progressively reduced until the end of the year when its responsibilities were terminated. The impact of the transfer of responsibilities on the Territorial Government's headquarters in Yellowknife was eased by their success in recruiting existing federal administrative and other field staff in the Arctic District.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON TERRITORY

Financial Agreements, negotiated with both Territories, included provision for the following levels of financial assistance from the Federal Government.

Grants, Loans	1969-70 (Actuals)	
	Northwest Territories (dollars)	Yukon Territory
Operating Grants	8,718,409	5,306,014
Capital Loans	3,606,225	3,615,832
Amortization Grants	1,670,000	1,355,986

Additional loan capital was provided to the Territories, outside the Financial Agreements, for particular programs. This assistance amounted to \$1,353,750 for the Northwest Territories and \$530,000 for the Yukon Territory.

OTHER SERVICES

The Branch continued to assist both Territorial Governments in the development of their legislative programs and in the planning and development of policies related to the provision of adequate levels of government services.

Proposals affecting constitutional development in the Territories received an increased amount of study. The establishment of an Executive

Committee was proposed for the Yukon and amendments to both the Yukon and N. W. T. Acts were prepared which would increase the size of the N. W. T. council and further constitutional development in both Territories.

HOUSING PROGRAMS

The main housing program was the Northern Rental Housing Program. Approximately \$3½ million was spent on the provision of 200 three-bedroom houses and on their construction, as well as another 200 which had not been completed during the previous year. This program is applicable to Indians and Eskimos of the Northwest Territories and Arctic Quebec. It will provide housing, basic furniture, fuel, electricity and other municipal services which are available at a rent based on income. About \$400,000 was received during the year from these rental payments. While this program has remained federally financed and controlled, the operation and administration has been transferred to the Government of the N. W. T.

The Indian Off-Reserve Program and the Eskimo Re-establishment Housing Program These programs were available in areas of economic opportunity anywhere in Canada, and provided forgivable second mortgage loans up to \$9,000 to borrowers who obtained first mortgage loans at prevailing National Housing Act rates from approved lenders or the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The Territorial Low-Cost Housing Program. Available to residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, provided for first mortgage loans of up to \$8,000 at NHA prevailing rates of interest, and second mortgage loans of \$1,000 interest free and forgivable at the rate of \$100 per year, to persons who cannot qualify for a loan under the National Housing Act.

The Territorial Second Mortgage Program. Also available to any resident of the Yukon Territory or the Northwest Territories, for persons who have obtained a first mortgage under the National Housing Act, provided for a maximum loan of up to \$2,000 repayable over the same term as the first mortgage and with interest at a rate one per cent higher than the prevailing

NHA rate. Under the Territorial Low-Cost Housing Program and the Territorial Second Mortgage Program more than 100 loans were approved, all to residents of the Yukon Territory.

The Territorial Rental Housing Program. This program, which is financed by the Federal Government by means of loans to the Government of the Northwest Territories, provided 61 rental houses at a cost of three-quarters of a million dollars for low income non-Indians and non-Eskimos. Terms and conditions of the program are similar to these of the Northern Rental Housing Program.

ARCTIC DISTRICT OFFICE

In the absence of a Territorial Public Service in the Eastern Arctic, the Territorial Relations Branch, through the Arctic District Office, provided government services to residents of the Baffin and Keewatin Regions of the Northwest Territories, and in Arctic Quebec, up to March 31, 1970, at which time the Government of the Northwest Territories assumed responsibility for the provision of such services in the Baffin and Keewatin Regions. In Arctic Quebec, responsibility for the administration of federal programs in this area was turned over to the Indian-Eskimo Affairs Program of this Department, effective April 1, 1970.

Arctic District operations for the fiscal year 1969-70 centered on maintaining a high standard of programs so that fully developed services could be turned over to the Government of the Northwest Territories, with particular emphasis on an orderly, smooth hand-over of functions between November 1969 and March 31, 1970. The only exception was the teaching staff function which is scheduled for transfer in August 1970.

Education

Thirty-two schools were in operation. These consisted of 125 elementary classrooms, 1 high-school classroom, 23 special classrooms and 6 vocational shops. Total enrolment amounted to 3,194 pupils, of whom 2,930 were Eskimos, 52 Indians and 212 Whites.

In addition, 447 students, including 47 Eskimos, attended the departmentally operated Duke of Edinburgh School in Fort Churchill. Two hundred Eskimo children were enrolled in the Churchill Vocational Centre and over 190 Eskimos attended trade or occupational courses in southern Canada.

A new adult education centre was opened in Chesterfield Inlet in the fall of 1969.

An Eskimo language school was opened at Rankin Inlet in January 1970, with an enrolment of 11 students for the first course - area administrators and teachers mainly from the Eastern Arctic.

Major school constructions were: the new 4-classroom, gymnasium, activity room, library and home economics room, complex at Cape Dorset; and the 2-classroom school, gymnasium, activity room, home economics room, at Pangnirtung. At Baker Lake, two classrooms and a gymnasium were added to the existing school.

Engineering and Construction

Northern Construction Section of the Technical Services Branch carried out \$3.21 million worth of capital construction in 1969-70 in the Keewatin and Baffin Regions. Although the Arctic Quebec regional program was under Technical Services, it was carried out by Arctic District staff in the amount of approximately \$396,000. Special items included were: the completion of the water reservoir at Fort Chimo; relocation of the settlement of Clyde River; conversion of a warehouse-workshop to a fish fillet plant and craft workshop at Port Burwell; completion of the program at Repulse Bay consisting of staff and rental houses, power distribution system, freezer, warehouse-workshop and school construction; and the various new schools and additions, as noted in the preceding references under Education.

Expenditures by Activity and Region

(, 000 dollars)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Northern Housing</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>SBD</u>	<u>Admin.</u>	<u>Terr. Govt</u>
Keewatin	118.2	198.5	70.6	373.6	217.5
Baffin	613.1	477.6	26.0	301.0	812.8
Arctic Quebec	85.0	28.0	16.5	266.5	-----

The new development complex at Frobisher Bay, consisting of an apartment building, administration building, hotel, shopping centre, recreation centre, and town housing, valued at \$11 million, was completed well ahead of schedule with occupancy of the office building complex commencing as early as mid-January 1970.

Bulk-oil storage tanks were installed at Arctic Bay, Grise Fiord and Grougton Island and, with the exception of Clyde River, all settlements in the Eastern Arctic now have bulk-oil storage facilities.

All maintenance and the provision of municipal services in the three regions of the District were carried out by Arctic District personnel, with emphasis on the employment of local people. In the Baffin Region, 80 per cent of the travelling maintenance crew came from the local labour force. Total budgets were as follows:

Repair and Maintenance of Buildings and Equipment

Arctic Quebec	\$ 583,000
Keewatin	686,000
Baffin	1,681,000

Municipal Services

Arctic Quebec	\$1,168,700
Keewatin	1,342,400
Baffin	3,224,200

Welfare

Social assistance payments in the three Regions totalled approdimately \$600,000.

A total of 33 cases from the Eastern Arctic were in special care, including rehabilitation.

Child welfare in the Baffin and Keewatin Regions has become a serious problem in that many children require foster home care.

A pilot project was undertaken in the Keewatin consisting of short courses in the development of local government using the community development approach.

Eskimo Councils took on an increasingly positive role in local affairs, with particular emphasis on the administration of the Community Development Fund. Successful Eskimo Regional Council meetings were held in Churchill and in Frobisher Bay.

Industrial

In arts and crafts, production and marketing were consistently satisfactory throughout the District and the combined production, excluding the Cooperatives, exceeded \$500,000 - a significant contribution to the economy of the local people. Preliminary assessments on graphic art production at Baker Lake have been encouraging and the future looks bright for this fine art project .

Sufficient quantities of soapstone were mined in the Belcher Islands, Ferguson River and Rankin Inlet to supply local needs and also the needs of other settlements in the areas. Encouraging reports were received on the analysis of the sample surveys of lapis lazuli production at Lake Harbour. The production and marketing of eiderdown was increased at the Belcher Islands, Port Burwell and Pangnirtung, and although small quantities were retained for local use the greater proportion of production was shipped to outside markets.

The commercial fishery at Port Burwell reached its 20,000 lb quota and successful domestic fisheries were also carried out at Pangnirtung,

Belcher Islands, Chesterfield Inlet and Kaminak Lake.

A successful season was enjoyed by the Rankin Inlet Cannery with the processing of over 100 whales from the Whale Cove plant and a 30,000-lb fish production from the Rankin area. A successful pilot project of the Rankin Cannery operation was the acquisition of 50 pigs, which are being fed on by-products from the cannery.

Other activities included the completion of the laundry and drycleaning establishment at Frobisher Bay which was relocated to a new building site and is working at 100 per cent capacity.

The Department entered into contracts with private enterprise to set up a pilot knitwear operation at Frobisher Bay and to operate a pilot weaving project at Pangnirtung.

The duffle garment project at Baker Lake has shown promise of being successful but certain marketing problems have yet to be resolved.

The Byrd Polar Center Tour was successful although the occurrence of difficulties in its organizational stages brought about a decline in the number of tourists during the first season.

The tourist camps at Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet were turned over to private entrepreneurs. The camp at Clearwater Fiord operated only briefly last summer and arrangements are being made for its transfer to a local private entrepreneur.

Noteworthy progress in cooperative development during the year was achieved in the continuation and promotion of a Federation of Eastern Arctic Cooperatives. The four Eskimo delegates who were elected to the Committee of Organization at the March 1969 Frobisher Bay Conference visited all cooperatives and developing groups in the District to discuss the work involved in the organization of a federation.

Services were provided to Eskimo Cooperatives in Nouveau-Québec by La Fédération des Coopératives du Nouveau-Québec under contract with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

A successful management training course was again carried out at the Western Cooperative College, Saskatoon, where 12 Eskimo Cooperatives

trainees underwent an intensive training course in cooperative management and related work.

The Department continued to support the activities of the Eskimo Arts Council which met four times during the 1969-70 fiscal year to evaluate arts and crafts. The Arts Council also provides encouragement and technical advice to local people and groups of artisans.

The Department also continued to support Canadian Arctic Producers Limited, a non-profit organization formed under the auspices of the Cooperative Union of Canada to promote and market Eskimo arts and crafts production. The Company now supplies 700 dealers throughout the world, and sales for the year amounted to approximately \$1 million.

INDIAN-ESKIMO AFFAIRS

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS BRANCH

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT

The Department assists Indian people in planning their communities and assists in the construction of living accommodation, including water and sanitary services, electrification and improved roads. Those who obtain regular employment may be assisted in purchasing housing off reserves.

Housing Programs

There are now three housing programs on reserves, and one off reserve program. They are summarized in the following tabulation:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Subsidy Housing | Known as the Welfare Housing Program for many years - applicants are required to make personal contributions. |
| 2. Indian On-Reserve
Housing Program | Loans from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for construction of houses on reserves, guaranteed by the Minister. |
| 3. Band Administered | Band Councils may, by resolution, request authority to conduct their own housing programs using money provided in Departmental appropriation. |
| 4. Indian Off-Reserve
Housing Program | An Indian who is regularly employed away from his reserve may be assisted in securing a Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation 1st Mortgage loan as well as a 2nd Mortgage loan from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. |

Subsidy Housing Program Band members who are able to do so are required to make a small payment known as a personal contribution. Band Councils are responsible for deciding which members of the Band shall receive housing assistance from the funds available each year.

The following tabulation indicates the amounts of personal contributions required and the maximum amounts of subsidy allowable, based upon an applicant's income and need:

Schedule of Personal Contributions

<u>Applicant's Income</u> <u>(dollars)</u>	<u>Minimum Cash Payment</u> <u>(dollars)</u>	<u>Maximum Subsidy</u> <u>(dollars)</u>
Less than 3,000	135	8,500
3,001 - 3,600	235	8,500
3,601 - 4,200	335	8,500
4,201 - 4,800	435	8,500
4,801 - 5,700	535	8,500
5,701 - 6,600	635	7,500
6,601 - 7,500	735	6,500
7,501 - 8,400	835	5,500
8,401 - 9,000	935	4,500
Over 9,000	1,185	3,500

When determining the personal contribution an applicant is required to make, Family Allowances and Welfare Assistance are not considered as income.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u> <u>Constructed</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>from</u> <u>Appropriation</u> <u>(dollars)</u>
1966-67	1,769	7,996,786
1967-68	2,005	13,230,000
1968-69	1,794	13,395,000
1969-70	1,759	14,664,000

Indian On-Reserve Housing Program - CMHC Loans for Construction of Houses on Reserves The Indian On-Reserve Housing Program provides for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation loans under two types of circumstances:

- (a) to persons who do not obtain assistance under the Subsidy Housing Program but who, nevertheless, wish to borrow money for the construction of houses on Indian reserves; and
- (b) as supplementary assistance to persons who qualify for direct housing aid under the Subsidy Housing Program but who wish to build more expensive houses than is possible with the basic subsidy for which they are eligible.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>CMHC Loans Approved</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1966-67	41	\$179,184
1967-68	3	12,000
1968-69	43	350,271
1969-70	36	302,585
TOTAL	123	\$844,040

Band Administered Housing Program Funds appropriated by Parliament for the construction of houses for Indian people (Subsidy Housing Program) may by agreement be transferred to Band Councils who assume responsibility for the administration of their own housing programs.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Bands Authorized to Administer Program</u>	<u>Amount Approved</u>
1966-67	4	\$ 819,000
1967-68	7	1,949,300
1968-69	10	8,118,800
1969-70	2	2,613,900
TOTAL	23	\$13,501,000

The Indian Off-Reserve and Eskimo Re-Establishment Housing Program
Indian people may establish eligibility for forgivable mortgage loans up to

a maximum of \$10,000. The extent of eligibility depends upon an applicant's salary as does the personal contribution he is required to make. A repayable first mortgage loan is secured from CMHC or an approved lender to make up the difference between the amount of eligibility for a forgivable loan and the total amount required.

Present Status of Program

Applications approved

1967-68	-	150
1968-69	-	172
1969-70	-	<u>189</u>
TOTAL		511

Conditional Mortgages approved by V. L. A.

1967-68	-	96
1968-69	-	127
1969-70	-	<u>191</u>
TOTAL		414

Expenditures

1967-68	-	\$ 443,416
1968-69	-	731,148
1969-70	-	<u>1,668,207</u>
		\$2,842,771

Outstanding Commitments

(March 31/70)	<u>202,456</u>
---------------	----------------

Total (Expenditures and Commitment

to March 31, 1970)	<u>\$3,045,227</u>
--------------------	--------------------

Water and Sanitation Services

The Department endeavoured to ensure that there was a source of potable water on all Indian reserves and assisted as well as encouraged the Indian people in improving their sanitation facilities. In many cases where existing supplies of water in Indian communities were inadequate, domestic water systems were constructed. On reserves where houses

were scattered, wells were drilled or dug at strategic locations.

Housing Units Receiving Services

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Pressurized Water</u>	<u>Sewer or Septic Tank</u>	<u>Indoor Toilets</u>	<u>Sewage or Pressurized Water</u>	<u>Wells</u>
1966-67	492	441	384		
1967-68	821	585	749		
1968-69	596	471	583		
1969-70 (Change in Reporting Format)				1,000	596

Sanitation Expenditures

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Water and Sewer</u>
1966-67	\$1,483,000
1967-68	2,425,000
1968-69	2,644,000
1969-70	3,302,570

Electrification

A program to extend electrical power to all Indian reserves, where economically feasible, was pursued. The national average for homes serviced with electricity is approximately 98.6 percent. The latest available figure indicates that approximately 73 percent of the houses on Indian reserves are serviced.

<u>Electrification</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>
Number of reserves receiving community electrification	73	52	61
Number of houses receiving electricity	2,808	2,775	2,356
Capital expenditure on electrification	\$1,011,000	\$829,000	\$1,110,000

Road Systems

A total of \$2,324,000 was spent on road construction and improvement of existing roads on reserves and under certain circumstances on reserve access roads. Provision of roads is essential in overcoming the isolation

of many reserves; of facilitating the movement of people between Indian and non-Indian communities; of permitting Indian children to participate in joint school programs, and Indian adults access to centres of employment and marketing. Where roads were of direct benefit to both Indian and non-Indian communities, cost-sharing agreements with municipalities or provinces were arranged.

SOCIAL SERVICES

In the field of social welfare, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development attempts to ensure for Indians welfare benefits comparable to those provided to other residents of the provinces. To enable Indians to participate in the full range of welfare programs established in each province, the Federal Government has been pursuing special federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements for welfare purposes pursuant to Part II of the Canada Assistance Plan. A federal-provincial cost-sharing welfare agreement continues to be implemented on behalf of Indians living in the Province of Ontario.

In addition to negotiating welfare agreements, the Department finances a welfare program which provides social assistance (food, clothing, shelter, special needs) to Indians on reserves at the same rates and under the same eligibility conditions as apply to other provincial residents. This program is in the main administered by Departmental staff, but in a growing number of cases, Band Councils are undertaking to administer the program on behalf of the Department and with their own staff. Applications of Band Councils to undertake this function are dealt with in a Grants to Bands Program which dispenses the necessary funds.

In accordance with federal-provincial child welfare agreements, the Department finances maintenance and protection services to Indian children in Manitoba and Nova Scotia; the Federal Government also maintains Indian children in foster homes or institutions in provinces where child care services are provided on a voluntary basis. Departmental staff,

with the consent of parents or guardians, arrange for care of neglected children outside their own homes in areas where the services of child-caring agencies are not available. Physically and socially handicapped Indians who need care due to senility or chronic illness are provided for in homes for the aged and other institutions. Indians participating in upgrading and social orientation programs in Alberta and Saskatchewan receive maintenance and tuition pursuant to Departmental agreements with the Alberta Tuberculosis Association and the Saskatchewan Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Additional Federal Government benefits available to Indians include: Family Allowances, Youth Allowances, Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement; Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances financed jointly by federal and provincial governments; Quebec Needy Mothers' Allowances, Ontario Family Benefits and Nova Scotia Social Assistance (Part I) are also available to Indian residents of these provinces.

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>
Social Assistance	\$17,664,880	\$21,725,760	\$25,139,092
Child Maintenance	\$ 4,745,282	\$ 6,834,974	\$ 8,098,026
Adult Care	\$ 308,822	\$ 403,855	\$ 484,745

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Cultural Development unit is responsible for the Cultural Program which was authorized January 19, 1965. This program is designed to preserve and promote the essential elements of Indian culture. During 1967, when program funds were used for completion and operation of the Indians of Canada Pavilion, the ongoing Cultural Affairs Program was correspondingly limited.

Since its implementation, however, over \$300,500 have been given in grants to Indian individuals and Indian groups. This program gives assistance to these people in research, and for the preservation, promotion

and expression of the traditional and contemporary Indian culture in dance, music, drama forms, art, carving, and writing.

A program of assisting in the development and promotion of writers of Indian ancestry was started in December 1968. The Literature Program Head brought to the job, a year's experience in successful Eskimo literature development, the all-native written magazine "Inuttituut" and the first novel ever written by a Canadian Eskimo (published in Syllabics and subsequently translated into English) Markoosie of Resolute Bay, N. W. T.

Through a program of assigned writing, co-operation with private publishers, purchase of manuscripts and publicity for published authors, the Indian spokesmen will now be able to reach the Canadian public as a whole. For poets, short-story writers and historians, a new magazine "Tawow" is to be launched on a quarterly basis in the spring of 1970.

A National Conference on Indian Culture was held in March 1970 to bring together Indian people who have made outstanding contributions to their culture. This conference helped to clarify what Indian people believe is the role of the Department in identifying, preserving, and stimulating the growth and expression of all aspects of Canadian culture.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Re-organization Changes In October 1968, the re-organization of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development brought into being the Division of Social and Cultural Development, which replaced the former Social Programs Division of the Indian Affairs Branch and the Community Welfare Section of the Northern Administration Branch.

The Social Development Program includes those activities formerly carried out under the title of Community Development in the Department. This program in 1969-70 was administered by 6 regional superintendents of community affairs, and 42 community development workers, of whom 18 were Indians. In addition, the Department supported, in part, 36 provincial community development workers through federal-provincial shared-cost programs with 4 provinces, namely, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and

Alberta. However, since October 1, 1969, a new Community Development Agreement has been in force under which the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood provides community development services for Indians in Manitoba. This has stimulated Indians elsewhere in Canada to investigate the possibility of supplying similar services in their regions, and the Department will finance research on this in Saskatchewan and the Maritimes. As well, the Department is completing the third year of a second three-year contract with the extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish. This University continues to do research on community development and to provide community development services on 7 reserves in the Cape Breton area of Nova Scotia.

Leadership Training Also included in the Social Development Program is the provision of leadership training courses for Indian people; these courses take place at the local level and use local resources. The Human Resources Development Program also operated in Ottawa during this fiscal year for the three-month period from April to June. During that time, a total of 43 Indian community residents and 27 Departmental staff attended, for a total of 70 participants or 1,091 man-days. In addition, training courses were conducted across the country in fields apart from those of leadership training and human resource development - Band government, homemaking, folk schools and youth activities. In 1970-71, more than 100 sessions are planned, averaging 5 days each, involving 2,000 Indian people and 500 Branch staff for an estimated 13,000 man-days of training.

Homemakers' Clubs and other Indian Women's Organizations The Social Development Program provides financial assistance to such Indian women's organizations as Homemakers' Clubs and Indian Women's Institutes for delegate expenses to seminars and annual regional conferences, and to help new organizations to establish themselves.

The last year saw an upsurge of interest in Indian women's organizations. Sewing classes, housekeeping courses and seminars proved especially popular, and many of the most active and successful Homemakers' Clubs had

projects aimed at reserve betterment and community involvement. The following figures show the changing climate of interest. In July 1967, there were 125 Homemakers' and other Indian women's groups across the country; as of September 1969, the number had risen to 213. Regional breakdown is reflected in the following tabulation.

Homemakers' Clubs and Other Women's
Organizations as of September 1, 1969

<u>Location</u>	<u>Indian Women Homemakers' Clubs</u>	<u>Other Indian Women's Organizations</u>	<u>Total Indian Organizations</u>
Maritimes	5	7	12
Quebec	10	2	12
Ontario	35	22	57
Manitoba	5	8	13
Saskatchewan	23	16	39
Alberta	9	26	35
British Columbia	<u>45</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45</u>
TOTAL	132	81	213

Youth Activities Financial assistance is regularly provided to help Indian and Eskimo boy scouts to attend jamborees. For example, in 1967, the First International Jamboree of Arctic Scouting in Yellowknife, attended by some 700 scouts, also included Indian and Eskimo scouts from northern and southern Canada, who were enabled to participate by virtue of Departmental grants.

In 1969-70, staff worked with the National Arctic Committee on Scouting, planning the Centennial Jamboree to be held in Churchill, Manitoba in July, 1970. This Centennial Jamboree honours the Northwest Territories and the Province of Manitoba on their 100th birthday. Some 1,200 scouts, including Eskimos and Indians from northern and southern Canada are expected to attend. The Queen and the Prince of Wales will open this Jamboree.

During the year YMHA, YMCA and YWCA groups in various parts of the country were assisted by Departmental officers to engage in projects that

brought Indian and non-Indian young people together.

Inter-Departmental Committee - Rapid changes in modern Indian life make it imperative that the efforts of the various government departments most closely concerned with Indian problems be co-ordinated and sharply focussed. To this end, an inter-departmental committee has been established; consisting of representatives from this Department and the Departments of National Health and Welfare and Secretary of State.

BAND GOVERNMENT

Indian Bands and their Councils are progressing rapidly towards increased decision-making at the local level.

Two hundred and seventy-six (276) Indian Band Councils control, manage and expend, in whole or in part, their revenue moneys under section 68 of the Indian Act and additional applications are received constantly. These moneys, together with Departmental funds provided under the Grants to Bands Program, where requested, have given added impetus to this trend. No precise figure can be given, as it constantly changes, but approximately 250 Bands employ their own staffs in varying numbers and occupations.

Many provinces are also involving more Bands in their programs as evidenced by the recent British Columbia Legislation which permits the incorporation of Indian reserve village municipalities; the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have recently vacated the local tax levying field on reserves; and others, who by agreement or other arrangements, give grants to Bands for local administration or supervise the local administration of such services as social assistance programs and education programs.

Three hundred and eighty-five (385) Bands elect their own Councils under the elective processes indicated in the Act, while 174 Bands retain the custom system. During the year, 128 Band elections were held in accordance with the Indian Act; nine referenda were held involving liquor privileges, and three Bands chose the elective system for the first time.

A total of 184 Band Councils have passed by-laws for local purposes. During the year, 37 Bands enacted 49 such by-laws.

1968-69 Band Grants Under the Grants to Bands Program, 384 grants amounting to \$4,847,687 were made available during the year. These grants enable Indian Band Councils to manage more of their own affairs and make it possible for them to recruit, employ and pay Band staff.

1969-70 Band Grants Under the Grants to Bands Program, 701 grants amounting to \$11,846,609 were made available up to March 16, 1970. These grants enable Indian Band Councils to manage more of their own affairs and make it possible for them to recruit, employ and pay Band staff.

MEMBERSHIP

The Indian population totalled 244,113* as of December 31, 1969, representing a net increase of 6,623 or 2.79 per cent during the calendar year.

Seven hundred and fourteen persons were enfranchised between April 1, 1969 and March 31, 1970. Of these, 60 applied for enfranchisement and 654 resulted from marriages of Indian women to non-Indians. A total of \$152,722.81 was paid out in enfranchisement funds during the fiscal year.

There were 225 adoptions registered during the same period. Of these, 70 children were adopted by Indians and 155 by non-Indians.

The addition of 31 persons to membership in Indian bands was protested during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1970. Decisions were reached on 15 of these protests and 14 persons were declared entitled to be registered as Indians, and one was declared not entitled. The remaining 16 are still under investigation. Decisions were also made on 57 protests and 14 persons were declared entitled to be registered as Indians, and one was declared not entitled. The remaining 16 are still under investigation. Decisions were also made on 57 protests which were received prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Of these, 45 were declared entitled and 12 not entitled to be registered as Indians.

* Subject to revision

Table 1 - Community Affairs Branch - Indian Population

Province or Territory	1954	1959	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969*	1969 Inc.* over	1968 Inc.* over
Prince Edward Island	272	341	376	393	399	409	418	435	17	4.1
Nova Scotia	3,002	3,561	3,994	4,099	4,183	4,287	4,411	4,512	101	2.3
New Brunswick	2,629	3,183	3,717	3,824	3,912	4,039	4,156	4,274	118	2.8
Quebec	17,574	20,453	23,709	24,446	23,126	25,650	26,302	27,050	748	2.9
Ontario	37,255	42,668	48,465	49,556	52,475	51,731	52,981	54,052	1,071	2.0
Manitoba	19,684	23,658	28,833	29,996	30,994	32,227	33,358	34,392	1,034	3.1
Saskatchewan	18,750	23,280	28,914	30,086	31,362	32,579	33,852	35,062	1,210	3.6
Alberta	15,715	19,287	23,642	24,587	25,432	26,440	27,322	28,443	1,121	4.1
British Columbia	31,086	36,229	42,141	43,250	44,205	45,152	46,046	47,138	1,092	2.4
Yukon Territory	1,568	1,868	2,215	2,292	2,337	2,477	2,562	2,484	-78	-3.0
Northwest Territories	4,023	4,598	5,383	5,569	5,739	5,911	6,082	6,271	189	3.1
TOTAL	151,558	179,126	211,389	218,098	224,164	230,902	237,490	244,113	6,623	2.8

* Unsettled protests are carried forward into succeeding years. Of the total 568 protests received during the ten-year period, 97 are still outstanding.

Community Affairs Branch

Table 2 - Enfranchisements, 1969 and 1970

Province	Adult Indians enfranchised upon application together with their minor unmarried children		Indian Women enfranchised following marriage to non-Indians together with their minor unmarried children		Total number of Indians enfranchised
	Adults	Children	Women	Children	
Nova Scotia	-	-	2	-	2
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	0
New Brunswick	-	-	1	-	1
Quebec	1	-	30	-	31
Ontario	20	13	164	24	221
Manitoba	6	2	72	9	89
Saskatchewan	4	0	70	24	98
Alberta	7	4	61	21	93
British Columbia	3	0	137	27	167
District of MacKenzie	-	-	9	-	9
Yukon Territory	-	-	1	2	3
	41	19	547	107	714

ENFRANCHISEMENTS - 1960-1970

1960-61	125	70	592	167	954
1961-62	94	47	435	140	716
1962-63	90	50	404	109	653
1963-64	46	38	287	102	473
1964-65	46	34	480	176	736
1965-66	38	18	435	147	638
1966-67	31	22	457	148	658
1967-68	62	28	470	56	616
1968-69	37	20	531	197	785
1969-70	41	19	547	107	714
	610	346	4,638	1,349	6,943

Community Affairs BranchTable 3 - Adopted Indian Children

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Adopted by Indians</u>	<u>Adopted by non-Indians</u>	<u>Total</u>
1961-62	63	58	121
1962-63	35	66	101
1963-64	74	94	168
1964-65	44	93	137
1965-66	43	123	166
1966-67	87	93	180
1967-68	54	98	152
1968-69	57	201	258
1969-70	70	155	225
Total	527	981	1,508

Community Affairs BranchTable 4 - Protests

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>Decisions Made</u>		
		<u>Confirmed in Membership</u>	<u>Deleted from Membership</u>	<u>Total*</u>
1960-61	116	64	40	104
1961-62	49	28	19	47
1962-63	100	46	14	60
1963-64	77	35	10	55
1964-65	68	29	19	48
1965-66	57	27	19	46
1966-67	13	22	8	30
1967-68	22	9	2	11
1968-69	36	61	5	66
1969-70	30	59	13	72
Total	568	380	159	539

Indian Band FundsStatement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1970.Capital Accounts

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
	(dollars)	
<u>DUES AND ROYALTIES</u>		
Timber Dues	1,100,764.11	
Gravel Dues	248,828.40	
Oil Royalties	3,035,479.17	
Oil Bonus	488,362.87	
Other	5,853.54	
<u>SALES</u>		
Land	959,651.30	
<u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u>		
Winter Works Incentive Subsidy	15,296.70	
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>		
Band Loans	46,926.00	
Shares of Transferred Members	36,645.17	
Miscellaneous	315,943.80	
<u>ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION</u>		
Housing		1,866,272.82
Roads and Bridges		572,658.77
Water Systems		230,824.84
Sanitation		37,180.38
Electrification		160,099.65
Band-Owned Building		231,359.75
Other		88,719.80
<u>BAND ENTERPRISES</u>		
Agriculture		628,189.34
Forestry		386,069.15
Tourist Development		72,774.49
<u>BAND FUND DISTRIBUTION</u>		
Per Capita Cash Distribution		1,116,878.73
Enfranchisement		98,806.46
Shares of Transferred Members		58,350.99
Other		100,096.70
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>		457,153.77
	6,253,751.06	6,105,435.64
Balance April 1, 1969.	26,149,966.67	
Balance March 31, 1970.		26,298,282.09
	<u>32,403,717.73</u>	<u>32,403,717.73</u>

Indian Band FundsStatement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1970.Revenue Accounts

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
		(dollars)
<u>SALES</u>		
Land	5,191.42	
Other	10,267.72	
 <u>BAND ENTERPRISES</u>		
Agriculture	170,213.26	
Forestry	24,422.84	
Leasing - Oil	1,074,450.09	
Leasing - Other	2,286,385.37	
Fishing and Hunting	56,030.45	
 <u>GOVERNMENT INTEREST</u>	2,296,010.99	
 <u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u>		
Road Subsidy	97,531.12	
Grants	64,668.73	
 <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>		
Housing	19,454.45	
Agricultural Assistance to		
Individuals	34,287.50	
Band Loans	14,043.54	
Water Systems	17,922.71	
Service Charges	24,394.08	
Shares of Transferred Members	12,752.73	
Miscellaneous	372,289.18	
 <u>SOCIAL PROGRAMS</u>		
Community Services		38,464.86
Recreation		21,608.18
Church, Rectory, Cemeteries		7,389.32
Other Welfare Services		60,638.57
 <u>ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION</u>		
Housing		446,057.27
Roads and Bridges		133,345.06
Water Systems		42,568.31
Sanitation		23,932.20
Electrification		17,170.64
Band - Owned Buildings		323,137.68
Other		30,394.01

(continued)

(concluded)

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
	(dollars)	
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>		
General		145,966.67
Office Services		53,488.83
Administration Facilities		57,655.47
Municipal Services		37,020.45
Protection Services		41,898.59
<u>BAND ENTERPRISES</u>		
Agriculture		414,634.85
Forestry		149,031.92
Tourist Development		31,264.39
<u>BAND FUND DISTRIBUTION</u>		
Pension		10,780.00
Per Capita Cash Distribution		379,274.69
Enfranchisement		21,271.03
Shares of Transferred Members		18,572.14
Other		8,378.95
Budget Transfers Under Section 68		4,170,494.61
Miscellaneous		91,917.63
	<u>6,580,316.18</u>	<u>6,776,356.32</u>
Balance April 1, 1969	5,562,891.94	
Balance March 31, 1970		<u>5,366,851.80</u>
	<u>\$12,143,208.12</u>	<u>\$12,143,208.12</u>

Indian Special Accounts
Statement of Receipts and Disbursement for Year Ended
March 31, 1970.

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
		(dollars)
Fur Projects	26,530.51	33,270.37
Handicraft, Odanak-Lorette ⁽¹⁾	8,730.29	8,447.50
Absent or Missing Heirs	4,405.66	1,952.44
Indian Soldier Settlement	322.78	322.78
Canusa	6,943.56	7,140.75
Suspense, Rental	902,734.31	1,013,239.95
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	949,667.11	1,064,373.79
Balance April 1, 1969	542,466.08	
Balance March 31, 1970		427,759.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,492,133.19	1,492,133.19

(1) Bonds held in Trust for Indian Handicraft, Odanak-Lorette total \$6,000 at March 31, 1970.

Indian Estate Accounts
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1970.

Balance April 1, 1969	\$ 641,662.77
Receipts	<hr/> 497,441.09
	1,139,103.86
Disbursements	<hr/> 480,718.38
	658,385.48 ⁽¹⁾

(1) Government Bonds held in trust for various estates total \$108,500 at March 31, 1970.

Indian Savings AccountsStatement of Receipt and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1970.

Balance April 1, 1969	\$431,001.10
Receipts	<u>107,287.87</u>
	538,288.97
Disbursements	<u>98,655.12</u>
Balance March 31, 1970	439,633.85

Fines - Indian ActStatement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1970.

Balance April 1, 1969	\$572,340.08
Receipts	<u>41,945.29</u>
	614,285.37
Disbursements	<u>123,312.47</u>
Balance March 31, 1970	<u><u>490,972.90</u></u>

Indian Compensation FundsStatement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1970.

Balance April 1, 1969	\$ 216,439.41
Receipts	<u>1,068,817.33</u>
	1,285,256.74
Disbursements	<u>1,018,059.94</u>
Balance March 31, 1970	<u><u>267,196.80</u></u>

EDUCATION BRANCH

The Education Branch, in its role as Education Consultant, continued to assist Indian communities in their move toward increased participation in school administration. Meetings were held with representatives of Indians organizations and Bands and with provincial school authorities cooperatively to plan for the future education of Indian children. Directly related to progress in this field is the expanding program of capital assistance to provincial schools. This program has now reached the point where nearly 60 per cent of the Indian school children are enrolled in provincial schools.

The kindergarten program was emphasized this year. Five new kindergartens were under construction and the enrolment at this level increased by approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

New emphasis was also placed on curriculum enrichment through provision for Indian culture content. This program will be continued and increased during the coming year.

School Attendance

In January 1970, there were 66,707* Indian children attending school in kindergarten to Grade XIII. Of these 27,870 were enrolled in federal schools and 38,837 in provincial schools.

The federal school enrolment was as follows:

Kindergarten	4,692
Grades I to VI	20,180
Grades VII to IX	2,998

Enrolment in federal schools declines sharply after Grade V, when the majority of Indian pupils transfer to provincial schools, Increasing enrolment of Indian children in provincial schools involved an expenditure of \$5,400,000 on capital assistance to provincial schools.

*Exclusive of Indian children living in municipalities.

In January 1970, the number of federal schools in operation was 280 and they included 1,185 classrooms distributed as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>No. of Schools</u>	<u>No. of Classrooms</u>
Maritimes	12	53
Quebec	25	142
Ontario	78	270
Manitoba	38	235
Saskatchewan	52	168
Alberta	26	162
British Columbia	49	155
Total	280	1,185

Federal School Construction

In those areas where for reasons of isolation or other factors, arrangements for joint education for Indian children have not yet been made, federal schools are still required. Forty-nine projects were underway in 1969-70 in the federal school construction program. They included 33 classrooms, 5 kindergarten, 1 gymnasium and 26 staff units. Also included, 20 capital projects were being carried out to improve existing federal school facilities and student residences so as to provide improved fire protection, water service and electrical systems.

In the federal school construction program the emphasis is being placed on replacing inadequate facilities and improving others so that the federal schools will be up to provincial standards.

The cost of the program in 1969-70 was \$5,605,000.

Pupil Transportation

Daily transportation was provided as an essential support service to enable Indian children to attend provincial schools. It was also provided to enable them to attend centralized federal schools where improved programs could be made available to them. The service was provided through agreements with school boards and with individuals and transportation firms. In some areas the Indian Bands provided the service under the Grants to Bands program.

The total cost of this service during 1969-70, other than that provided by school boards, was approximately \$3,600,000 of which \$862,969.98 was administered by Indian Bands under the Grants Program. Of the 495 separate contracts involved, 260 or approximately 53 per cent were with individual Indians.

Research

The research program of the Education Directorate is carried out in co-operation with the universities, departments of education, and other agencies. Studies have been concentrated largely in four areas: early pre-school experiences, language instruction, relationship between education programs and employment, and community-school relations.

Community Libraries

Continued assistance was given by the Education Branch to a Grants to Bands Program enabling Indian communities to establish community libraries. Education assistance to the extent of \$55,000 was given to this program.

Professional Training and Development

An important key to professional advancement in the education services for Indian peoples is the degree of professional training acquired in trans-cultural education. More training opportunities continue to become available in Canadian universities for educators of Indian children. Special trans-cultural education courses were offered at the University of Alberta, the University of Saskatchewan, the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education and at the University of British Columbia.

Indian women from local communities where pre-school programs have been organized continue to show an active interest in being trained as teacher-aides. Summer School Training programs for teacher-aides were offered at the University of Manitoba, the University of Saskatchewan, Mount Royal College in Alberta and Centennial College in Ontario. Pre-school teachers and teacher-aides were trained together as teams in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and wherever possible were placed in the same school. In Alberta and Ontario teacher-aides were trained separately.

In specialized fields such as trans-cultural education, language arts, elementary mathematics, counselling, adult education, kindergarten or primary education, librarianship, it was difficult to recruit qualified staff. Educational leave with allowances equal to half salary was granted to a number of employees who wished to improve their qualifications in one of these priority fields.

Student Residences

The transfer of the management of student residences from the Church organizations to the Department on April 1, 1969 affected approximately 8,000 students, 56 residences and nearly 1,600 employees. The Department now has direct responsibility for the operation of residential services in terms of child care, health, food, clothing and facilities.

During the year the following student residences were closed: McIntosh in Ontario, Cross Lake, Pine Creek and Norway House in Manitoba, Kamsack in Saskatchewan, Morley and Joussard in Alberta, and Carcross in the Yukon Territory.

Fifty-two residences were in operation on December 31, 1969 and these were located as follows: Quebec - 6, Ontario - 8, Manitoba - 8, Saskatchewan - 8, Alberta - 8, British Columbia - 12, and Yukon Territory - 2.

Of the 7,066 residence enrolments, 4,220 students attend non-federal schools.

The criteria for admission to student residences are (a) home is isolated, (b) migratory parents, (c) serious home problems, (d) physically handicapped student, (e) transition to private boarding home, (f) private boarding home not available.

Boarding Home Program

The reason for the Boarding Home Program is to provide a satisfactory living environment for students who, for various reasons, must leave their own community in order to continue their education. Over 4,000 students were accommodated in private boarding homes in 1968-69.

The majority of these students were 16 years of age or older and approximately 90 per cent were high school students. The students are provided with room and board, transportation, books and school supplies and, when needed, clothing and educational allowances.

Because of the expansion in the number of students maintained in private boarding homes, a study of all aspects of the boarding home program was conducted in 1968. In 1969, the findings of the study were examined and discussed at regional workshops. The recommendations which resulted from the study and the workshops are being developed into a comprehensive set of guidelines for the operation of the boarding home program.

Scholarships

In addition to the financial assistance given to students at the secondary and post-secondary levels, a number of scholarships are awarded each year to students with demonstrated ability or talent. The scholarships serve mainly as an incentive for improved performance and to stimulate an interest in continuing professional training. In 1969, 63 scholarships were awarded to promising students in the following categories:

- 9 University Scholarships
- 5 Teacher Training Scholarships
- 7 Nursing Scholarships
- 3 Independent School Scholarships
- 11 Cultural Awards
- 28 Vocational Training Achievement Awards

There was a continuing and significant increase in the numbers of Indian people who were assisted in becoming involved in ongoing programs of Adult Education, Vocational Training and Employment Relocation. The following comparative table shows the increase which took place during the fiscal year April 1, 1969 to March 31, 1970 in comparison to the two previous years.

<u>Adult Education</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>
Basic Literacy	2, 224	3, 415	4, 388
Other Adult Programs	6, 833	9, 652	11, 964
Total	9, 057	13, 067	16, 352
 <u>Vocational Training</u>			
Pre-Vocational	598	1, 443	3, 888
Vocational Skills	1, 029	1, 393	2, 114
Technology	274	364	414
University	180	235	321
Teacher Training	27	38	49
Nursing	18	20	24
Other	180	340	2, 007*
Total	2, 306	3, 833	8, 817
 <u>Employment Relocation</u>			
Short Term	8, 135	8, 676	6, 292
Regular	3, 206	3, 460	5, 697
In-Service Training	144	330	218
On-The-Job Training	95	257	269
Family Relocations	287	509	502
Apprenticeship	---	---	73

* All courses under four months duration

POST SCHOOL PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Extension of Services There was an encouraging increase in extent and expand their services and programs to Indian people both in their home.

communities and in centers to which Indian people relocate. The following is a short description of some of the more significant developments:

1. The Greater Victoria School Board expanded their counselling service under contract with the Department to include three full-time counsellors and one stenographer who devote all their time to assisting Indian people who enroll in adult training courses in Victoria. The possibility of expanding this even further to include placement services is presently under consideration.
2. Agreement was reached with the Alberta Department of Education whereby they will, under contract with the Department, extend to Indian reserves their upgrading programs for adults.
3. A Training On-The-Job Program was initiated between the Department and Haico Manufacturing Limited of Lethbridge to train an Indian labor force for a trailer industry which is being established on the Blood Indian Reserve. When fully operational the total labor force is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 150.
4. The Department participated in the Alberta NewStart Action Research Program by sponsoring adult Indian students in the NewStart programs and maintaining close liaison with the program managers.
5. The Department entered into a contract with the Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Campus, for provision of counselling and other support services to Indian families who relocate to Saskatoon. This is in addition to the existing contract for training Indian women as instructors and administering an expanding Homemaker Training Program on reserves.
6. The Department participated financially in training 10 Indian workers for employment in a newly formed Indian and Metis Scrap Metal Salvage Company in Regina.

7. Discussions were initiated with the Province of Manitoba and the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood to explore the possibility of formalizing the present arrangement with the provincial Vocational Opportunity Services and expanding provincial involvement to cover the total post school service the Department at present offers in Manitoba.
8. The Department assisted in the organization and financing of a Community Aide Training Program in conjunction with the Department of National Health and Welfare. One training program involving 29 students from the Prairie provinces and northwestern Ontario, was held at North Battleford, Saskatchewan. Another training program involving 17 students was held in British Columbia. On completion, most of the graduates were employed by Indian Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare.
9. A pilot on-the-job training program was initiated jointly with the Department of the Solicitor General to train 40 Indians in the federal corrections field as correctional officers, guidance officers and assistant parole officers. The training consists of two phases. The first phase consists of five weeks formal instruction by the Department of the Solicitor General at their staff training college at Kingston. The second phase which could be extended for up to ten months will consist of actual on-the-job training under the supervision of an experienced officer. Successful trainees will be hired by the federal correctional services and will help in the rehabilitation of Indian law offenders.
10. A contract has been negotiated with Service D'Accueil aux Voyageurs aux Immigrants (SAVI) to provide professional social counselling services to Indians moving to Montreal for training or employment.
11. Thirty-five young Indian women received social orientation and skill development training provided by the Toronto Y.W.C.A. under contract with the Department to prepare them for vocational training and employment.

12. The Department of Manpower and Immigration in Ontario is sponsoring a training program in Band management. The program consists of three 12-week training sessions. Twenty-four Indian trainees are presently enrolled in Phase 1 of the program.
13. Through close liaison and consultation with our staff in the Quebec region, the Department of Manpower and Immigration will launch an extensive adult education program for Indian people in Quebec. The cost of the first year is estimated to be in excess of \$2 million.
14. A highly successful carpentry training program was carried out in the Maritime region on the Shubenacadie Reserve. The Department of Manpower and Immigration sponsored the training under the O. T. A. program. A total of 21 candidates enrolled in the twelve-month program. Training was a very practical mix of formal theory in a classroom and practical experience on the job. Several homes were constructed as a side benefit of the training program.

INDIAN-ESKIMO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The objectives of the Branch are to expand the options available to Indian and Eskimo people and to assist them in their endeavours to increase their economic level of well-being; to assist Indians to assume management, control and responsibility for those Crown lands now held in trust for them; to safeguard Indian rights and interests in these lands until such time as the lands have been divested to the Bands on whose behalf they are currently being administered and to assist Indian and Eskimo people in developing the capability to plan developmental programs for their lands and resources, to use available expertise and to tap private and governmental sources of grants and credit.

The Branch comprises three Divisions - Lands, Resources and Industrial, and Business Services - and a field organization consisting of a number of resource and economic development specialists and generalists

employed in regional, district and agency offices throughout Canada.

Branch functions include the administration of statutory responsibilities for the administration and management of reserves and surrendered lands, loans to Indians and the administration of estates; resource, industrial, commercial and real estate development programs including the development of mineral resources and assistance to native peoples who wish to become established in business.

Land Management

During the year, 2,229 leases, permits and other agreements covering the use and occupation of Indian reserve lands by non-Indians and 320 assignments of interest were approved while 86 agreements were cancelled. At the close of the year more than 12,300 transactions were in effect which represented an income to Indian Bands and individual Indians (locatees)* of approximately \$5,500,000.

Activity connected with the construction of highways, electric power transmission lines, telecommunication systems, pipelines, etc. on reserves continued; 248 applications were received with 117 transactions completed during the course of the year.

Continuing the policy of encouraging the Indian people to assume greater control and responsibility in managing their land resources, assistance and advice was provided to the Kamloops and Blood Bands in the preparation of leases to meet their specialized needs. For the Kamloops Band the leases were designed for their industrial park and for the Blood Band for large scale commercial farming.

The problems facing the prairie farmers are having effect on the prairie Indians because there are over 1,800 agricultural leases and almost all are for the growing of cereal grain. Where the leases are on a cash rental basis the lessee has no money to pay since he could not sell his

*A locatee is a person registered as entitled to the benefits and use of a parcel of land in an Indian reserve allotted to him under the terms of the Indian Act.

crop and where the leases are on a crop share basis, the Indians are burdened with thousands of bushels of grain which cannot be sold. A number of Bands which had spent funds for reserve development based on the expectation of substantial lease rental revenue are finding it difficult to maintain their planned programs.

Agreements were entered into with the Canadian Wildlife Service to preserve additional wetlands, on two reserves in British Columbia, which are important to migratory birds on the Pacific Flyway. The agreements were patterned on the one entered into last year on Lower Kootenay Indian Reserves Nos. 1, 1A and 1B.

Negotiations were completed and permits drafted in favour of the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority covering what is known as the Kelly Lake to Lower Mainland Transmission Line. This line will carry power from the Peace River Hydro-Electric Development to the Vancouver area and crosses 25 Indian reserves.

The demand for cottage sites in the heavily populated regions of Ontario and British Columbia has continued. In Ontario on the Saugeen Reserve, Bruce Peninsula, there is no difficulty in leasing lots 4, 5 and 6 rows back from the beach despite the fact that a main highway must be crossed in order to reach the water. In British Columbia a 14-lot subdivision was rented out within days of being opened although it was only possible to issue permits to occupy and not leases.

Land Administration

During the year, title searches were completed, by the Reserve Land Titles Unit, on 44 reserves and the records registered.

Land transactions covering 3,583 individual land holdings for issuance of title and some 240 inquiries from field offices, law firms, development officers, etc., were processed. One hundred and seventeen reserves were researched and chain of title was established for individual land holdings.

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch

Table 1 - Reserve Land Registry

	Number of Bands	Number of Reserves and/or Settlements	Approximate Acreage	Number of Reserves with Completed Registers	Number of Confirmed Registers	Acreage Under Registration
Prince Edward Island	1	4	1, 646	3	1	1, 400.00
Nova Scotia	12	38	25, 552	37	1	68. 00
New Brunswick	15	22	37, 579	22	0	--
Quebec	41	39	188, 207	39	0	--
Ontario	111	171	1, 541, 288	168	3	22, 324.00
Manitoba	61	103	541, 550.	102	1	13, 350. 40
Saskatchewan	68	124	1, 256, 495	124	0	--
Alberta	42	96	1, 607, 478	95	1	14, 720.00
British Columbia	196	1,629	843, 161	1, 592	37	3, 903. 25
Yukon	16	26	4, 877	-	0	--
Northwest Territories	13	29	2, 153	-	0	--
TOTALS:	576	2, 281	6, 042, 956	2, 182	44	55, 765. 65

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch

Table 2 - Land Surveys of Indian Lands

	65/66	66/67	67/68	68/69	69/70
No. of surveys requested:	82	92	112	108	150
Completed:					
Boundary surveys	22	31	35	49	32
Subdivision surveys	28	19	24	11	33
Other	5	6	3	18	18
Totals	55	56	62	78	83

Surveys completed by Region:

Maritimes	2	1	3	7	1
Quebec	4	5	5	5	10
Ontario	10	15	19	19	18
Manitoba	2	2	3	6	6
Saskatchewan	4	12	2	4	7
Alberta	8	3	3	1	6
British Columbia and Yukon	25	18	27	36	35
Totals	55	56	62	78	83

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch
Table 3 - Land Registry, Number of Registrations

A - Transfer of interest in land by order of Administrator of Estates	566
B - Transfers of interest in land by application	930
C - Quit claims of interest in land	207
D - Allotments or transfers of interest by Band Council Resolution	969
E - Instruments affecting Band controlled land in a Reserve	2,264
F - Leases, permits and assignments of interest	2,416
G - Mineral leases, etc.	968
H - Sales, acquisitions, exchanges, easements, etc.	430
A-D - Total registrations affecting individual holdings	2,672
E-H - Total registrations affecting réserve lands	6,078
A-H - Total registrations	8,750

Land Use

The Land Use Program is designed to provide economic advice to Indians in regard to the management and development of their lands. A small staff of land use specialists utilize the services of private consultants, other government agencies and institutions to compile and analyse data on reserve resources and to prepare development plans. These plans are designed to identify economic opportunities, and promote their realization through Indian management and operation.

Since this function was introduced in the Department in 1966, 110 reserves have been studied and development plans prepared. About fifty projects are in the process of implementation or of more detailed planning as a result of these studies.

Each year, some 2,000 new leases are negotiated and the terms of about 2,500 others are reviewed in order to maintain these agreements in line with current conditions.

Summary of Land Use Studies Completed in 1969-70

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Studies</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Maritimes	3	\$ 12, 575
Quebec	2	56, 200
Ontario	10	35, 400
Manitoba	3	40, 850
Saskatchewan	--	--- *
Alberta	2	25, 000
British Columbia	<u>5</u>	<u>86, 100</u>
TOTAL	25	\$ 256, 125

* Information not available. Studies carried out by ARDA.

Estates Section

Estates of deceased or mentally-incompetent Indians are processed by the Administrator of Estates. During the year, the administration of 944 estates was concluded and 802 new estates were opened. The Estates Section also managed the assets of 672 mentally-incompetent Indians and of 315 Indian infants.

A total of 1,142 Vouchers were processed in receipt of \$242, 245. 83 for credit of estates. A total of 1, 295 Vouchers were processed in disbursement of \$456, 681.78 in payment of estate debts and distribution to heirs. During the year under review, Bonds having a total value of \$94, 650.00 were released to heirs of estates or other beneficiaries, such as minors who had attained their majorities. At the end of the year, a balance of \$526, 747. 67 was held on behalf of infants, mentally-incompetent adults, and in the estates of deceased Indians.

Police and other reports of fatal accidents were reviewed in approximately 80 cases and appropriate action taken where third-party liability was indicated.

An average of 40 parcels of land each month are transferred from estates to individuals as heirs or as purchasers or property from estates.

Indian Minerals Program

The Indian Minerals Section is responsible for management and development of the mineral resources underlying Indian reserves in co-operation with the Indian Band Councils and other Indian Affairs staff. The aim of the program is to develop the resources in such a manner to obtain the greatest benefits to the Indian people in the form of revenue, employment, education and involvement. The program is carried out by professional and administrative personnel from two offices, the Ottawa office covering eastern Canada and the Calgary office covering the four western provinces.

Oil and Gas

The oil and gas resources of Indian lands are developed by oil companies under the Indian Oil and Gas Regulations. Permit and lease parcels are offered for public tender and the rights are granted for the highest cash bonuses. About 1,600,000 acres of Indian Oil and Gas rights are under contract to oil companies and another 1,400,000 acres are available for disposal. During the year, active leases increased in number from 598 to 639, while permits decreased from 75 to 51.

Exploratory activities declined somewhat from the previous year; 25 geophysical programs were carried out and 16 wells were drilled. There were no major discoveries of oil or gas, although a number of minor or potential minor producers were drilled which will no doubt generate additional royalty revenues. Disappointing results in deep exploratory drilling in Saskatchewan accounted for much of the decline in the number of permits held.

Revenues from oil and gas to Indian Bands continue to increase. Royalties will reach a record high of about \$3,200,000 due to increasing production and to increasing rates of royalty. Acreage rentals on the oil and gas rights will amount to about \$900,000, while cash bonuses will decline to \$300,000. Most of the lands with greater production potential are under contract, so unless major discoveries are made on or near Indian lands, revenue from bonuses will remain comparatively small.

The major financial benefit from these revenues accrues to about 14 Bands in Alberta. However, significant revenues are received by 125 Bands from British Columbia through to Ontario.

In addition to bonuses, acreage rentals and royalties, Bands receive revenues from surface rights required for well sites, batteries, easements and geophysical activity. Petroleum activity also generates limited employment for Indian people, particularly in cleanup operations.

Major test programs for recovery of heavy crude by thermal means continue at Cold Lake and Gregoire Lake. Unfortunately, markets in this heavy crude oil appear to be in doubt and the Province of Alberta is severely restricting production permits.

In the Loon Lake - Meadow Lake area of Saskatchewan, a fairly large low-pressure gas field is being developed. One or two reserves will probably prove productive. The rights are now under permit and one half of the acreage in these rights will be returned after lease selection. The Bands could receive significant bonuses from disposal of the acreage returned.

The Indian people are showing more and more interest in the development of their minerals, which can be satisfied only by an expanded program of education and involvement. During the year several Band Councils have become involved in negotiations for renewing productive oil and gas leases.

Development of oil and gas resources in southern Ontario is hindered by the present revenue-sharing agreement with the province. However, a new agreement more beneficial to the Indian people has been negotiated and awaits final approval.

Mining

Mining activities, like oil and gas, are carried out on Indian lands by non-Indian companies. Leases and permits of mining rights are administered under the Indian Mining Regulations, except in British Columbia where the province has jurisdiction over Indian rights approved for development. However, revenues from mining are negligible compared with the oil and gas revenues.

Increasing interest in the mining potential of Indian lands is shown by a doubling of the number of contracts, most of which are held in Ontario. All of the more recent contracts resulted from negotiations between the Band Councils and the mining companies, with Departmental professional staff advising the councils. The Six Nations gypsum mine, the only underground operation on Indian lands, has entered its third year of operations, yielding about \$24,000 in royalties yearly to the Band.

The comparatively few exploration and production operations on the reserves have provided appreciable opportunities for employment. Most contracts require preferential employment of Indian people.

A significant start has been made on an inventory of the mineral resources of the reserves. The inventory has been compiled from studies by consultants and professional staff, and from test drilling programs. Other steps being taken to promote development of the mining potential include preparation of an information booklet entitled Minerals from Indian Lands, preparation of an exhibit for conventions, publication of articles, and the negotiation with provinces of agreements more favourable for the Indian people.

Arts and Crafts Program

The Department's program of assistance in arts and crafts production and marketing was continued although management of the Northern Program in the Mackenzie District was turned over to the Government of the Northwest Territories at the beginning of the year and the Arctic District Program was turned over early in 1970. The Department encourages and supports the production and sale of Eskimo and Indian art and craft work by providing financial assistance, administrative and technical guidance, marketing and promotion services.

The budget for the Northern Program was \$924,500 and assistance was provided for arts and crafts development in 37 communities. The total value of production being approximately 1.5 million dollars of which revenue from departmental projects was approximately \$250,000. In accordance with departmental policy, control over local programs was

exercised in most communities through co-operatives and locally organized groups.

The Department continued to support the activities of the Eskimo Arts Council, an independent group which advises the Minister on Eskimo art and related matters. The Council met several times during the year and some members made extensive trips into the Arctic to meet Eskimo artisans and craftsmen and departmental and co-operative officers to discuss production and marketing problems and to provide encouragement and technical advice to the local people. The Council is sponsoring a master works exhibition, comprising a collection from departmental and private sources of the finest work of outstanding Eskimo artists, which will be shown to the public in major cities in Europe, United States and Canada, with financial assistance provided jointly by the Canada Council and the Department.

The Department continued support of Canadian Arctic Producers Limited, a non-profit organization formed under the auspices of the Co-operative Union of Canada to promote and market Eskimo art and craft products. The company now supplies over 700 dealers throughout the world. Sales for the year amount to approximately \$1,000,000. Retail outlets were operated at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. and Churchill, Manitoba.

The Southern Program was supported in much the same way as the Northern Program by the provision of financial assistance for the purchase of materials and supplies, technical advice and production and marketing services. A summary of activities is shown in Table 4. Departmental officers work with the Indians and with other agencies in planning and carrying out programs in the various regions. In addition to departmental assistance, some services were provided under ARDA and provincial government programs.

The Department continued operation of a central marketing service which purchased crafts from approximately 500 producers, 85 per cent of whom live in eastern Canada, and supplied 375 dealers throughout Canada

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch

Table 4 - Report on Indian Handicrafts Production

Region	Value of Production		Appr. No. of Producers	No. Indian Operated		I. A. B. Funds Expended for Assistance
	For Home Use	For Sale		Retail Outlets	Persons Given Training	
Maritimes	\$ 3,800	\$ 48,280	254	14	11	\$ 3,363
Quebec	13,725	103,404	484	19	221	10,390
Ontario	52,150	291,790	1,773	41	89	30,021
Manitoba	23,900	99,200	748	5	109	53,800
Saskatchewan	29,800	105,923	704	3	90	5,300
Alberta	19,000	27,800	534	4	18	17,900
British Columbia and Yukon	27,950	528,000	1,938	12	39	28,000
	170,325	1,204,397	6,435	98	577	148,773

with annual sales amounting to approximately \$180,000. TEAM Products, a marketing agency in Alberta, was assisted by a grant of \$35,750 and had retail sales of approximately \$142,500. In conjunction with the activities of the marketing service a national display of contemporary Indian art and craft was maintained in Ottawa. Indian arts and crafts were actively promoted through displays at national, regional and rural fairs and exhibitions. Trade fair exhibits at Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver resulted in direct sales of crafts valued at about \$30,000 and displays of Indian art and participation by Indian people at the Calgary Stampede, the Edmonton Exhibition, the Pionera, Pawitik, the Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba and other activities, were given support. An exhibition of contemporary arts and crafts was held at the Bronfman Centre in Montreal. Technical help and design assistance was provided to the Iroquoian Exhibit at the Toronto Indian Centre, the London Y. M. C. A., the Winnipeg Indian Centre and the Six Nations Festival of the Arts.

Business and Credit Services

Financial services were provided through the administration of the Indian Loan Fund, the Eskimo Loan Fund and the Eskimo Small Boats Assistance Program. Loans were made from the Indian Loan Fund in conjunction with the B. C. Indian Fishermen's Assistance Program and assistance to Indian farmers who obtained credit from the Farm Credit Corporation.

Loans made to Eskimos from the Eskimo Loan Fund totalled \$16,338. Loans outstanding at March 31, 1970 from this fund totalled \$478,189. One vessel, a 46-foot long liner, was provided under the Eskimo Small Boats Assistance Program. The Indian Loan Fund continued to provide an important source of business financing for many purposes including retail businesses, secondary and service industries, farming, commercial fishing, the operation of school buses, and other commercial activities conducted by Indian businessmen. To meet the heavy demands made upon the fund, the capital amount was increased from \$2.65 million to \$6.05 million.

Comparative Loan Statistics for the past three years are as follows:-

Year					
Ended	Issued		Average	Total Payments	Amount
<u>Mar. 31</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
		(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
1968	158	737, 000	4, 700	402, 000	1, 447, 000
1969	139	1, 006, 000	7, 200	378, 000	2, 075, 000
1970	339	2, 510, 000	7, 400	430, 000	4, 154, 000

In addition to the foregoing, late in the year, parliament approved the establishment of the Indian Economic Development Fund and added another 5 million dollars to the loan capital. This account absorbed the former Indian Loan Fund and the total authorized lending amount became 11.05 million dollars. The Fund forms parts of the new Indian Economic Development Fund Program announced by the Minister in 1969, whereby over a five year period, funds totalling 50 million dollars will be made available as an initial step towards generating economic opportunity for Canadian Indians. The program provides a source of financing in the form of direct loans plus development incentives in the form of guarantees and grants to meet the needs of Indian people in the development of viable business enterprises.

Through greater input from Regional Staff, Headquarters Specialists and the provision of technical and managerial specialists hired on a contract basis, a major improvement has been made in the provision of counselling services for Indian businessmen. The expansion of this program is designed to give Indians the technical, professional and managerial services required to increase their economic levels.

Co-operatives

The co-operative development program in the Eastern Arctic remained with the Department until the NWT Government assumed this responsibility in

December 1969. Total Sales of eleven of the thirteen co-operatives in the Eastern Arctic reached \$1,150,000 in 1969, exceeding a million dollars for the first time and recording a 25 per cent increase over the previous year. Local income increased by 46 per cent to \$514,000, and members equity represented one half of the total assets of \$934,000. The final handover of the program from the Federal to the Territorial Government coincided with the tenth anniversary of the incorporation of the first Eskimo co-operative in the N.W.T. at Port Burwell in October 1959. In that decade thirty-six co-operatives and three credit unions had been formed in settlements and communities in the N.W.T. and Nouveau-Quebec.

Accelerated co-operative education programs for members, directors, management and staff were conducted, in conjunction with Adult Education and Vocational Training. Contact with both Eskimo and Indian co-operatives was maintained through the media of weekly CBC radio broadcasts and the bulletin "We Co-operate".

Several new Indian co-operatives were incorporated during the year but there is still a wide divergence between various provinces in the provision or lack of co-operative development programs. Detailed reports on each region are being compiled, based on first hand observations and discussions with local authorities involved in Indian economic and social development. The final report will recommend a co-ordinated approach to ensure managerial, professional and technical help to all existing co-operatives, and educational and training facilities available to bands and groups desiring to form co-operatives, with assistance on and after incorporation, especially in those areas where such services are not now being provided.

Agriculture

Greater emphasis was placed on encouraging Indian farmers to use the services provided by other federal and provincial advisory agencies. Extension, technical and managerial services are provided by departmental

staff where staff is available. Twenty-seven courses of a technical nature were conducted with the co-operation of provincial and other federal organizations and universities. These courses provided 1,159 man weeks of training to 415 Indian participants on a cost-shared basis with \$26,800 contributed by this Department.

Financial assistance is provided by the Department and by other agencies such as the Department of Regional Economic Expansion. Amendments to the Farm Credit and Farm Syndicates Credit Acts made it possible for the Corporation to provide credit to Indian reserve farms on a basis similar to other farmers. During the fiscal year, Farm Credit Corporation approved some 47 loans for a total of \$933,700 with over 60% incurred for livestock and equipment purchases and construction of buildings. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, P.F.R.A. signed agreements for 15 pastures on reserves which, when completed, will comprise 156,545 acres of land which will carry some 34,000 head of livestock.

During the year 116,772 acres of land were cleared and broken with more than 80% for pasture and forage crops. Some 440 miles of fence, 86 livestock handling facilities and 106 water systems were constructed.

During the year 38 herds, consisting of 937 head, were placed on loan to Indian farmers under the Rotating Herd Program. Larger herds are being placed to make the program more effective. Expenditures amounted to \$274,352 for purchase of cattle and \$4,067 for operational costs of the program which now consists of 337 herd.

Irrigation systems have been installed on the Osooyoos Vineyard in British Columbia which will be in production in 1970. Several other irrigation schemes are being constructed for hay production to support expanded livestock herds.

Fisheries

During the year, the Division implemented its ongoing program of fisheries development with particular emphasis in the Freshwater Fish Marketing area and in the coastal fishing industry of British Columbia.

Field staff in the central area directed the organization of Indian fishery operations to take advantage of opportunities provided under the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation while in British Columbia implementation of the Indian Fishermen's Assistance Program has meant a progressive upgrading of fishing boats and equipment, training services for fishermen and installation of shore facilities.

Headquarters' role during the year meant keeping in touch with developments in the industry, with developments in the ongoing program and in planning to enmesh Indian operations in the fishing industry within the provincial framework.

The year under review was marked by a low cycle in the salmon run in British Columbia and by mergers of cannery operators leading to six canneries being shut down resulting in considerable unemployment for cannery workers.

Incomplete returns show that fishermen's gross earnings in the freshwater industry have increased between 30 and 40 percent over the previous year. This improvement is a direct result of efficiencies attributable to the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

The year ended on a sombre note. Widespread mercury contamination from industrial waste has meant closure of some lakes and rivers. This action has had serious repercussions on both markets and fishermen's earnings. Unfortunately further closures are expected during the coming season.

Incomplete returns in the B. C. region show that Indian fishermen own 624 fishing vessels valued at \$3,510,000 and operate 607 fishing vessels valued at \$5,764,000.

Expenditure under the Indian Fishermen's Assistance Program for new construction and reconstruction of fishing vessels amounted to 46 vessels at a total cost of \$682,717; for conversion of fishing vessels, 20 at a cost of \$50,385; and for fishing gear, 47 fishermen were assisted at a cost of \$105,242.

One hundred and sixty-one (161) fishermen received training under the training program amounting to 1,769 man weeks at a cost of \$5,900.

Freshwater Area - N.W. Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:

Returns for the Spring-Summer season only, May 1 to October 31, show total Indian production in the freshwater area at 9,104,340 pounds valued at \$1,669,752. Approximately 1,863 licensed Indian fishermen were engaged.

A small sturgeon fishery in inland Quebec employed about 17 people and generated income amounting to approximately \$80,000.

In the Maritime Region, research and planning are progressing towards rehabilitation of the oyster fishery.

Forestry

Forestry operations as a whole continue to be an important source of revenue to Band funds and employment to individual Indians. A marked increase in employment on Indian-owned and Department-owned and operated enterprises (both on and off reserves) is reported, the comparison with 1968-69 being as follows:

	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>
Indian owned enterprises		
No.	298	479
Employment (man months)	6,050	10,004
Department owned enterprises		
No.	49	53
Employment (man months)	675	2,272
Total Enterprises		
No.	347	523
Employment (man months)	6,125	12,276

Provincial Fire Protection agreements continued in force in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and progress was made on negotiation for such an agreement in Quebec. There is also one agreement in Quebec with a Forest Protection Association. During 1969 there were 166 reported forest fires on 125 reserves which

destroyed timber valued at \$8,480 not including loss of young timber.

Reforestation plantations were made on 12 reserves and 632 acres planted. In addition, 680 acres were scarified to encourage regeneration. The pilot Christmas tree plantation in Manitoba was enlarged slightly and one of 220 acres established in Ontario. Culture of Christmas trees (pruning and shearing) was carried out on 125 acres on 3 reserves. The number of Christmas trees cut from natural stands was 53,000 - greatly below the production of 163,000 and 148,000 in 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively. The market trend to artificial trees and those from highly tended plantations shows clearly here. Bands are being encouraged to attempt plantation production, where lands of the higher site required can be spared for this purpose.

Preliminary reports for production of logs, pulpwood and other products indicate that the volume was of much the same level as in the two years previous. The production in 1968-69 was 323,862 cunits with a value at roadside of \$6,078,464, down 5% in volume and 2% in value from the year 1967-68. Incomplete reports for the 1969-70 year show values as much as 25% higher than 1968-69. This increase in value was due to unusually high saw log and lumber prices in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia where the greater part of these are produced.

The Canadian Forestry Service of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry completed the Air Photo Reconnaissance projects undertaken as service projects for this Department in 1968-69 and published the records in February 1970. An overall summary is now available in these records for the 5,084,070 acres of land in all Regions except B. C. - Yukon. Individual records for the 1,600 reserves in that Region are available from the reconnaissance projects done by a consulting firm in 1959. Due to the small areas, and mountainous terrain in which most of these occur, it is not possible to update this work by the methods used for the other six Regions but plans have been made to do so through use of provincial data and consultants' services.

Two hundred and twenty-eight Indian students were trained in logging and related forestry skills, 70 of these in the departmentally operated school at Chilcotin.

Tourism and Recreation Development

During the 1969-70 fiscal year, the number of Indian-owned and operated tourist/recreation establishments across the country increased from 124 to 189, or, by approximately 52 percent.

The following table serves as a general indicator of the economic activity experienced by these establishments during the year:

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Employment/Income</u>		<u>Financial Assistance</u>		
	<u>Employees/Owners</u>	<u>Man Months</u>	<u>Gross Income</u>	<u>I. A. N. D. Loans</u>	<u>Other Source Funds</u>
189	477	2,294	\$817,500	\$62,600	\$332,000

Departmental expenditures for the fiscal year amounted to: minor and major capital - \$302,000; operation and maintenance - \$63,689.

Thirteen Indians attended courses offering tourism and recreation oriented training to better equip themselves in management, and in catering to the travelling public. These individuals received an aggregate of 40 man months of instruction and practical experience while attending the courses which were provided by agencies of the federal and provincial governments.

A descriptive brochure of the more prominent Indian owned and operated recreation facilities in each of the regions was completed during the year. It is to be distributed through existing tourist information booths across the country in time for the 1970 holiday season.

Indians of the Fort William Band commenced construction of a 30-site trailer park on the north slope of Mt. McKay at Thunder Bay. This will augment the emerging recreation complex developing on the reserve.

Up to and including 1969-70, the known undeveloped recreation potentials on Indian lands across the country would require capital investment substantially in excess of \$12 million for their proper development.

Four consultant studies were commissioned and completed during the year and, up to March 31st, \$30,000 were disbursed on the implementation of their recommendations.

Tourist and commercial recreation development assistance was rendered by the general economic development officers in each region, and by a tourist promotion officer at headquarters.

Tourist Outfitting and Guiding

Indian involvement in the Tourist Outfitting and Guiding Industry has progressed satisfactorily in the past fiscal year. The number of Indian-owned and operated enterprises declined from 114 in 1968-69 to 103 in 1969-70. However, several projects, previously listed as guide centres, have been upgraded to provide full outfitting services due to go into operation in 1970-71, when the total number will increase to 145.

Although the number of enterprises declined, employment of Indians increased in 1969-70 from 520 to 640 persons, earning a total of \$518,135, up from \$375,000 in 1968-69.

The number of Indian guides employed independently or by non-Indian outfitters decreased from 1,764 to 1,706, but total earnings increased by \$126,770 to \$1,351,770. Employment of Indian people in other occupations in the tourist outfitting industry provided an additional estimated income of \$1,530,000, bringing total income to Indians from the industry in 1969-70 to approximately \$3,400,000. This is an estimated increase of 17 per cent over the previous year.

Total expenditures on the program increased significantly from \$171,493 in 1968-69 to \$392,283 in 1969-70. This was comprised of \$186,485 from Branch appropriations; \$94,160 contributed by Canada Manpower for training; \$12,138 contributed by individual Indians; \$34,700 from Band funds and \$64,800 in loans.

The Cape Jones tourist outfitting operation in northern Quebec set new records in 1969-70 for the number of clients, gross and net income, with a very significant improvement in organization and service. Current aims

are to increase the number of anglers using the camp's facilities.

New operations in 1969-70 included the Kesagami Lake and Fort Hope outfitting camps in Ontario and the establishment of four new big game outfitters in British Columbia. It is anticipated that 1970-71 will see a major expansion of facilities and services offered by Indian entrepreneurs as a direct result of the work completed in 1969-70.

Wildlife

Wild fur harvesting and marketing constitutes the largest single activity under the program. Market demand during the past fur season has remained firm, with only minor adjustments. Demand and prices for muskrat were strong, while mink, squirrel and ermine were somewhat weaker. Complete figures for the 1969-70 season are **not** available.

Production of wild fur in 1968-69 was relatively unchanged but values advanced to over \$16,000,000, up from \$13,490,565 in 1967-68. Field reports indicate Indians harvested 29% of this production having a value of \$4,940,777.

A decline in the number of Indians holding trapping licences was reported, down to just over 9,000 from 11,000 two years ago. However, Indian production has remained at nearly 30% of the total, indicating that those Indians who did not renew their licences were mainly inactive and unproductive. This change boosted the figures for average annual incomes from furs for Indian trappers to approximately \$550, up from previous average figures of about \$350 per season.

Agreements with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario, in support of their fur management and development programs remained in force for 1969-70. Other wildlife projects involving waterfowl and fur habitat management on Indian reserves, pheasant rearing, caribou management and domestic hunting, were undertaken during the year.

Total expenditures on the program in 1969-70 were as follows:

- Trappers Assistance - appropriations	\$ 54,305
- Federal-Provincial programs - federal share	126,570
- Other wildlife projects - appropriations	36,725
- Loans to Indian trappers	16,915
- Contributions - Band funds and Trust accounts	<u>33,095</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 267,610

Industrial, Commercial and Real Estate Development

During the year the Division implemented its ongoing program of Industrial, Commercial and Real Estate Development with particular emphasis on initiating a new approach to Economic Development of the Reserves by assistance from other federal and provincial agencies.

As field staff for this program were not available to promote the program the role of Headquarters was increased to carry out promotional and liaison duties with interested entrepreneurs, regional officers and other agencies as only a limited program had existed previously.

The following tables serve as a general indication of the enterprises now in operation under their separate headings.

Commercial - See Table 5	} (pages 156-160)
Real Estate - See Table 6	
Industrial - See Table 7	

Financial and technical assistance is provided by the Department and by other agencies including Manpower; Department of Regional Economic Expansion; Department of Industry, Trade & Commerce; Industrial Development Bank; and Provincial Economic Development Corporation.

Several reserves have now formed their own Economic Development Corporations and are actively engaged in development of their reserves by opening discussions with industry to encourage them to locate on reserves.

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch
Table 5 - Commercial Businesses on Reserves across Canada

Services	Indian Business	Non-Indian Business	Indians Employed	Man Yrs.	Total Earnings	Average Earnings	Sales Volume
Amusement and Recreation *	77	115	240	97	165,850	1,709	112,800
Buses, Taxis, Trucks & Gas	324	54	438	282	1,797,400	6,373	1,084,700
Home & Farm Construction	120	24	195	127	507,700	3,997	368,700
Retail & related	148	29	235	189	511,600	2,842	1,983,350
Others	17	--	34	18	57,500	3,194	31,000
Totals	686	222	1,142	713	3,040,050	2,678	3,580,550

* e.g. golf course, movie theatre, swimming pool, etc.

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch
Table 6 - Real Estate as at December 1969

	Industrial		Commercial		Real Estate	
	Individual Leases	Parks	Individual Leases	Developments	Individual Leases	Developments
Maritimes	1		14		2	
Alberta			5		7	
B. C.	265	1	229	6	874	2
Ontario	29		103			3,244
Manitoba	8		19		33	
Saskatchewan	56		6		930	
Quebec	20		35		203	

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch
Table 7 - Industrial

Secondary Industry

(i) Up to March 31st, 1969

Nature of Secondary Industry	Existing			Short Term			Financial Input	Other
	No. of Businesses	Man Years	No. of Indians Employed	Earnings	Average yearly earnings	Man Years	Earnings	DIAND
Woodworking & allied Needle	40	72	117	302,400	2,586	72	302,400	136,433
Trades	1	21	21	59,000	2,810	30	103,000	
Prefab housing, etc.	7	50	92	198,000	2,152	50	198,000	
Other	11	54	43	109,080	2,553	60	236,700	
Totals	59	167	273	668,480	2,448	212	840,100	136,433
								68,850

(continued)

INDIAN CONSULTATION AND NEGOTIATION GROUP

Following consultations with Indian representatives in 1968 a meeting was held in Ottawa in May of 1969 at which Indian spokesmen appointed by the various regional meetings came together to review the reports of the previous meetings and to propose future patterns. This meeting approved a proposal to constitute the National Indian Brotherhood as the official spokesmen for the constituent associations and requested Government support for Indian organizations to enable them better to speak for their people.

During the consultation meetings it had become clear that changes in the Indian Act would not meet the needs of the Indian people. The Indian spokesmen at these meetings stressed problems of rights for Indians and the question of the future role the Indian people would play in Canadian society.

The national meeting constituted a National Indian Committee on Rights and Treaties which will review and research all aspects of questions arising in those fields. There was a widespread demand for changes in law and in policy.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

In June of 1969 the Government put forward a comprehensive statement setting forth its views on these questions. These were advanced as proposals for consideration by Indians and other Canadians. In order to ensure that the Indians would have ample opportunity to express themselves the proposals were widely circulated in Indian homes and to Indian leaders. The Government proposed to provide funds to Indian associations to enable them to organize their people, to hold meetings to discuss their own ideas of the future policies which would serve them best and to meet with Government and staff to make their ideas known.

An Indian Consultation and Negotiation Group brought together into one administrative unit those sections of the Department which were primarily concerned with relations with Indian associations, with consulta-

tion processes and procedures and with reviewing policy proposals. This group also provides secretariat services to the Indian-Eskimo Affairs program.

INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS

Grants are made to associations for organizational and operating expenses for accredited Indian associations to consult with the federal and provincial governments on matters relating to Indian policy proposals. The grant to the National Indian Brotherhood is payable at the rate of 25¢ for each registered Indian in Canada. A provincial Indian association may receive a per capita grant of \$1.00 for each registered Indian it represents in the province. Indian Associations in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon, and the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, each qualify for a supplementary grant up to a total maximum grant of \$15,000* under the Per Capita Grant program. The following expenditures for per capita grants were made in 1969-70.

Per Capita Grants

	<u>1969-70 (Expenditures)</u>	
<u>To</u>	<u>Amount</u>	(dollars)
Lennox Island Band (Prince Edward Island)	418	
Union of New Brunswick Indians	4,156	
Union of Nova Scotia Indians	4,452	
Indians of Quebec Association	25,376	
Union of Ontario Indians	42,981	
Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians	10,000	
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood	33,358	
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians	33,852	
Indian Association of Alberta	27,322	
Union of B. C. Indian Chiefs	46,046	
	(continued)	

* Retroactive supplementary payments for the fiscal year 1969-70 will be made in 1970-71, raising the amount in each case to the \$15,000 maximum.

<u>To</u>	<u>Amount</u> (dollars)
Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories	6, 086
Yukon Native Brotherhood	2, 562
National Indian Brotherhood	61, 000
Total -	<hr/> \$ 297, 609

CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Funds are also provided to Indian Associations and Bands to facilitate discussion and consultation in connection with proposals for policies and programs for Indian people. The costs of meetings between the Department and Associations, the associations and bands and meetings of provincial chiefs can be met from these funds. The following expenditures were made in 1969-70.

<u>Provincial Associations</u>	<u>1969-70 Amounts</u> <u>Expended (dollars)</u>
Prince Edward Island	-
New Brunswick	17, 960
Nova Scotia	20, 290
Quebec	69, 575
Ontario	31, 225
Manitoba	17, 610
Saskatchewan	34, 760
Alberta	50, 950
British Columbia	66, 820
Northwest Territories	16, 800
Yukon	10, 475
National Indian Brotherhood	90, 465
Total -	<hr/> 426, 930

Total Grants and Contributions \$718, 235

As a result of an enormous amount of work by Indian people at every level of activity and the funds now available the Associations are stronger and more active than at any time before. In the fiscal year 1970-71, the departmental appropriations provide for over \$1,500,000 for these programs.

The National Indian Committee on Rights and Treaties and the Commissioner for Indians Claims are funded through the Privy Council Office.

SECRETARIAT

This Section is responsible for the preparation and co-ordination of replies to correspondence received by the Minister and all Directorates of the Department, as well as to the Parliamentary Questions and Orders for Return. Replies are prepared in consultation with appropriate departmental staff. There has been substantial increase in correspondence received by the Minister and senior officials as a result of the Government's Indian Policy proposals of June 25, 1969 and the increasing public interest in the problems of Indian people.

FIELD OFFICES

Maritimes

Regional Office
 Eskasoni Agency
 Miramichi Agency
 P. E. I. Agency
 Saint John River Agency
 Shubenacadie Agency

Amherst, N. S.
 Sydney, N. S.
 Chatham, N. B.
 Summerside, P. E. I.
 Woodstock, N. B.
 Truro, N. S.

Quebec

Regional Office
 Abitibi District
 Caughnawaga District
 Pointe Bleue District
 Sept-Iles District
 Odanak-Lorette Agency
 Restigouche Agency

Quebec City
 Val d'Or
 Caughnawaga
 Pointe Bleue
 Sept-Iles
 Village des Hurons
 Restigouche

Ontario

Regional Office
 James Bay District
 Kenora District
 Lakehead District
 Sioux Lookout District
 London District
 Georgian Bay District
 Kingston District
 Brantford District
 Sudbury District
 Fort Frances Agency
 Manitoulin Island Agency
 Nakina Agency
 Sault Ste. Marie Agency
 Bruce Agency

Toronto
 Moose Factory
 Kenora
 Thunder Bay
 Sioux Lookout
 London
 Orillia
 Kingston
 Brantford
 Sudbury
 Fort Frances
 Manitowaning
 Geraldton
 Sault Ste. Marie
 Southampton

Manitoba

Regional Office
 Clandeboye/Fisher River District
 Brandon District

Winnipeg
 Winnipeg
 Brandon

The Pas District
Island Lake Agency
Norway House Agency

The Pas
Island Lake
Norway House

Saskatchewan

Regional Office
North Battleford District
Prince Albert District
Yorkton District
Saskatoon District
File Hills-Qu'Appelle Agency
Touchwood Agency

Regina
North Battleford
Prince Albert
Yorkton
Saskatoon
Fort Qu'Appelle
Wynyard

Alberta

Regional Office
Blackfoot/Stony Sarnce District
Blood/Peigan District
Edmonton/Hobbema District
Saddle Lake/Athabaska District
Fort Vermilion Agency
Lesser Slave Lake Agency

Edmonton
Calgary
Lethbridge
Edmonton
St. Paul
High Level
High Prairie

British Columbia and Yukon

Regional Office
South Island District
North Island District
Fraser District
North Coast District
Lakes District
Thompson River District
Kootenay/Okanagan District
Babine Agency
Bella Coola Agency
Fort St. John Agency
Terrace Agency
Williams Lake Agency
Yukon Agency

Vancouver
Nanaimo
Campbell River
Vancouver
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Kamloops
Vernon
Hazelton
Bella Coola
Fort St. John
Terrace
Williams Lake
Whitehorse

Regional Offices, by Province or Territory

Region	1969		1970*			
	Regional Office	Districts	Agencies	Regional Office	Districts	Agencies
Maritimes	1	-	5	1	-	5
Quebec	1	4	2	1	4	2
Ontario	1	4	14	1	9	5
Manitoba	1	3	2	1	3	2
Saskatchewan	1	2	6	1	4	2
Alberta	1	4	2	1	4	2
British Columbia and Yukon	1	3	13	1	7	6
Mackenzie	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	8	20	44	7	31	24

* Effective 1 April, 1970

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIAT

PARLIAMENTARY AND CORRESPONDENCE DIVISION

This Division is responsible for coordinating and preparing replies to Ministerial and Deputy Ministerial correspondence, submissions to Treasury Board and submissions to Governor in Council.

The Division is also responsible for providing briefing material for daily use in the House of Commons during the Question Period and to keep the Minister well informed of potential fast breaking news items on which he would require background information almost immediately. In addition the Division compiles and coordinates legislation pertaining to the Department and maintains liaison with the Privy Council Office and the Standing Committees of the House.

During the period September 12, 1968 to July 25, 1969 the Division was responsible for processing 347 Inquiries which represented a 267 per cent increase over the corresponding period in the previous session. There were approximately forty Motions for the Production of Papers, for which material was compiled for transmission to the House.

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY

The Departmental Library continued to expand its activities by providing library services to departmental personnel in some 95 field locations outside Headquarters. Prior to increasing the frequency of the Library Acquisition list, which began in April 1969, there were only 256 requests for material from field offices. Since April 1969, some 1,150 requests for material have been received from field offices. Formerly, many of the field offices did not receive the Acquisition List but this was changed when the frequency of publications was increased.

During the year, approximately 1,500 Ottawa based staff members used the Library. 9,548 loans were made to them of material held in the library and 2,280 requests for loans of material were made by us to outside libraries of which 120 libraries were in Canada and 77 outside of Canada. Graduate students and researchers not on the departmental staff used the Department's library facilities. Over 8,000 routine reference inquiries were handled by the staff, in addition to 675 which required extensive research. These inquiries were made and answered both in French and in English.

Approximately 6,300 books and pamphlets were incorporated in the Department's library collection. Some 1,140 periodicals titles were subscribed to, of which a greater number were multiple copy subscriptions.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Administration Division greatly improved its centralized service in Headquarters. In the Centennial Tower the 3rd, 4th and 5th floors were completely renovated, an employee lounge was provided and furnished. New accommodation was made available for the Indian and Eskimo Counselling Centre and for the display of Indian Arts and Crafts. Improved accommodation was obtained for the Eastern Region and the Pathological Laboratory of the Canadian Wildlife Service, in Ottawa, and authority was obtained from Treasury Board for a complete renovation in Calgary of the National and Historic Parks regional offices. Authority was delegated to Regional Directors to deal directly with the Department of Public Works for their accommodation requirements. A complete new Manuals Policy was published. Preliminary steps were taken towards assuming full responsibility for all Departmental Records Services and for Transcribing and Typing Services in the Centennial Tower effect from April 1, 1970.

FINANCIAL AND MANAGEMENT ADVISER

The Office of the Departmental Financial and Management Adviser provides policy advice and guidance on financial and general management matters to senior managers, and functional services to Program/Branch Financial and Management Advisers. It initiates and directs the implementation of a broad and comprehensive management improvement program, as well as the administration of seven main functions enumerated below. The objective of these activities is to promote the most effective and efficient utilization of financial and human resources in the Department.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

In December 1969, the Program Analysis and Management Accounting and Manpower Budgeting Divisions were re-organized into two new Divisions. Program Analysis became a separate Division in accordance with the approach suggested by Treasury Board with respect to the Planning, Programming, Budgeting System. Management Accounting and Manpower Budgeting were combined with the new Financial Management Services Division.

During the year, a new manpower policy was approved consistent with the changes introduced by Treasury Board in the Government's overall system of manpower control. The Department continued to delegate increasing authority to the Branches for establishment management.

Assistance was also provided to a Task Force established to revise the Capital Management Reporting System. The new system will provide an improved information flow to all levels of management.

The preparation of the Program Forecast and Estimates material was co-ordinated. An advisory service in financial planning and administration was made available to functional managers throughout the fiscal year.

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

The Program Analysis Division was established January 1, 1970, in the Office of the Financial and Management Adviser to assist Departmental

and Program Managers in the application of Planning-Programming-Budgeting concepts to the planning process.

Initially, emphasis is being placed on clarification of program objectives and sub-objectives in co-operation with Program Management and Treasury Board. The Division will provide assistance to Branches on Planning and Systems Analysis.

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING

This Division was established in September 1969 following the transfer to the Department of responsibility for pre-audit and commitment control, the collection of revenues and the preparation of data for the Fiscal Accounts and the Public Accounts. These functions, which were previously discharged by the Comptroller of the Treasury, are now being carried out by the Departmental Accounting Division which has also assumed responsibility for accounting transactions of the Administration Program.

INTERNAL AUDIT

On a contractual basis, the Audit Services Bureau conducted on our behalf over 220 internal audits at responsibility centres across Canada during the year. Continued follow-up on audit observations is gradually eliminating some of the more common faults previously found in financial and asset control. Audit emphasis is to be shifted to headquarters and include the Departmental Accounting Division, one of the newer responsibilities undertaken by the Department. In addition, the Department handled approximately 60 audit reports prepared by the Auditor-General.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The manpower freeze imposed by Treasury Board early in the fiscal year placed an increased emphasis on the need for implementation of the Manpower Utilization Studies completed by this Division during the previous year, as well as studies that were in progress. Some 30 per cent of Management Services' resources were directed towards assisting managers in this important area. The result has been of major significance to the Department in that of the 400 man-years previously identified as savings,

over 200 man-years have now been realized. The implementation program as now developed will continue throughout the next fiscal year.

The first volume of Operational & Staffing Standards for the Department was published. This book is designed as a basic tool to provide managers with assistance in establishing manpower requirements and guidance for staffing and budget substantiation. It provides the means of measuring labour effectiveness as well as establishing useful criteria for performance evaluation.

Significant studies in organization and systems which were undertaken for the Department during the year have helped managers to improve some programs, notwithstanding the effects of financial constraints on operations.

COMPUTER INFORMATION SYSTEMS

An Oil and Gas Land Accounting System and a Mining Claims Reporting System have been designed to permit the rapid storage, retrieval and dissemination of this information by the Northern Development Branch. Design and programming services have been utilized to permit the National and Historic Parks Branch, in co-operation with the provinces, to develop the Canadian Outdoor Recreation Survey. Scientific analyses have been performed in conjunction with the Canadian Wildlife Service on the caribou and polar bear populations of Canada. The annual Harvest Survey of migratory game birds has been refined in order to produce accurate information about the geographic distribution of the annual kill of these birds.

In addition to the above achievements, assistance has been provided throughout the Department on many other management and statistical reporting systems. Assistance has also been provided to the Government of the Northwest Territories and to the Northern Canada Power Commission.

The Key punch Training Centre for Indian girls, initiated in 1968-69, has proved quite successful. Fourteen of the 17 graduates have obtained jobs in government or industry as a result of the training and experience they gained while attending the training centre.

DEPARTMENTAL STATISTICS

The Departmental Statistics Division was formed in March 1968. Consolidation and expansion of statistical services continued throughout the fiscal year 1969-70.

In the Conservation Program, the Division now provides Biometric Services and statistical support to Planning, National Parks. It will expand its services to cover other areas where statistical consulting services are needed to support the Canadian Wildlife Service and National and Historic Parks Branch management.

For the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, better overall statistics are now being provided through the Survey of Indian Bands and Reserves which provide management with standardized and compatible statistics. Indian education data flows have been revised to give better statistics through the use of computers in the In-School Program. Labour force surveys are being carried out in the Northwest Territories, a continuation of the same type of survey previously conducted in the Keewatin Region and parts of the Lower Great Slave Lake area. Specific emphasis has been placed on analyses of demographic data, in liaison with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census Division.

LEGAL ADVISER

The Legal Adviser is the general counsel to the Department and director of its legal services. He and his colleagues, since December 1969 on the staff of the Department of Justice, are called upon to tender advice, to prepare legal documents and to represent the client Department. The primary objective towards which these functions are directed is to assist, on instructions, in ensuring that the administration of public affairs by the Department is in accordance with law.

The advice tendered by the Legal Adviser's section deals with the interpretation of documents, legislative measures and legal implications of departmental policy. In certain cases advice is provided on the liability of the Crown, departmental officers and third parties.

The Legal Adviser's office drafts leases, contracts and other legal documents and prepares submissions to the Treasury Board, submissions to, and orders by, the Governor General in Council, regulations and amendments thereto.

The Commissioners of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories administer the Governments of the territories under instruction given them by the Governor in Council and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Legal Adviser's section deals with the legal aspects pertaining to these functions of the Minister.

On instructions the Legal Adviser and his staff represent the Department vis-à-vis other departments, federal or provincial, other agencies, corporations and individuals and assist in negotiations undertaken by departmental staff.

The Legal Adviser and the Legal Advisers of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories represent both territories at the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada and perform such duties as are assigned to them by the Conference from time to time.

PERSONNEL ADVISER

The Personnel Adviser's Office provides policy advice and guidance on all personnel matters to senior management, and functional services to Program Personnel Administrators. To promote the most effective use of manpower throughout the Department, this Office provides an advisory service on bilingualism; implements a Departmental development and training program; conducts a manpower planning service and a staffing service, and carries out a complete classification service for the Department. This Office also aids in the determination and administration of terms and conditions of employment and collective agreements for staff of the Department through central agencies, and maintains a program of safety and security within the Department.

PERSONNEL COORDINATION AND SERVICES

The Personnel Coordination and Services Division was formed April 1, 1969 to coordinate the activities of personnel in the Department and

to provide a staffing service to the Departmental Administration, Technical Services Branch, Northern Economic Development Branch, and the Indian Consultation and Negotiation Group. This Division also provides office services and financial services for the Personnel Adviser's Office.

A Personnel Data System provides general personnel and establishment information to the finance and personnel offices and line management throughout the Department. The information includes establishment reports and employee records which assist in organizational changes, manpower planning, staffing and employee benefits. Individual employee printouts were placed in the field offices to assist in personnel operations. Data Services also coordinated the distribution and collection of Data Stream Questionnaires for employees included in the new Public Service-wide manpower inventory. Early in 1970, a general review was made of the Personnel Data System, with the object of examining its currency and usefulness to line management.

A Personnel Communications Unit provided a personnel inquiry service, a distribution service for personnel bulletins and a policy and procedure service which revised attendance procedures in the Department and defined the delegation of personnel authorities in the Department. This Division is also coordinating the production of the Departmental Personnel Manual, which was issued in September 1969. This manual provides personnel policy and procedure for management throughout the Department.

MANPOWER PLANNING AND STAFFING

Manpower Planning

Work initiated in the fiscal year 1968-69 to develop the personnel computer file as a manpower resource utilization tool continued into September 1969. At that time, draft amendments to the Public Service Employment Regulations were issued which would authorize the selection of personnel identified from an inventory. With this came the announcement of Data Stream, the Public Service Commission's computer-based manpower inventory. As a result, final implementation of the Department's skills

inventory was halted and new plans were made and implemented to ensure that the Department would be operative in Data Stream by the beginning of the next fiscal year. A typewriter terminal providing direct access to the computer, will be available in the Departmental Headquarters by November, 1970. Personnel who will operate the terminal will be trained by that time.

With the draft amendments to the Regulations came the requirement that assessment of employee performance be based on Selection Standards. Proposals for the necessary changes in the Employee Evaluation Program were drawn up and procedures drafted. These were circulated to Programs for comment by representative levels of line management and personnel administration. Results of the review were compiled at the end of the fiscal year and the training needed to implement the new procedures was developed.

A model Career Development Program was written to provide occupational groups with the vehicle to develop the skills and resources of its employees. The model explains the purpose and basic structure of the program.

Preliminary discussions were held with members of the Indian Consultation and Negotiation Team to develop the role which Manpower Planning will play in career planning for employees in the Indian-Eskimo Affairs Program.

Staffing

Beginning April 1, 1969, control on departmental establishment changed from positions to authorized man-years and allowable continuing employees. Table 1 reflects this change.

Table 1 - Authorized Total Man-Years and Allowable Continuing Employees
March 31, 1970

Program	Authorized Total Man-Years	Allowable Continuing Man-Years
Departmental Administration	667	660
Northern Development	2,265	1,776
Conservation	2,816	1,585
Indian-Eskimo Affairs	<u>6,389</u>	<u>5,120</u>
	12,137	9,141

On July 31, 1969, the Government introduced monetary restrictions which limited departments to a strength figure equal to the number of continuing employees on strength as of that date.

During the year, the Department declared 135 employees surplus, found alternative employment for 80 per cent of these and placed the remainder on lay-off. Most of the lay-offs resulted from the closing of Indian Residential Schools. In many cases, the staff was not willing to relocate.

The transfer of departmental functions to the Government of the Northwest Territories will be officially accomplished when the Eastern Arctic changes hands on April 1, 1970. Of the departmental classified staff in the Eastern Arctic 50 per cent requested leave without pay to serve the Government of the Northwest Territories for a period of two years and the remainder will officially become employees of the Territorial Government. The Arctic Quebec Regional Office will be moved from Ottawa to Quebec City on August 15, 1970. Nine employees were unwilling to relocate and consequently declared surplus.

Selection Standards for the Administrative and Foreign Service Category were introduced in the Spring of 1969 and the Deputy Minister accepted delegated staffing authority for this category on January 1, 1970.

During the year, five departmental officers entered the Career Assignment Program (CAP) and five officers from other departments took rotational assignments with us. New departmental selection procedures for CAP were developed and introduced, providing maximum opportunity for participation by qualified officers.

Personnel Administrator Development Program

The Personnel Administrator Development Committee was formed during the past year and was actively engaged in interviewing members of the departmental personnel community. Recommendations for training, development and rotational posting were made and implemented. In this way personnel administrators are assisted in meeting their career objectives.

The Committee conducted several staffing actions and maintained a low percentage of vacancies. A successful orientation program was conducted in May 1969 following the Personnel Conference.

1969-70 Annual Report on the Bilingualism Program

The Public Service Commission (P.S.C.) language courses were attended by 179 members of the staff - at headquarters and in the field - 165 studied French and 14 studied English. The man-years used were 22.4 for French language training, and 2.3 for the English language training. The P.S.C. Language Bureau reported that eight members of our staff completed the French language training and four completed the English language training.

Several experimental projects were undertaken as a means of retaining the knowledge of the French language acquired at the P.S.C. language schools. Third level students were interviewed by the Adviser on Bilingualism for ideas and suggestions for the retention program. All French language students were contacted to request their views on a lunch period project. Tapes for the first and second level were made available for students to review course material, also records and course books were obtainable in the Departmental Library. The Deputy Minister gave permission for group meetings each day of 15 minutes duration for French conversation. Groups were formed in each Branch for "Le quart d'heure de français". Arrangements were made for group attendance at three presentations of the Théâtre du Capricorne at the National Arts Centre.

The Adviser on Bilingualism is now preparing plans for a departmental-wide language assessment survey. The survey is needed to determine the status of bilingualism in the Department, to update data, to review the language training program for the years ahead and to standardize a language knowledge test for all personnel claiming a working knowledge of the other official language. The legislation supporting this program is the Official Languages Act and the Public Service Employment Act and Regulations.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

For the current year, 5,946 employees of the Department have received training to improve their on-the-job performance.

As illustrated in Table 2, total training in man years for 1969-70 was 187.29 as compared with 86.09 for 1968-69. This increase was due primarily to extensive emphasis on management training. The other major area of increase was the recruitment and development program for Indians and Eskimos which was more than doubled in the current year. Other training is receiving attention, i. e., employees taking training outside office hours, and correspondence courses.

CLASSIFICATION AND COMPENSATION

Conversion Status

The Classification and Compensation Division completed conversion of 746 positions comprising engineers, research scientists, research managers, and the Education Support Group. Of a total of approximately 11,000 positions, this Department has only 282 positions left to be converted involving the Agriculture, Forestry, Library Science, Commerce, Biological Science and Social Workers Groups.

Statistics

The Division processed 2,175 classification decisions and, in addition to this figure, it is estimated that the Division informally re-evaluated approximately 2,000 positions.

Organization Charts

Organization charts and job summaries have been completed for all departmental components from the chiefs of Divisions up to and including the Deputy Minister's level. Work is progressing on organization charts and job summaries for the remaining headquarters positions and field components.

Delegation

At the present time, officers of the Division are exercising delegated classification authority on behalf of the Deputy Minister for all positions in the operational category, all positions in the technical category with the

Table 2Man Years of Training, Fiscal Years 1968-69 and 1969-70

	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>
<u>EXTERNAL TRAINING</u>		
P. S. C. Courses	3.72	2.02
Educational Leave	22.75	35.00
Miscellaneous	21.73	43.71
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL EXTERNAL TRAINING	48.20	80.73
 <u>INTERNAL TRAINING</u>		
Administrative Trainee Program	10.50	12.00
Departmental Courses	2.99	5.41
Indian/Eskimo Development Program	3.46	10.99
Indian/Eskimo Affairs Program	12.46	62.33
Conservation Program	8.48	15.83
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL INTERNAL TRAINING	37.89	106.56
TOTAL MAN YEARS OF TRAINING*	86.09	187.29

*These figures do not include language training.

exception of engineering and scientific support, all positions in the administrative support category, and up to level 5 in the Program Administration Group and Administrative Services Group of the Administrative and Foreign Service Category. It is expected that we will shortly receive further delegation covering the Welfare Program Group and other Groups in the Administrative and Foreign Service Category as well as other categories.

Training

As it is desirable that classification decisions be made by line managers, the Division has embarked on a three-phase training program to accomplish this end. The first phase of this program involved the training of line supervisors, administrative services officers and personnel administrators in the art of job analysis and job description writing. The second phase involved a follow-up of phase one consisting of classification officers conducting on-site reviews of work performed by those who attended the course and verifying this work through interviews with job incumbents and supervisors. Both of these phases have been completed with the exception of field trips to Halifax, Quebec, Toronto, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Our target for completion of this second phase is July. The third phase of the training program will involve from two to three days training in job evaluation of all line managers who will be receiving delegated classification authority as decided by the Deputy Minister.

Major Departmental Reorganizations

As a result of the decision to establish the position of Assistant Deputy Minister in charge of Indian and Eskimo Affairs, the Division was involved in firming up this new organization with line management, and writing position analysis schedules for the senior positions. At the present time, job descriptions and organization charts have been completed for: the Assistant Deputy Minister, Indian and Eskimo Affairs, the Director of Indian-Eskimo Community Affairs, the Director of Indian-Eskimo Economic Development, and seven new positions of Regional Director, Indian and Eskimo Affairs, who are now reporting directly to the Assistant

Deputy Minister of the Program. Job descriptions for some 30 district supervisors of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program have also been completed.

Another major organizational change which has been progressing satisfactorily in terms of job descriptions and organization charts is the Departmental Secretariat, relating to the Chief, Administrative Services, and encompassing records management, accommodation, transcribing and typing and parliamentary returns.

The organization and job descriptions of positions in the Technical Services Branch as of July 1, 1969 have been more firmly defined.

Job descriptions and organization charts are progressing satisfactorily for the decentralization and delegation of personnel administration responsibilities to the regions for the complete Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program.

Job descriptions are also being prepared for the partial delegation of classification authority to the Atlantic and Western Regions of the National and Historic Parks Branch.

Miscellaneous

Major Projects and Special Studies As a result of management decisions to implement in total or in part, M. U. S. T. studies completed by the Management Services Division, and classification reviews and audits, both within the Department and across departmental lines, a considerable volume of work has been assumed by the Division. For example, we are now finalizing job descriptions, covering some 275 machine-driving operators, which have had to be re-evaluated because of disparity within the Department and between departments. A study was also made at Frobisher Bay for some 30 engineering support positions. We are now in the process of writing and publishing, standard job descriptions for labourers and trades workers, for use by departmental managers.

As a result of repeated requests from the Classification Division of Treasury Board, a complete review of financial administration positions is now under way.

STAFF RELATIONS

The Department now administers 40 collective agreements, covering over 10,000 employees.

The introduction of these agreements to management and supervisory personnel required a continuing program of training and communication. Approximately 2,000 managers and supervisors have participated in labour relations seminars in all parts of the country.

Managers receive a monthly newsletter designed to keep them informed of departmental and government-wide developments in staff relations.

Division officers assisted Treasury Board in the negotiations of collective agreements for the Education Group and child care workers and participated in interdepartmental committees established by Treasury Board, on Communications and Training.

Consultation with officers of employee associations on a wide variety of subjects is given high priority by the Division as is the advisory role of assisting management in discipline and grievance cases.

In accordance with Treasury Board Occupational Safety Policy, safety programs appropriate to departmental operations were introduced, reinforcing the safety activities presently existing in the Department.

Supervisory training in accident control and policy interpretation was conducted in the Western, Central, and Atlantic Regions. Defensive driving courses were also introduced with approximately 200 employees attending.

Under the Canada Labour Safety Code, safety inspections of departmental operations, buildings and equipment were carried out by Canada Department of Labour regional safety officers and appraisal reports submitted to Treasury Board and senior management of the Department.

A directive dealing with environmental health investigations was introduced to ensure that safety regulations and occupational health standards are being observed and to detect any hazards to employee health.

Statistical data reflecting Departmental accident experience are being compiled.

First aid standards for field survey, field operations and isolated parties have been introduced along with standards applicable to general operations within the Department.

Safety standards for boiler and pressure vessels are now in effect and other standards will be established and introduced in the next fiscal year.

A special program was introduced in Banff and Jasper National Parks for all the labour force, enabling employees to identify the hand hazards inherent in their work.

Accident control conferences for superintendents were conducted in Cornwall and Sault Ste. Marie.

Two Gold Cap awards were presented to employees who had saved themselves from serious or fatal head injuries by wearing hard hats.

The Incentive Award Plan continued to function actively, with increased employee participation aided by a promotional campaign designed to increase departmental management and employees' knowledge of its total operation.

Three departmental officers received merit awards totalling \$5,000 in recognition of exceptional and outstanding performance.

Suggestion awards totalling \$4,291 were paid out, and the Department realized tangible and potential savings of \$84,124 resulting from actual man-hour savings, increased revenue and improved efficiency of operation.

PUBLIC INFORMATION ADVISER

The Office is responsible, in cooperation with operating Branches, for interpreting to the public departmental policies, programs and activities and for anticipating and evaluating public response to departmental activities.

The Office moved to more efficient quarters in September 1969 and, for the first time, the department's information services and staff are now located together on the same floor. This has permitted improvements and

rationalization of procedures and methods and increased productivity despite the manpower freeze and budget limitations imposed during the year. The Office now comprises four Divisions, three of which provide information services on an assigned basis to the three operating departmental programs and the fourth one provides such centralized services as audio-visual, publications, administration, to the other Divisions.

CONSERVATION

This Division had an active year with an output of 169 publications either newly published, revised or reprinted; 71 papers were prepared for scientific journals; six new films and nine new film-clips went into production, a number of which were completed.

Feature films underway include; two on national parks, one dealing with the origin and purposes of national parks and the other on the work of the park warden; and two on wildlife and on the work of the Canadian Wildlife Service. A 10-minute color film on Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park was completed, and another on the work of the National Historic Sites Service was begun.

Many informational booklets and folders relating to National Parks, Historic Sites and Wildlife have been graphically and editorially revamped and will be put on distribution during the next few months. There has been a significant increase in the number of publications available in French, especially in wildlife subjects, of which half the informational publications are now distributed in both English and French.

One regular newsletter was launched during the year, on National and Historic Parks, and issued in both English and French.

Information assistance was provided for nine monument and plaque unveilings of national historic sites, one national park opening, and one sod-turning ceremony. A similar service was provided for the Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conference at Edmonton in July.

INDIAN-ESKIMO AFFAIRS

A continuing program to keep all Canadians informed on Indian affairs formed the basis of activities of the Division during the fiscal year and most communications media were used for this purpose. However, major emphasis was placed on disseminating information on and explaining misunderstandings about the Indian Policy presented by the Minister to Parliament on June 25, 1969. About 90,000 copies of the Policy Statement itself have been distributed to the Canadian public. Information on the policy was also distributed immediately to 60,000 heads of Indian households through a special edition of "Indian News", a departmental monthly aimed at the Indian community. Effective continuing dialogue between Canadian Indians and the Department and between the Department and all Canadians regarding the Indian Policy became an important concern of information services during the year.

As part of its interest and concern for the preservation of Indian culture the Division was responsible for the creation of a film on the revival of the Potlatch, in Masset, B.C. It is now ready for showing in movie houses in Canada and abroad.

Another film on the Blackfoot tribe conceived during the year will form part of an ambitious multi-media teaching aid being developed by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

An extensive publicity program was mounted in connection with the First Indian Cultural Conference, held in Ottawa and sponsored by the Social and Cultural Development Division.

A young-speakers' program, first developed for Ottawa's public schools, was extended to all elementary schools in the region and now embraces as well the regional high schools, at their own request. This program includes a portable display of Indian artifacts. It served as a pilot project for a more ambitious national undertaking as resources and circumstances may permit.

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

This Division launched during the year a major publicity program to attract new investors in the Canadian North. A voluminous "Prospectus" on economic development prospects in the North was prepared and distributed to mining companies, investment houses, banks, insurance companies, industries, foreign governments as well as to Canada's missions abroad. An illustrated brochure accompanied this prospectus which is updated by a quarterly newsletter.

More than 75 per cent of the 2,500 recipients reached during the fiscal year have answered to date acknowledging the information as an important contribution to their decision-making process.

Much publicity material was also prepared in connection with the increased government investment in Panarctic Oils, the development at Anvil Mining, the "Manhattan" trip to the North, and such visits as the tour of the Governor General and Mrs. Michener to the high Arctic.

The Department decided to contribute \$90,000 to an international film being shot by the National Film Board at a total cost of \$300,000. Its theme is man's survival in the cold climates of Canada, Greenland, Scandinavia, the U.S.S.R. and Alaska.

A second film begun during the year is being sponsored solely by the Department. It is designed to show the Canadian Arctic as it is, in a manner which will make it suitable for distribution in commercial theatres.

CENTRAL SERVICES

Publications The Department published 410 publications of all sizes and all types during the fiscal year, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. More emphasis given to French publications has brought about a threefold increase in the number of French publications edited during the year: 247 as compared with 80 the previous year.

Distribution Distribution of departmental publications was centralized and new systems were implemented to handle the growing number of requests for information coming from all provinces.

The most significant increase has been registered in requests for French publications, especially on wildlife. These have grown from a few thousands to approximately 40,000 during the year, most of them from the Province of Quebec.

In all, the Distribution Section received 86,788 mail requests for information from the public, an increase of 40 per cent over the previous year and 255 per cent over the 1967-68 fiscal year.

The Section also distributed to the press 155 news releases and 38 speeches and statements, about the same number as in previous years.

Records-Research The Records-Research Section was provided in September 1969 with sufficient space and equipment to amalgamate various services existing throughout departmental headquarters. It provides a documentation centre to senior departmental officers and information officers.

The Section receives and clips 35 daily newspapers and a number of weeklies and periodicals, and subscribes to the Canadian Press Wire Service.

Clipping folders are distributed daily for the information and use of departmental officials. Extensive subject files are kept for further research, and the Section answers an average of 200 various requests a week.

Photo-Library In September 1969, the photo-library was provided with sufficient space and adequate equipment to consolidate negatives, contact prints, transparencies and films of informational contents relating to departmental activities. The Section now has 23,000 files and answers an average of 15 requests a day, some of them involving complicated and lengthy research, or relating to production of photographic material, screening and editing.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT EVALUATION

The Program Management Evaluation Directorate is responsible for systematically reviewing the entire Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on a continuous cyclical basis. It examines programs at all scalar levels in the field, in regions, and at headquarters to assist the Deputy Minister in ensuring that departmental operations exemplify the optimum in efficiency and effectiveness, in harmony with its legislation and with concomitant responsibilities to the Canadian public.

Major Program Management Evaluation (PME) reviews continued to be carried out. These included: the Western Regional Office, Canadian Wildlife Service, Edmonton, plus an evaluation of organizational structures and relationships vis-à-vis those at Headquarters; the Chilcotin Forest Industrial Training School, Williams Lake, B. C., in the context of the Indian and Eskimo Program; and the Research Division of the National and Historic Parks Branch. Early in January 1970, reviews of the Miramichi and St. John River Agencies of the Indian Program, Atlantic Region, were initiated and these will extend into the next fiscal year.

As in past years, the Deputy Minister assigned the PME Directorate a number of additional special projects also of vital importance to departmental operations. During the summer months of 1969, for example, the Directorate carried out a detailed cross-Canada study of the operations and organization of the National and Historic Parks Branch's regional activities. The Directorate was concurrently charged with providing a task force to formulate a new capital management reporting system to meet the requirements of all departmental programs, the work of which will also extend into the next fiscal year.

The 1969-70 fiscal year marked an expansion of the PME function to comprehend 3-man teams, each of which possesses a range of relevant professional expertise. Members of the Directorate again attended French language training courses, participated in management

improvement seminars and courses, and contributed to training and staffing actions both within the Department and throughout the Federal Government.

TECHNICAL SERVICES BRANCH

The Technical Services Branch provides departmental program managers with a complete co-ordinated engineering, architectural and materiel service with supporting design, construction and maintenance, materiel management and safety policies, procedures and standards and extends the service to Regional Directors through engineering staff in the field.

The Branch is responsible for the execution of major capital projects included in departmental programs; for the provision of technical assistance to program managers in developing programs and budgets for program forecasts; for the development and promulgation of departmental design, construction and maintenance, materiel management and safety policies and standards based on research; for developing evaluation techniques and for the inventory and evaluation of capital assets; and for the provision of capital management information to meet the needs of program officers and departmental management.

During the year, over 950 major capital construction projects costing in excess of \$39 million, were undertaken by field and headquarters staff, for program managers of the three departmental programs: 226 projects costing \$14.8 million in Northern Economic Development; 454 projects costing \$9.8 million in Conservation; and 301 projects costing \$14.7 million in the Indian-Eskimo Program.

Outstanding among the major construction projects initiated or completed during 1969 were:

1. Development of Frobisher Bay Town Centre The Frobisher Bay Town Centre is a \$11 million complex of apartments, row housing, recreational facilities, offices, shops and hotel. It is being constructed by private

enterprise. Most of the facilities will be leased by the Department for a twenty-year period, at which time the rental buildings will become the property of the Government. The accommodation includes fully integrated housing for 40 Eskimo families in modern town houses.

A 27-room academic-occupational high school was also commenced at Frobisher. This school, undertaken for this Department by the Department of Public Works and private architectural consultants, will provide much needed secondary school and trades training for young people in the Northwest Territories.

2. Indian Housing at Schefferville Detailed planning for the construction of 106 housing units with related services for construction at Schefferville in 1970 and 1971, was carried out during the year. The housing development, estimated cost \$2.5 million, will be occupied by members of the Montagnais and Nascopie Indian Bands who are presently housed in sub-standard accommodation in the vicinity of the town of Schefferville.
3. Fortress of Louisbourg - Historic Site In the light of steady progress in the restoration of this historical site and structures in the area and the ever increasing influx of visitors, the design of a visitor reception building, new internal roads systems and parking facilities has been completed. The visitor reception centre will be the first of its kind in Canada and will be able to handle up to 6,000 visitors a day, with parking facilities for 1,500 cars.
4. Walpole Island Bridge
One of the major construction items in the Indian-Eskimo Program was the Walpole Island Bridge Project, costing in the order of \$1½ million. Although the project design and construction was administered by the Department, it was jointly financed with the Department of Highways, Province of Ontario. This modern structure is an orthotropic swing bridge, spanning some 500 feet from the Walpole Island Reserve across the Chanal Ecarte to the mainland near Wallaceburg, Ontario. Opened to traffic in November 1969, it will do much to help the Indian Council and

some 2,000 Indian people to implement their plans for social and economic growth. Walpole Island has a high potential in terms of agriculture, hunting and tourism, particularly with its close proximity to Sarnia, Detroit and Chicago.

Other Services

In accordance with the Government Organization Act 1969, responsibility for centralized purchasing was turned over to the Department of Supply and Services, leaving the Branch responsible only for those goods that are destined for the Arctic District.

Responsibility for materiel management in the Mackenzie District was turned over to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The Branch, through its Materiel Management Division, was successful in negotiating an agreement for air shipment of freight to Frobisher Bay at a rate which made it economically feasible in comparison with the cost of movement by sea. In turn, this generated a daily flight schedule of combined freight and passengers which entirely altered life at this Arctic settlement. This breakthrough in resupplying the far North represents a significant achievement in boosting the morale and economy of northern populations.

SAFETY

The Branch took over the monitoring of the fire protection programs for Indian reserves and the northern areas, acting as departmental liaison with the Dominion Fire Commissioner, and the Fire Marshall of the N. W. T. A pilot course on fire prevention on Indian reserves was carried out in northwestern Ontario in January and February 1969. Reports received throughout the year from community workers in the area indicated a definite measure of success. Similar courses in both fire prevention and fire fighting are being planned in Alberta and Ontario at the request of Band Councils. Lack of staff prevented the Branch from expanding its activities in other areas of safety instruction. Construction safety

posters provoked much interest among the Eskimos when used by the Branch's construction staff in the Frobisher Bay Region. Plans are being made to extend this program during 1970-71. The Branch cooperated with the Restoration Services in developing fire protection and tourist safety schemes in historic park sites. The Director of National Parks has asked the Branch to assist in developing and improving structural fire protection in the parks. Contacts with national and provincial safety councils, construction safety associations and fire marshals, have been made and are being developed in the interest of the various departmental programs.

ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

The construction of major roads and bridges accounted for a total expenditure of about \$9 million in the Yukon and Northwest Territories in 1969-70. In the Yukon, 22 miles of new and 105 miles of reconstructed roads were built. This work included the completion of the Campbell Highway subgrade from Watson Lake through Ross River to Carmacks, the upgrading to trunk road standards of the Whitehorse-Keno road from the Alaska Highway to Carmacks, and the northward extension of the Dempster Highway by another 20 miles. Reactivation of the Canol road was also completed to the N. W. T. boundary and several small bridges were replaced on the section of this road lying to the south of Ross River. Surfacing of the Ross River-Carmacks section of the Campbell Highway was started by letting a two-year surfacing contract.

Photography and mapping of the proposed Dempster Highway route to Fort McPherson were completed. Bridge-site surveys were carried out on the Ogilvy River crossing of this route.

In the Northwest Territories, 62 miles of new and 12 miles of reconstructed roads were built. The new mileage comprised the year's extension of the Mackenzie Highway toward Fort Simpson, access to which, by all-weather road, is expected to be completed during the fiscal year 1970-71. Reconstruction work involved local roads in Yellowknife and

Hay River, and included improvement of the Fort Resolution access road from Pine Point.

A right-of-way clearing contract for 34 miles on the Fort Liard Highway was let. Two similar contracts were also called at the close of the fiscal year for clearing some 60 miles in the Fort McPherson-Arctic Red River-Inuvik region of the Mackenzie Valley. The latter two contracts mark the beginning of the most northerly road construction project of major size undertaken to date in Canada.

Surveys continued on proposed new roads extending from Rae northward to Coppermine, from Ingraham Trail eastward toward Fort Reliance, and from Fort Smith eastward in the N. W. T. toward Uranium City and thence northward to Fort Reliance. Surveys for improvement of the Mackenzie River ferry service near Fort Providence were also undertaken.

In National and Historic Sites, roads and bridges accounted for an expenditure of about \$3 million in 1969-70. Major projects included the reconstruction of Banff-Windermere Highway, the construction of Marmot Basin and Sunshine access roads, and anti-slip surface treatment of Trans-Canada Highway in Yoho and Banff National Parks in Alberta; the paving of Waskesiu Access Road, Saskatchewan and the paving of the main access road to Kejimikujik Road, N. S.

A total of about \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ million was spent on Indian Reserves. Major projects include the Walpole Island Bridge near Windsor, Ontario. Other major projects included the Tyendinaga York Road, Curve Lake Road, and roads 241 and 242 of Six Nations Reserve in Ontario.

AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

The Remote Airport at Coppermine, N. W. T. underwent its second year of construction in 1969, Work progressed well and completion is expected by late 1970 or early 1971. Arrangements were also made to have the Yukon Territorial Government construct an airport at Old Crow, commencing in 1970, on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs and

Northern Development. Preparatory work was carried out and arrangements made with the Department of National Defence to have that Department construct an airport at Pangnirtung on behalf of IAND. Work is to begin in 1970. Several other sites in the eastern Arctic are under investigation for similar airport construction.

BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

The Branch assisted and monitored the implementation of approximately \$20 million worth of minor projects connected with the Indian-Eskimo and Conservation Programs. It also reviewed plans and specifications for approximately \$10 million worth of major projects and arranged for their implementation. The projects consisted of a wide variety of schools, dormitories, service buildings, sewer, water and electrical distribution lines. Among the major projects were educational facilities at Obedjiwan, Cape Croker, Gordons and Alyansh.

NORTHERN HOUSING

Two projects carried out by the Northern Construction Section of the Technical Services Branch illustrate the success of the Department's policy of the last few years in training the Eskimo people to gradually eliminate the need for immigrant southern administrators, teachers, tradesmen and other classifications of workers, to manage and control Eskimo affairs.

The projects referred to were implemented by the Technical Services Branch for the Northern Housing Program and comprised the following:
Thirty-five Low Rental Units - Coppermine, N.W.T. This project was completed, from material delivery to occupancy of all houses, within three months, using only one imported southern worker. The work was performed using a combination of local contract and day labour forces. The contract work was undertaken by the Coppermine Housing Association, under

contract to the Department, for gravel pad construction and erection of the shells. This work was speedily and well executed by the Coppermine Housing Association which was able to reach a peak labour input of approximately 25 men. Considerable co-operation in implementing this portion of the project was obtained from the area administrator in respect of the Northern Transportation Company Ltd. input of material delivery to site, and the provision by the Department of Transport of equipment for construction of the gravel pads.

The installation of services was accomplished by using 11 indigenous employees on a day labour basis. This work comprised electrical installations, heating services and plumbing work, etc. The speed and efficiency of this project's implementation reflects in part the co-operation and co-ordination of different government organizations working in the North, but mainly the rapid strides made by the indigenous people since the conception of the Northern Housing Program in 1965.

Eighteen Low-Rental Units - Holman Island, N. W. T. The project was completed in six weeks, from material delivery to house occupancy, using one imported supervisor and 22 indigenous personnel. Eighteen low-rental units (Model 455) were erected by employing the indigenous people on a day labour basis. The speed and efficiency with which this project was carried out emphasized not only the co-operation of the Area Administrator but also the continuing growth of self-sufficiency among the local Eskimo people.

EQUIPMENT

The Mechanical Equipment Section prepared specifications and evaluated tenders for major automotive, construction, fire, landscape and agricultural, marine and plant equipment for all Branches of the Department. Acquisition included 356 major pieces of equipment for the National Parks, 30 for Indian and Eskimo Affairs, 68 for the Northwest Territories, 23 for the Canadian Wildlife Service, and 6 for the Yukon Territory. In addition, the Branch provided a consultant service to client branches, regional offices, and the territorial government on equipment requirements, acquisition and management.



**Indian and
Northern Affairs**

**Affaires indiennes
et du Nord**

1971

Annual Report

Rapport annuel

1 IA
-A55



**Annual Report
Fiscal Year 1970/1971**

**Rapport annuel
Année financière
1970/1971**

Issued under the authority of
Hon. Jean Chrétien, PC, MP, Minister of
Indian Affairs and Northern Development
© Information Canada, Ottawa, 1972
Catalogue No. R1-1971
AND Publication No. QS-1174-000-BB-A-1

Publié avec l'autorisation de
l'hon. Jean Chrétien, C.P., député, ministre
des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
© Information Canada, Ottawa, 1972
N° de catalogue R1-1971
Publication AINC N° QS-1174-000-BB-A-1

Organization

Financial Summary

Conservation Program

Indian-Eskimo Program

- Education
- Community Development
- Economic Development
- Research & Liaison

Northern Development Program

Departmental Administration

Regional Offices

5 Organisation

6 Bilan financier

7 Programme de Conservation

15 Programme des affaires indiennes et esquimaudes

- 17 Direction des services de l'Éducation
- 25 Direction des affaires communautaires
- 32 Direction du progrès économique
- 40 Direction de la recherche et de la liaison

42 Programme de développement du Nord

68 Organisation administrative

71 Bureaux régionaux

National and
Historic Parks

Parcs nationaux
et Lieux
historiques

Conservation

Assistant
Deputy Minister

Conservation

Sous-ministre
adjoint

Information
Adviser

Conseiller
en information
publique

Education Branch

Direction
de l'éducation

Indian-Eskimo
Economic
Development

Progrès économique
des Indiens
et des Esquimaux

Community Affairs

Affaires
Communautaires

Research
and Liaison

Liaison et recherche

**Indian and
Eskimo Affairs**

Assistant
Deputy Minister

**Affaires
indiennes et
esquimaudes**

Sous-ministre
adjoint

Director
Official
Languages

Directeur du
Bureau des lang.
officielles

Northern Economic
Development

Expansion
économique du Nord

Territorial Affairs

Affaires territoriales

**Northern
Development**

Assistant
Deputy Minister

Nord canadien

Sous-ministre
adjoint

Financial
and Management

Finances et
administration

Administrative
Services

Services
administratifs

Legal Adviser

Conseiller
juridique

Scientific Adviser

Conseiller
scientifique

Program
Management
Evaluation

Appréciation
de la gestion des
programmes

Technical Services

Services techniques

Department
Secretariat

Secrétariat
du Ministère

Parliamentary
Relations

Relations
parlementaires

Program Analysis

Analyse
des programmes

Administration

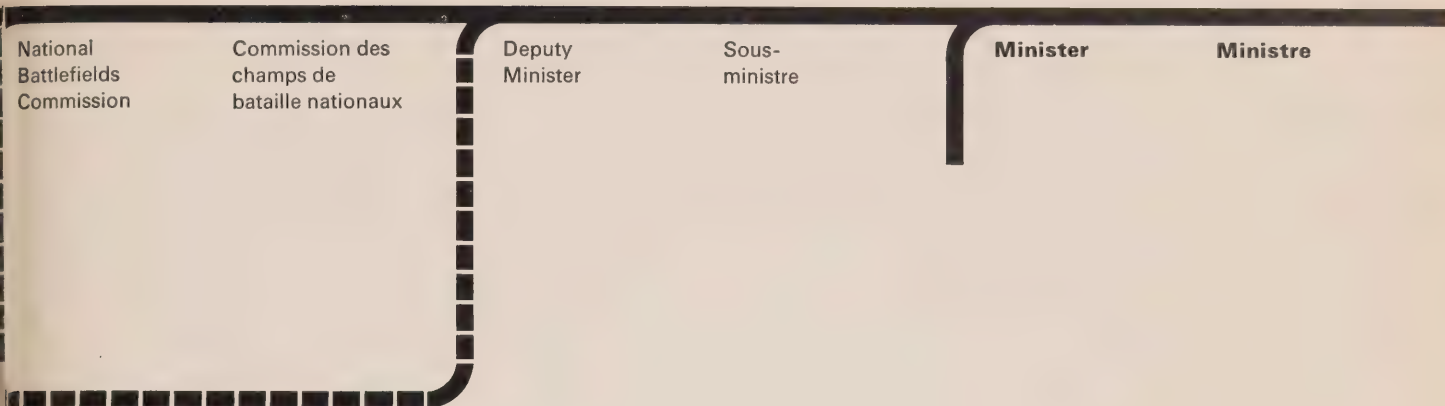
Assistant
Deputy Minister

Administration

Sous-ministre
adjoint

Personnel
Adviser

Conseiller
en matière de
personnel



Northern
Canada Power
Commission

Commission
d'énergie du
Nord canadien

Financial Summary

Comparative Summary of Expenditure, and Revenue (in Millions of Dollars) for the Fiscal Years Ended 31 March, 1970 and 1971

Bilan sommaire

Tableau comparatif des dépenses et des recettes, en millions de dollars, des années financières terminées les 31 mars 1970 et 1971

Budgetary	Dépenses budgétaires	1969/70	1970/71	Increase (Decrease) Augmentation ou (diminution)
<i>Operating Expenditure</i>	<i>Fonctionnement</i>			
Administration	Administration	6.8	7.5	
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes	159.8	175.5	15.7
Northern Development	Développement du Nord canadien	42.5	63.6	21.1
Conservation	Conservation	25.3	28.3	3.0
		234.4	274.9	40.5
<i>Capital Expenditure</i>	<i>Immobilisations</i>			
Indian and Eskimo	Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes	46.6	52.9	6.3
Northern Development	Développement du Nord canadien	15.8	18.6	2.8
Conservation	Conservation	17.1	15.8	(1.3)
		79.5	87.3	7.8
Total Budgetary Expenditure	Total des dépenses budgétaires	313.9	362.2	48.3
<i>Revenue*</i>	<i>Recettes*</i>			
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes	2.4	.7	(1.7)
Northern Development	Développement du Nord canadien	.1	.4	.3
Conservation	Conservation		5.8	5.8
Total Budgetary Revenue	Total des recettes budgétaires	2.5	6.9	4.4
Net Budgetary Expenditure	Dépenses budgétaires nettes	311.4	355.3	43.9
Non-Budgetary	Dépenses non budgétaires			
<i>Loans, Investments, Advances, etc.</i>	<i>Prêts, investissements, avances, etc.</i>			
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes	4.6	3.0	(1.6)
Northern Development	Développement du Nord canadien	28.9	22.9	(6.0)
Total Non-budgetary Expenditure	Total des dépenses non budgétaires	33.5	25.9	(7.6)
Total Expenditure (Gross)	Total des dépenses (brut)	347.4	388.1	40.7
*Note: Includes only receipts and revenue credited to votes.		*Nota: Ne comprend que les recettes et revenus portés à des crédits.		



Significant advances were made in the Conservation Program of the department during the fiscal year 1970-71. The National Parks system expanded at a greater rate than at any time in its 59-year history. The National Historic Sites Service acquired a number of major sites. Both launched important public-oriented projects. The number of visitors increased by 12 per cent.

National Parks Service

Four new major parks were added to the National Parks system, bringing the total to 24 in a truly national coast-to-coast chain stretching from the east coast of Newfoundland to the west coast of Vancouver Island. All these parks are tangible evidence of the National Parks Service's objective and responsibility to preserve in perpetuity, for the "benefit, education and enjoyment" of all Canadians, outstanding examples of Canadian land and seascapes and their related plant and animal communities.

This expansion is part of Government policy to acquire new areas of natural significance before they are exploited or priced beyond the public purse. This policy also serves to better accommodate the rapidly increasing number of visitors to the national parks. The number of visitors increased from 9,845,283 in 1965-66 to 13,607,234 in 1970-71.

In conformity with national parks policies and philosophies, all new national parks are being developed with a minimum of commercial activity, the emphasis being placed on such relaxations as hiking, camping and other activities in keeping with each park's natural environment.

The parks acquired in 1970-71 as a result of federal-provincial agreements were:

Pacific Rim National Park on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. It contains three separate elements: Long Beach, Broken Island Group and the Lifesaving Trail. The agreement was signed in May 1970.

Des progrès considérables ont été enregistrés par le Programme de Conservation au cours de l'année financière 1970-71. Le réseau des parcs nationaux s'est agrandi à un rythme qu'il n'avait jamais connu au cours des 59 années de son histoire. Le Service des Parcs nationaux et des Lieux historiques a fait l'acquisition de plusieurs sites importants et lancé plusieurs projets d'intérêt considérable pour le public, tandis que le nombre des visiteurs des parcs s'est accru de 12%.

Le Service des parcs nationaux

Quatre nouveaux parcs ont été ajoutés au réseau de parcs déjà existants pour en porter le total à 24 et former du même coup un immense chaînon national reliant la côte orientale de Terre-Neuve à la côte occidentale de l'île Vancouver. Tous ces parcs constituent une preuve tangible des objectifs et de la responsabilité du Service des Parcs nationaux à l'effet de préserver de façon permanente, pour "le bénéfice, l'instruction et la jouissance" de tous les Canadiens, des exemples remarquables de paysages terrestres et maritimes du Canada, de même que de la flore et de la faune qui y vivent.

Cette expansion s'inscrit dans le cadre de la politique de la Direction qui est d'acheter de nouveaux territoires, dont les caractéristiques naturelles sont importantes, avant qu'ils ne soient mis en exploitation ou que leur prix d'achat ne devienne prohibitif. Cette politique vise également à mieux servir un nombre sans cesse croissant de visiteurs des parcs nationaux. Le nombre de ces visiteurs, qui était de 9,845,283 en 1965-1966 est passé à 13,607,234, en 1970-1971.

Conformément aux principes d'aménagement établis pour les parcs nationaux, les nouveaux parcs comporteront le minimum d'installations commerciales et l'accent sera mis surtout sur des activités telles que les excursions à pied ou le camping, qui permettent de mieux tirer parti de l'environnement sans le dégrader.

Les parcs acquis au cours de l'année, à la suite d'ententes fédérales-provinciales, sont:

Le Parc National Pacific Rim dans l'île Vancouver (C.-B.) comprend trois régions différentes: la Grande plage, le groupe des îles Broken et le sentier Lifesaving. L'accord a été signé en mai 1970.

Le Parc National Forillon sur la péninsule du Gaspé au Québec a une côte escarpée et des baies. Le parc inclura à la fois l'histoire naturelle et l'histoire humaine. L'accord a été ratifié en juin 1970.

Le Parc National de la Mauricie dans le centre du Québec, fait partie du Bouclier laurentien et est riche en lacs et en rivières. On y trouve également des éléments humains et naturels. L'accord a été signé en août 1970.

Le Parc National Gros Morne sur la côte ouest de Terre-Neuve, englobe une partie de la chaîne de montagnes Long Range et comprend des fjords, des formations géologiques et des plages pittoresques. L'accord a été signé en 1970.

En outre, une superficie d'environ 2,860 milles carrés, dans la région du bras Est du Grand lac des Esclaves (T.N.—O.), a été réservée et sera étudiée en vue de l'aménagement d'un parc national.

Les parcs nationaux sont des lieux spéciaux créés pour le peuple canadien, une série d'audiences publiques a été inaugurée au cours de l'année et a fourni à tous les citoyens et groupements intéressés l'occasion d'exprimer leurs opinions et de présenter des mémoires au sujet des plans d'aménagement proposés tant pour les nouveaux parcs que pour ceux déjà existants, ainsi que d'aider à établir des lignes de conduite pour l'avenir.

La première d'une série d'audiences publiques a eu lieu en avril 1970 et portait sur le plan-cadre provisoire du parc national Kéjimakujik. Par la suite, d'autres séances du même genre ont été tenues au sujet du parc du Cap-Breton et de celui de Fundy. La participation à ces audiences a été étendue et variée. Plusieurs des recommandations soumises ont été inscrites dans l'un ou l'autre des plans-cadres provisoires qui ont fait l'objet d'audiences.

Le Parc National de la Mauricie, situé dans le centre du Québec, fait partie du Bouclier laurentien et fourmille de lacs et de rivières. On y trouve également des éléments humains et naturels. L'accord a été ratifié en juin 1970.

Le Parc National Gros Morne, situé sur la côte ouest de Terre-Neuve, englobe une partie de la chaîne de montagnes Long Range et comprend des fjords, des formations géologiques et des plages pittoresques. L'accord a été signé en 1970.

De plus, une superficie d'environ 2,860 milles carrés, dans la région du bras Est du Grand lac des Esclaves (T.N.—O.), a été réservée et sera étudiée en vue de l'aménagement d'un parc national.

Comme les parcs nationaux sont des lieux spéciaux créés pour le peuple canadien, une série d'audiences publiques a été inaugurée au cours de l'année et a fourni à tous les citoyens et groupements intéressés l'occasion d'exprimer leurs opinions et de présenter des mémoires au sujet des plans d'aménagement proposés tant pour les nouveaux parcs que pour ceux déjà existants, ainsi que d'aider à établir des lignes de conduite pour l'avenir.

La première d'une série d'audiences publiques a eu lieu en avril 1970 et portait sur le plan-cadre provisoire du parc national Kéjimakujik. Par la suite, d'autres séances du même genre ont été tenues au sujet du parc du Cap-Breton et de celui de Fundy. La participation à ces audiences a été étendue et variée. Plusieurs des recommandations soumises ont été inscrites dans l'un ou l'autre des plans-cadres provisoires qui ont fait l'objet d'audiences.

Au sujet des vingt-quatre parcs du réseau, des études portant sur les ressources se poursuivent continuellement, les programmes d'interprétation de la nature prennent plus d'ampleur et des colloques en vue d'améliorer la formation du personnel sont tenus régulièrement.



National Historic Sites Service

Fifty-one major national historic parks and sites were either in operation, under development, or awaiting development during 1970-71, each a part of the National Historic Sites Service's objective and responsibility to develop and nurture among Canadians a sense of their own history through the preservation, development and interpretation of parks and sites of historical, architectural or archaeological significance.

A further element of this objective was the continuing program to erect commemorative plaques marking events, personalities or areas of cultural, military, economic or political significance that shaped Canada's past and influenced its future. There are now more than 600 of these plaques.

In October 1970 a memorandum of agreement was signed by the federal and Newfoundland governments providing for the development of l'Anse-aux-Meadows and Port-au-Choix, both situated on the province's northern coast, as National Historic Parks. Port-au-Choix is a 2,000 to 3,000-year-old burial ground, while l'Anse-aux-Meadows is the site of a Viking community settled about 1,000 years ago, and is possibly the first authenticated evidence of a pre-Columbian settlement on this continent.

An important project was the launching during the summer of 1970 of the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building in cities across the country. This is a 10-year program to survey some Canadian buildings and identify those of exceptional architectural merit. An initial recording of 10,575 buildings was completed.

Joint planning continued with the United States National Parks Service on the Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park. Centred on sites in the Yukon Territories, British Columbia and Alaska, the project will call for the development of both historic and natural resources associated with the Gold Rush. In Canada, 10 properties for this project were either acquired or were in the process of being transferred to the National Historic Parks system during the year.

Service des Lieux historiques nationaux

Au cours de l'année financière, 51 parcs et lieux historiques nationaux importants étaient en voie d'être aménagés ou sur le point de l'être, ou encore ouverts au public. Chacune de ces réalisations illustre le principal objectif du Service des Lieux historiques qui est de susciter chez les Canadiens un certain intérêt pour leur histoire. Cet objectif est atteint grâce surtout à la conservation, à l'aménagement et à l'interprétation des parcs et des lieux remarquables des points de vue historique, architectural ou archéologique.

De même, plus de 600 lieux historiques ont été marqués de plaques commémoratives. Tous ces lieux rappellent des événements, des personnalités ou des régions qui sont reliés à l'histoire politique, économique, militaire ou culturelle du Canada.

En octobre 1970, un protocole d'entente a été signé par le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement de Terre-Neuve en vue de l'aménagement, comme lieux historiques nationaux de l'Anse-au-Meadow et de Port-au-Choix, situés tous deux sur la côte nord de cette province. Port-au-Choix est un ancien cimetière vieux de 2,000 à 3,000 ans, tandis que l'Anse-au-Meadow est l'emplacement où un village Viking a été établi il y a environ 1,000 ans, et constitue la première preuve authentique de l'établissement d'une colonie pré-Colombienne sur ce continent.

Un autre projet important a été la mise en oeuvre, au cours de l'été de 1970, de l'inventaire des bâtiments historiques du Canada. Ce programme, qui s'échelonna sur 10 ans, comprendra l'enregistrement de quelque 100,000 bâtiments canadiens et a pour but d'identifier ceux-là dont l'architecture revêt une importance exceptionnelle. Une première consignation de 10,575 bâtiments est déjà complétée.

Les travaux de planification exécutés conjointement avec le Service des Parcs nationaux des États-Unis se sont poursuivis au sujet du parc historique international de la ruée vers l'or du Klondike. Ce projet, qui vise divers emplacements situés au Yukon, en Colombie-Britannique et en Alaska, portera sur l'aménagement des sites aussi bien naturels qu'historiques qui sont liés à la ruée vers l'or. Cette année, au Canada, dix propriétés ont été achetées en vue de ce projet, ou sont sur le point d'être cédées au Service des Parcs historiques nationaux.

Major development continued at such parks and sites across Canada as the Fortress of Louisbourg, Lower Fort Garry, Rocky Mountain House, Castle Hill, Fort George, Fort Beauséjour and Baie des Chaleurs.

The number of visitors to all historic sites and parks continued to increase. In the fiscal year 1965-66 there were 1,579,437 visitors. In 1970-71 this had increased to 3,286,004.

A variety of techniques are used to convey an accurate impression of Canada's history not only to park and site visitors, but also to the public at large. These include displays, interpretation programs, literature, reconstruction and restoration and the re-creation of the historical environment through period furnishings and costumed attendants.

Research work covered such diverse subjects as Canadian lighthouses and canals, early French trading posts, various types of fortification, and a bibliographical reference bank of published documents to aid curators, historians and archaeologists.

Archaeological studies are continued in certain National Parks for the National Parks Service.

The National Historic Sites Service also works in co-operation with provincial and municipal governments and private organizations for the restoration and preservation of architecturally or historically important buildings.

D'autres travaux importants d'aménagement se sont poursuivis à divers endroits, entre autres à la forteresse de Louisbourg, au Petit fort Garry, à Rocky Mountain House, à Castle Hill, au fort George, au fort Beauséjour et à Baie-des-Chaleurs.

Le nombre des visiteurs dans tous les parcs historiques nationaux a continué d'augmenter. Alors qu'il était de 1,579,437 en 1965-1966, il s'est élevé à 3,286,004 en 1970-1971.

Le Service utilise diverses techniques afin de présenter de façon pertinente les différents aspects de notre passé, non seulement aux visiteurs mais au public en général. Cela comprend notamment les expositions, les programmes d'interprétation, les publications, la reconstruction et la restauration de bâtiments historiques et la reconstitution de l'ambiance de l'époque.

Des travaux de recherches portent sur divers sujets, entre autres: les phares et les canaux du Canada, les postes de traite du début de la colonie française, les divers types de fortifications et un service de référence bibliographique aux documents déjà publiés et constitué à l'intention des conservateurs, des historiens et des archéologues.

De plus, des études archéologiques sont effectuées dans certains parcs nationaux pour le Service des Parcs nationaux.

Le Service des Lieux historiques nationaux travaille également en étroite collaboration avec les gouvernements municipaux et provinciaux et les organismes privés, en vue de la restauration et de la conservation des bâtiments ayant une importance historique ou architecturale.

Park Popularity

Popularité des parcs

How Park Popularity is Growing

Popularité accrue des parcs



Financial Year 1970-71

Total Program (Gross)	\$44,061,000
Revenue earned and credited to Program	5,808,000
Total Program Expenditures 1970-71	\$38,253,000

Dépenses

Expansion and maintenance of established National Parks and Historic Parks and Sites—\$33,900,000

Acquisition of new National Parks and Historic Sites and development to standards consistent with those parks and sites already in place—\$4,800,000

Research on wildlife habitat, ecology, and environmental problems to ensure wise use of wildlife resources and their habitat—\$5,416,000.

Canadian Wildlife Service

In November 1970 the Canadian Wildlife Service was transferred to the Department of Fisheries and Forestry from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, of which it had been part since 1918. The Department of Fisheries and Forestry formed the nucleus of the new Department of the Environment, which came into being June 11, 1971, following proclamation of the Government Organization Act, 1970.

The Service will maintain long-established close relations with DIAND agencies, as it has been agreed that CWS will continue to advise on policy and management concerning wildlife and ecology in the national parks and on wildlife in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to the Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and to his senior staff.

Activities of the Canadian Wildlife Service for the 1970-71 year appear in the Annual Report of the Department of the Environment.

Année financière 1970-1971

Dépenses totales du programme	\$44,061,000
Revenus perçus et portés au crédit du programme	5,808,000
Dépenses nettes du programme	\$38,253,000

Dépenses

1. Agrandissement de parcs nationaux et de parcs et lieux historiques—\$33,900,000
2. Acquisition de nouveaux parcs nationaux et lieux historiques et leur aménagement afin qu'ils soient similaires aux parcs et lieux déjà ouverts au public—\$4,800,000
3. Recherches sur l'habitat de la faune, l'écologie et les problèmes de l'environnement afin d'assurer une utilisation plus rationnelle des ressources fauniques et la protection du milieu—\$5,416,000

Le service canadien de la faune

En novembre 1970, le Service canadien de la faune est devenu la responsabilité du ministère des Pêches et Forêts, après avoir fait partie du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien depuis 1918. Le ministère des Pêches et Forêts constitue le noyau principal du nouveau ministère de l'Environnement qui a été constitué le 11 juin 1971, à la suite de la promulgation en 1970 de la Loi sur l'Organisation du gouvernement.

Le Service continuera de travailler en étroite collaboration avec les agences du ministère des A.I.N.C. puisqu'il a été entendu qu'il poursuivrait son rôle de conseiller auprès du sous-ministre des A.I.N.C. et de son personnel de cadres en soumettant des lignes de conduite et des recommandations au sujet de la faune et de l'écologie des parcs nationaux, et de la faune du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Le bilan des activités du Service canadien de la faune pour l'année 1970-1971 est publié dans le Rapport annuel du ministère de l'Environnement.

Expenditures 1970-71

Dépenses de 1970-71

By Activity	Selon les activités	O & M \$000s Exploitation et entretien	Capital \$000s Dépenses d'investissement	T \$ T
National Parks	Parcs nationaux	19,528	10,176	29
Canadian Wildlife Services	Service canadien de la faune	4,225	1,191	5
Historic Sites	Lieux historiques	4,495	4,446	8
Total	Total	28,248	15,813	44

Distribution of Program Expenditures	Répartition des dépenses du Programme		\$0
Payroll Costs	Salaires	40%	(1
General Operating Expenditures	Frais généraux d'exploitation	22%	(
Capital Expenditures	Dépenses d'immobilisation	38%	(1
Total	Total	100%	4



Expenditures 1970-71**Dépenses 1970-71**

Operating Expenditures	Dépenses de fonctionnement	Millions en millions
Community Affairs	Affaires communautaires	
Education	Éducation	
Administration	Administration	
Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation & Negotiation)	Liaison et recherche (consultation et négociation avec les Indiens)	
Economic Development	Progrès économique	
Total Operating Expenditures	Dépenses totales de fonctionnement	1
Capital	Immobilisation	
Community Affairs	Affaires communautaires	2
Education	Éducation	7
Administration	Administration	
Economic Development	Progrès économique	2
Total Capital Expenditures	Dépenses totales d'immobilisation	2
Totals by Program	Programme	
Community Affairs	Affaires communautaires	8
Education	Éducation	4
Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation & Negotiation)	Liaison et recherche (consultation et négociation avec les Indiens)	2
Economic Development	Progrès économique	0
Administration	Administration	2
Total Program	Dépenses totales du programme	8

There were just over 250,000 registered Indians and some 16,000 Eskimos in Canada on December 31, 1970. The objective of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program is, in consultation with the Indian and Eskimo peoples, to support, maintain and develop activities whereby Indians and Eskimos through their initiatives may achieve their cultural, economic and social aspirations within Canadian society.

The majority of Eskimos, those in the Northwest Territories, receive governmental services through the Territorial Governments, whose responsibility and activities are dealt with in the section of the report on the Northern Development Program.

Education Branch

The Education Branch continued to assist and encourage Indian communities in their move toward increased participation in school administration. There was continuing consultation with representatives of Indian organizations and bands and with provincial school authorities to plan for the future education of Indian children.

Sub-Objective 1—To assist in the provision of educational facilities and services to meet the needs of Indians and Eskimos.

Au 31 décembre 1970, le Canada comptait un peu plus de 250,000 Indiens inscrits et environ 16,000 Esquimaux. Le Programme des affaires indiennes et esquimaudes cherche, en consultation avec les Indiens et les Esquimaux, à appuyer, maintenir et amplifier les activités permettant à ces derniers de réaliser, par diverses initiatives, leurs aspirations culturelles, économiques et sociales au sein de la société canadienne.

La plupart des Esquimaux des Territoires du Nord-Ouest bénéficient des services du gouvernement par l'entremise du gouvernement territorial, dont les responsabilités et les activités sont décrites dans la partie du rapport qui a trait au Programme du développement du Nord canadien.

Direction des services d'éducation

La Direction des services d'éducation a continué d'aider et d'encourager les collectivités indiennes en vue de les amener à participer plus activement à l'administration des écoles. Des réunions se sont poursuivies avec les représentants des bandes et des organisations indiennes ainsi qu'avec les fonctionnaires provinciaux de l'éducation afin de préparer des programmes d'études adaptés aux écoliers indiens.

Sous-objectif 1—Aider à procurer aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux les services éducatifs et les installations scolaires dont ils ont besoin.

School Attendance

In January 1971 there were 67,435 Indian children attending school from kindergarten to Grade 13. Of these, 26,393 were enrolled in federal schools and 41,042 in provincial schools.

Federal school enrolment

Kindergarten	4,551
Grades 1 to 6	19,043
Grades 7 to 9	2,625
Others	174

The kindergarten program continued to receive emphasis, with a 3.6 per cent increase in enrolment at this level.

Enrolment in federal schools declines after Grade 6 when the majority of Indian pupils transfer to provincial schools.

This year a total expenditure of \$9,000,000 was made on the capital assistance program to provincial schools.

The number of federal schools in operation was 276 and included 1,216 classrooms distributed as follows :

Province	No. of Schools	No. of Classrooms
Maritimes	12	54
Quebec	31 *	183 *
Ontario	78	276
Manitoba	35	236
Saskatchewan	51	160
Alberta	22	153
British Columbia	47	154
Total	276	1,216

*Includes 10 schools and 36 classrooms from Arctic Quebec District.

Federal School Construction

Twenty major projects were under way in 1970-71 in the federal school construction program. They included 67 classrooms, nine kindergartens, eight gymnasiums and 10 staff units. Also included were 13 capital projects being carried out to improve existing federal school facilities and student residences by providing improved fire protection, water services and electrical systems.

Fréquentation scolaire

Au 1^{er} janvier 1971, quelque 67,435 enfants indiens fréquentaient l'école, de la maternelle à la 13^e année. De ce nombre, 26,393 étaient inscrits dans les écoles fédérales et 41,042 dans les institutions provinciales.

L'inscription aux écoles fédérales était la suivante :

Maternelle	4,551
1 ^{re} à 6 ^e	19,043
7 ^e à 9 ^e	2,625
Autres	174

Les écoles maternelles ont continué à prendre de l'importance à la suite d'une hausse de 3.6 p. 100 dans le nombre des enfants inscrits. Le départ des élèves indiens vers les écoles provinciales, après la 6^e année, a fait baisser l'inscription dans les écoles fédérales. Le programme d'aide financière aux écoles provinciales s'est élevé cette année à \$9,000,000.

Au cours de l'année, 276 écoles fédérales étaient en activité et comptaient 1,216 salles de classe réparties comme suit :

Province	Nombre d'écoles	Nombre de salles de classe
Provinces Maritimes	12	54
Québec	31 *	183 *
Ontario	78	276
Manitoba	35	236
Saskatchewan	51	160
Alberta	22	153
Colombie-Britannique	47	154
Total	276	1,216

*y compris les 10 écoles et les 36 salles de classe du district du Nouveau-Québec.

Construction d'écoles fédérales

Pendant l'année 1970-1971, le programme fédéral de construction d'écoles a porté sur vingt grands projets comportant 67 salles de classe, neuf maternelles, 8 gymnases et 10 unités de logement pour le personnel. Il comprenait aussi 13 projets en immobilisations consistant à améliorer les installations et les foyers scolaires du gouvernement fédéral en les équipant de meilleurs dispositifs de protection contre l'incendie et de meilleures installations d'eau et d'électricité.

The cost of the construction program in 1970-71 was approximately \$6,000,000.

Pupil Transportation

Pupil transportation was provided as an essential support service to enable Indian children to attend provincial schools. It also enabled them to attend centralized federal schools where improved programs could be made available. The service was provided through agreements with school boards and with individuals and transportation firms. In some areas the Indian bands provided the service under the Grants to Indian Bands Program.

Research

The research program of the Education Branch was carried out in co-operation with universities, departments of education, and other agencies. Studies have been concentrated largely in four areas: development of instructional materials, program evaluations by Indian associations, studies on student withdrawals from school, and language instruction.

Community Libraries

In 1970-71, ninety-eight bands applied for library grants to establish libraries or to expand existing facilities. Assistance in the amount of \$10,000 was provided.

Student Residences, Group Homes and Boarding Homes

Students who are required to live away from home to attend school are placed in student residences, group homes or private boarding homes, depending on the needs and wishes of the students and parents. Special emphasis was placed on the participation of parents and school committees and on the increased employment of Indian people. The Department provides residential services to approximately 6,000 students in 45 student residences, three of which are operated by church organizations and one, at Blue Quills, Alberta, by an Indian organization. The aim is to provide services based on current child care practices, with particular concern for upgrading knowledge and skills of some 450 child care workers. To achieve this objective, on-service training was provided to residence staff, and educational assistance to child care workers for training in child care at universities and colleges. A further 6,000 students were

Le coût de ce programme en 1970-71 s'est élevé à environ \$6,000,000.

Transport des élèves

Il était nécessaire de fournir un service de transport quotidien pour que les élèves indiens puissent fréquenter soit les écoles provinciales, soit les écoles fédérales centralisées qui ont présenté des programmes améliorés. Ce service a été établi à la suite d'ententes avec les commissions scolaires ou avec des particuliers ou des sociétés de transport. Dans certaines régions, les bandes indiennes assuraient ce service en vertu du programme de subventions aux bandes.

Recherches

Le programme de recherches de la Direction des services d'éducation est réalisé avec le concours des universités, des ministères provinciaux de l'Éducation et d'autres organismes. Les travaux ont surtout porté sur quatre domaines: l'amélioration du matériel d'enseignement, l'évaluation des programmes par les associations indiennes, l'abandon des études et l'enseignement des langues.

Bibliothèques communautaires

Au cours de 1970-71, quatre-vingt-dix-huit bandes ont demandé des subventions pour aménager des bibliothèques ou améliorer les installations existantes. Au total, \$80,000 ont été versés en subventions.

Foyers scolaires, foyers communautaires et foyers nourriciers

Les enfants qui doivent résider hors de chez eux pour fréquenter une école sont placés dans des foyers scolaires, des foyers communautaires ou des foyers nourriciers, selon les besoins et les préférences des enfants et des parents. Un intérêt particulier a été accordé à la participation des parents et des comités scolaires, ainsi qu'à l'embauchage accru des Indiens. En ce moment, les services de logement du ministère s'étendent à près de 6,000 enfants logés dans 45 foyers scolaires, dont trois sont dirigés par des communautés religieuses, et un, à Blue Quills, (Alberta), par un organisme indien. L'objectif envisagé est de fournir des services fondés sur les pratiques pédiatriques modernes tout en encourageant l'amélioration des connaissances et de la compétence des 450 employés attachés aux enfants. À cette fin, le personnel des résidences peut profiter d'un programme de formation sur place, tandis qu'une aide financière est prévue pour les travailleurs pédiatriques qui se spécialisent dans des collèges et des universités. Pendant l'année scolaire, 6,000

placed in private boarding homes and group homes during the school year. The majority of these students are provided with room and board, and clothing and educational allowances. Whenever possible, parents are encouraged to take part in the selection of boarding homes, and to maintain contact with their children and the boarding home supervisors during the school year.

Scholarships

In addition to financial assistance at secondary and post-secondary levels, a number of scholarships are awarded each year to students with demonstrated ability or talent as an incentive for improved performance and to stimulate an interest in continuing professional training. In 1970, seventy-five scholarships were awarded to promising students in the following categories:

18 University Scholarships

5 Teacher Training Scholarships

5 Nursing Scholarships

3 Independent School Scholarships

12 Cultural Awards

32 Vocational Training Achievement Awards

Sub-Objective 2—To assist Indians and Eskimos to identify and to take increased advantage of employment opportunities.

Post-School Program Highlights

The number of Indian people involved in continuing programs of adult education, vocational training and employment relocation continued to increase as indicated by the graphs on the next page.

A number of significant developments in post-school training occurred. On-the-job training in federal government departments has now been extended to include the Department of National Defence, the Ministry of Transport, and the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

Of the 39 trainees receiving on-the-job training with the Department of the Solicitor General, 15 are now permanently employed by that department as custodial and assistant parole officers. Two other trainees are now employed in provincial correctional work.

autres enfants ont été placés dans des foyers nourriciers et des foyers communautaires. En plus d'être logés et nourris, la majorité d'entre eux reçoivent des allocations pour leur habillement et leurs cours. Lorsque la chose est possible, les parents sont encouragés à participer au choix des foyers nourriciers et à se tenir en rapport, au cours de l'année scolaire, avec leurs enfants et les responsables des foyers choisis.

Bourses d'études

En plus de l'aide financière accordée aux élèves des niveaux secondaire et post-secondaire, des bourses sont distribuées chaque année aux enfants qui manifestent des aptitudes spéciales, en vue de les stimuler à développer leurs talents et à poursuivre leur formation professionnelle. En 1970, 75 bourses ont été accordées à des élèves prometteurs et cela pour les fins suivantes:

18 bourses universitaires

5 bourses d'études en pédagogie

5 bourses d'études en soins infirmiers

3 bourses pour fréquentation d'écoles indépendantes

12 bourses d'activités culturelles

32 primes d'encouragement à la formation professionnelle.

Sous-objectif 2—Aider les Indiens et les Esquimaux à découvrir les possibilités d'emplois et à en retirer le maximum d'avantages.

Points saillants du programme post-scolaire

Le nombre d'Indiens participant aux programmes d'éducation permanente, de formation professionnelle et de réinstallation aux fins d'emploi a continué d'augmenter comme le démontrent les graphiques sur la page suivante.

Le domaine post-scolaire a été marqué de plusieurs réalisations importantes au cours de l'année:

Le programme de formation en cours d'emploi a été étendu au ministère de la Défense nationale, au ministère des Transports, ainsi qu'à celui de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration.

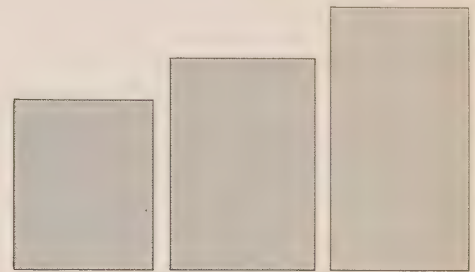
Des 39 stagiaires qui ont acquis une formation en cours d'emploi au ministère du Solliciteur général, 15 occupent maintenant un poste permanent, en qualité d'agents de surveillance et d'agents adjoints de libération conditionnelle. Deux autres stagiaires travaillent pour le compte des services provinciaux de redressement.

Post School Program

Programme post-scolaire

Adult Education

Éducation permanente



Année	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Basic literacy	3,415	4,388	5,471
Other adult programs	9,652	11,964	14,638
Total	13,067	16,352	20,109

Vocational Training

Formation professionnelle



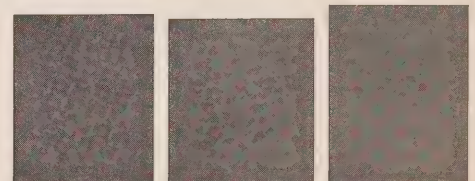
Année	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Pre-vocational	1,443	3,888	4,285
Vocational skills	1,393	2,114	1,778
Technology	364	414	529
University	235	321	459
Teacher training	38	49	48
Nursing	20	24	24
Other*	340	2,007	2,248
Total	3,833	8,817	9,371

Courses under four months duration.

*Cours d'une durée maximale de quatre mois.

Employment Relocation

Réinstallation en emploi



Année	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Short-term	8,676	6,292	6,236
Regular	3,460	5,697	5,966
Service training	330	218	218
On-the-job training	257	269	530
Family relocations	509	502	416
Apprenticeship	—	73	125
Total	13,232	13,051	13,491

An agreement has been reached between the Department and KAINAI Industries Limited to provide on-the-job training for 240 Indians on the Blood Reserve in the manufacturing of trailers and sectional houses.

The Ontario Region, in collaboration with the Ontario Department of Mines, the Ontario Department of Education, and the federal Department of Manpower and Immigration established a 10-week training program for Indians in various northern communities.

Plans were advanced for development of an industrial-environmental training centre at Rivers, Manitoba.

A study was made of the relocation of 20 Indian families who have purchased homes at Thompson, Manitoba. The study provided information on adjustment problems, the conception of adequate adjustment and some obstacles preventing other families from relocating.

The Department, in conjunction with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Department of Manpower and Immigration, established an agency for the training of Indian workers for the new pulp mill at Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan.

The Alberta Region initiated a study of the results of vocational training programs for the fiscal years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70. The study examines the profile of each trainee, the training provided, the employment resulting from the training, and a cost/benefit analysis of each program.

For some time the Canadian Forces School of Military Engineering at Chilliwack, B.C., has provided training for Eskimos in the operation and maintenance of heavy-duty equipment, and arrangements have now been made to provide similar training opportunities for Indians.

À la suite d'une entente conclue entre le Ministère et la société KAINAI Industries Limited, 240 Indiens de la réserve du Sang ont reçu une formation en cours d'emploi dans la fabrication de caravanes et de maisons préfabriquées.

En collaboration avec les ministères des Mines et de l'Éducation, ainsi qu'avec le ministère fédéral de la Main-d'œuvre et de l'Immigration, la région de l'Ontario a mis en oeuvre un programme de formation de 10 semaines à l'intention des Indiens de diverses communautés du Nord.

Une proposition à l'effet de créer à Rivers, Manitoba, un centre de formation axé sur l'industrie et la protection du milieu a été mise de l'avant.

Une étude a été effectuée sur la réinstallation, à Thompson (Manitoba), de 20 familles indiennes ayant acheté une maison à cet endroit. Cette étude a fourni des données au sujet des problèmes d'adaptation, des normes requises pour une adaptation satisfaisante et des obstacles qui empêchent la réinstallation d'autres familles.

En collaboration avec la Fédération indienne de la Saskatchewan et le ministère de la Main-d'œuvre et de l'Immigration, le Ministère a établi une agence pour préparer les Indiens à travailler au moulin à papier de Meadow Lake (Saskatchewan).

La région de l'Alberta a entrepris une étude sur les résultats des programmes de formation professionnelle pour les années financières 1967-68, 1968-69 et 1969-70. L'étude a comporté l'histoire de chaque stagiaire, la formation acquise et l'emploi qui en est résulté et une analyse de rentabilité de chaque programme.

Depuis quelque temps déjà, l'école de génie militaire des Forces armées canadiennes, à Chilliwack (C.-B.), enseigne aux Esquimaux la manutention et l'entretien de l'équipement lourd. Des dispositions ont été prises pour qu'une formation analogue soit offerte aux Indiens.

Vingt Indiennes de diverses réserves du Québec, où l'anglais est la langue seconde, ont reçu une formation de conseillères en éducation familiale.

many Indian women from various reserves in Quebec, where English is used as a second language, received training for service as consultants in family education.

Confederation College, Thunder Bay, Ontario, is experimenting with the teaching of English as a second language as an approach to basic literacy training in remote Indian settlements. Participants who achieve equivalent Grade 4 level are eligible to enrol in Basic Training for Community Development, and are paid student allowances by the Department of Manpower and Immigration or by this department.

The Saskatchewan Region is experimenting with the promotion of non-graded programs in vocational training. This is individualized instruction designed for the adult learner using a multimedia approach, in an attempt to tailor programming to individual needs.

Proposals have been submitted for adult learning centres on the Blood and Blackfoot Reserves in the respective bands. They are being studied.

Objective 3—To assist in the retention and development of Indian and Eskimo culture.

Continuing direction is received from the Indian community through the National Cultural Committee and through conferences.

Programs of curriculum enrichment through provision for Indian cultural content were expanded and new programs introduced by many schools across Canada. Errors of omission as well as commission in school text and reference materials were under constant surveillance, and encouraging the production of acceptable new materials received high priority in Branch programs.

Le Collège de la Confédération de Thunder Bay, Ontario expérimente en ce moment un programme selon lequel l'anglais, enseigné comme langue seconde, sert aussi à l'enseignement de la lecture et de l'écriture aux Indiens des localités éloignées. Les participants, qui atteignent un niveau équivalent à la 4^e année, peuvent s'inscrire au cours de formation professionnelle de base et reçoivent alors une allocation d'études du ministère de la Main-d'œuvre et de l'Immigration ou de notre Ministère.

La Région de Saskatchewan tente une expérience destinée à promouvoir les programmes non régularisés de formation professionnelle. Il s'agit d'un enseignement adapté aux besoins de chaque personne grâce à des cours individuels conçus pour les adultes et fondés sur une méthode faisant appel à plusieurs moyens pédagogiques.

Les bandes des réserves du Sang et des Pieds-Noirs ont soumis des propositions en vue de l'aménagement de centres d'apprentissage dans leurs réserves respectives. Ces propositions sont présentement à l'étude.

Sous-objectif 3—Aider à la préservation et à l'épanouissement de la culture indienne et esquimaude.

Des renseignements et des directives sont reçus des Indiens d'une façon continue grâce au Comité culturel et à des conférences qui sont tenues de temps à autre.

Les programmes à contenu culturel indien ont été élargis et plusieurs écoles à travers le Canada ont adopté de nouveaux programmes. Les omissions et les erreurs dans les manuels et livres de référence ont fait l'objet de révisions minutieuses, et l'aide à la production de nouveau matériel scolaire de qualité a été l'un des objectifs prioritaires des programmes de la Direction.



Cultural Development Division

The Cultural Development Division of the Branch is responsible for the operation of programs to assist Indian communities and individuals to discover, retain, promote and project their distinctive cultures. The Division, in addition to co-ordinative and administrative functions, conducts four distinct programs; a cultural grants program which began in 1966, a literature-publishing program, fine arts, and linguistics.

Cultural Grants

Since the inception of this form of assisting groups and individuals, a total of \$596,000 has been paid in grants for the advancement of traditional cultural activities. The growth of pageantry, pow-wows, Indian days, and other forms of expression, is a direct result of this type of assistance. Grant requests are screened to avoid duplication of effort. They are accepted, rejected or modified by an assessment committee of Indian people knowledgeable about their own and other cultures. Requests in the fiscal year under review totalled 140, and 93 were passed with attendant total costs of \$295,000. When possible, rejected applicants are referred to other agencies for alternative assistance; for example, education, small business and arts and crafts.

Literature

The all-Indian cultural magazine "Tawow" received wide acceptance from the Indian population. Favourable publicity from the news media brought it to the attention of educators, librarians and the general public and circulation reached 15,000.

In the two years since the literature program began, eight published books have been sponsored or financially assisted and six more are in various stages of completion. Of these six, four are tribal histories. Two were accepted by a well-known Canadian publisher for release in 1971. One entertainment film was completed in co-operation with the National Film Board and two documentaries are soon to be released.

La Division du développement culturel

La Division du développement culturel de la Direction assure l'exécution de programmes visant à aider les collectivités indiennes et les particuliers à découvrir, à conserver, à promouvoir et à diffuser leurs cultures propres. En plus d'exercer des fonctions de coordination et d'administration, la Division du développement culturel dirige quatre programmes distincts: un programme de subventions culturelles, mis sur pied en 1966, un programme de publication d'oeuvres littéraires, un programme de beaux-arts, ainsi qu'un programme linguistique.

Programme de subventions culturelles

Depuis la mise en application de ce Programme d'aide aux groupes et aux particuliers, une somme de \$596,000 a été versée en subventions destinées à promouvoir les activités culturelles traditionnelles. La multiplication des déploiements historiques, des cérémonies, des "jours indiens", etc., découle directement de cette forme d'assistance. Les demandes de subvention sont étudiées attentivement, de manière à éviter le double emploi. Elles sont ensuite acceptées, rejetées ou modifiées par un comité d'évaluation composé d'Indiens versés dans leur culture propre aussi bien que dans les cultures étrangères. Au cours du dernier exercice financier, le comité a étudié 140 demandes, dont 93 ont été acceptées et mérité des subventions totalisant \$295,000. Dans la mesure du possible, les requérants éconduits sont référés à d'autres agences capables de leur fournir l'assistance demandée, que ce soit en matière d'éducation, de petite entreprise, d'art ou d'artisanat.

Littérature

"Tawow", la revue culturelle intégralement indienne, a reçu un accueil enthousiaste de la part de la population indienne. Grâce à une publicité favorable accordée par des médias d'information, les éducateurs, les bibliothécaires et le grand public en ont pris connaissance et le tirage atteint maintenant les 15,000 exemplaires. Depuis l'inauguration du programme, il y a deux ans, huit ouvrages ont été parrainés ou subventionnés à des fins de publication. Six autres livres, dont quatre histoires de tribu, sont à divers stades de préparation. Deux d'entre eux ont été acceptés par un éditeur canadien bien connu, qui doit les lancer en 1971. Un film récréatif a été réalisé en collaboration avec l'Office national du film et deux documentaires sont sur le point d'être distribués.

Fine Arts

The Departmental fine arts collection of Indian arts was displayed at eight major showings and it is estimated that 100,000 visitors received a good impression of the variety and craftsmanship shown in this type of cultural expression.

Linguistics

In many areas of the country, there are Indian groups requesting assistance in the retention and use of tribal languages. A project financed by a cultural grant to create reading and teaching materials in Micmac is in its third year in Nova Scotia. Mohawk, Algonquin, Cree, Ojibwa, Inuit, Gitskan, Kluane and Nootka are being assisted with the aid of grants and technical assistance.

Community Affairs Branch

The Community Affairs Branch program was concerned with the social development of Indians and Eskimos, individually and in the communities through the process of community development and supporting and encouraging evolving forms of community government; fostering dignity and self-respect through the support of cultural expression; supporting the physical improvement of communities and providing and arranging for the provision of welfare services to those in need.

Sub-Objective 1 – To assist in the improvement of housing and community services for Indians and Eskimos.

Housing Grants

The Community Improvement Division assisted Indians with limited resources to obtain adequate housing accommodation by providing grants for the construction of new houses or renovation of existing structures.

During the year approximately 1,850 new houses were constructed and major renovations were made to some 2,200 older houses on Indian reserves. The major portion of the money was provided in the form of grants totalling \$9,190,986. The remainder came from Indians' personal resources, Indian Band Funds and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation loans.

Beaux-arts

La collection des objets d'art indien du Ministère a fait l'objet de huit grandes expositions qui ont fourni à environ 100,000 visiteurs l'occasion d'apprécier le talent des artistes indiens et la diversité de leurs oeuvres.

Programme linguistique

Dans plusieurs régions du pays, certains groupes indiens demandent qu'on les aide à conserver et à utiliser la langue de leur tribu. Grâce à une subvention culturelle, un projet visant à créer des textes de lecture et d'enseignement dans la langue des Micmacs en est à sa troisième année en Nouvelle-Écosse. À la faveur de subventions et avec l'aide des spécialistes, le Mohawk, l'Algonquin, le Cri, l'Ojibwa, le Sioux, le Gitskan, le Kluane et le Nootka connaissent un nouvel essor.

Direction des affaires communautaires

Le programme de la Direction des affaires communautaires s'est penché sur le développement social des Indiens et des Esquimaux, tant au niveau des individus que sur le plan communautaire, en appuyant et en encourageant l'évolution des formes d'administration communautaires; en stimulant la dignité personnelle et la confiance en soi par l'aide aux manifestations d'ordre culturel; en appuyant les améliorations matérielles des établissements communautaires et en facilitant aux défavorisés l'accès aux services sociaux.

Sous-objectif 1—Contribuer à l'amélioration des conditions de logement et des services publics offerts aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux.

Subventions à l'amélioration du logement

La Division de l'aménagement communautaire a aidé les Indiens à faible revenu à obtenir des logements convenables en accordant des subventions pour la construction de nouvelles maisons ou pour la rénovation de celles qui existaient déjà.

Au cours de l'année, environ 1,850 nouvelles maisons ont été construites et des rénovations importantes ont été apportées à quelque 2,200 maisons dans les réserves indiennes. Le plus clair de cet argent provenait de subventions, le reste étant tiré des ressources individuelles des Indiens, des fonds de bandes indiennes et des prêts consentis par la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement.

Housing Loans

Indian reserve land cannot be mortgaged. The Minister, therefore, guaranteed repayment to Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation of 58 housing loans to Indians living on reserves.

Band-Administered Housing Programs

Indian bands were encouraged to take a greater part in management of their own affairs by assuming responsibility for the administration of their own housing programs. Twenty-seven Indian Band Councils were involved, using Departmental grants alone or in combination with the Indian Band Funds and/or Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation loans.

Off-Reserve Housing

One hundred and fifty-nine Indian and Eskimo families were assisted in purchasing homes off reserves. Under this program, applicants borrow part of the purchase price from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation or an approved lender. This loan must be repaid at current interest rates. The amount of assistance an applicant receives from the Department under this program is governed by the size of his income, as is the personal contribution he is required to make. The loan from the Department is secured by an interest-free second mortgage which is forgiven over a period of 10 years if the mortgagor makes his first-mortgage payments regularly, pays the insurance premiums as they come due, keeps the house in a good state of repair and continues to live in it.

Rental Purchase Housing – Arctic Quebec

Rental-purchase houses were provided for Eskimos and Indians in Arctic Quebec. In addition to 36 prefabricated houses erected during the year, 15 units, construction of which was commenced the previous year, were completed. Material for the construction of 45 additional units (standard construction) was purchased and delivered in preparation for the 1971-72 program.

Water and Sanitation Services

The Community Improvement Division endeavoured to ensure that there was an adequate supply of potable water on all Indian reserves and encouraged and assisted Indian people in improving sanitation facilities.

Prêts pour l'amélioration du logement

Comme les terres des réserves indiennes ne peuvent être hypothéquées, le Ministre a dû garantir le remboursement à la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement de 58 prêts pour l'amélioration du logement à des Indiens habitant des réserves.

Programmes de logement administrés par les bandes

Les bandes indiennes ont été encouragées à s'intéresser davantage à leurs propres affaires en assumant l'administration de leurs propres programmes de construction de maisons. Vingt-sept conseils de bandes indiennes ont décidé d'utiliser les subventions du Ministère, seules, ou accrues des deniers provenant des fonds de la bande et des prêts de la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement.

Logements hors des réserves

Des prêts ont été consentis à 159 familles indiennes et esquimaudes pour l'achat de maisons hors des réserves. En vertu de ce programme, le requérant emprunte une partie du prix d'achat auprès de la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement ou d'un prêteur autorisé. Ce prêt au taux d'intérêt courant doit être remboursé. L'aide financière que le requérant reçoit du Ministère varie selon son revenu et la contribution personnelle qu'il est tenu de faire. Le prêt du Ministère est garanti par une 2^e hypothèque sans intérêt, qui est amortie en dix ans si le débiteur hypothécaire fait régulièrement ses versements sur la première hypothèque, paie ses primes d'assurance quand elles sont dues, entretient la maison en bon état et continue de l'habiter.

Location – achat de maison dans le Nouveau-Québec

Au Nouveau-Québec, des maisons ont été offertes, sous condition de location ou d'achat, aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux. En plus de 36 maisons préfabriquées installées durant l'année, 15 logements commencés l'année précédente ont été terminés. Les matériaux pour la construction de 45 nouveaux logements (modèles réguliers) ont été achetés et livrés en prévision du programme de 1971-1972.

Services d'eau et d'égouts

La Division de l'aménagement communautaire s'est efforcée d'assurer à toutes les réserves indiennes un approvisionnement convenable en eau potable. Elle s'est efforcée aussi d'encourager et d'aider les Indiens à améliorer les installations sanitaires.

total of \$4,797,151 was spent on construction of new water and sanitation systems on Indian reserves, improvements and extension of existing systems, sharing of capital costs with adjacent municipalities so that the use of municipal filtration plants and sewage treatment plants might be made available to Indian reserves, digging of individual wells and installation of septic tanks and laying of tile disposal beds on reserves.

Electric Power Service

Electric power authorities were encouraged to extend electrical services to Indian reserves. A sum of \$741,282 was spent, mainly on capital contributions to electric power authorities, as a means of extending electric power services to remote Indian families living on reserves. During 1970-71 the number of homes on Indian reserves being provided with electric power services was increased to 80 per cent of all Indian homes as compared with 73 per cent in 1968-69 when the previous biennial survey covering utilities and services on Indian reserves was undertaken. During the year, six electric power lines were extended to native communities inhabited mainly by Eskimos and two summer water systems were constructed.

Roads

A sum of \$2,783,381 was spent on the construction of new roads, up-grading of existing roads, maintenance of roads on Indian reserves and, under some circumstances, on access roads leading to reserves. Some of the work was done with Departmental equipment, providing maximum employment opportunities for reserve residents. Where this was not feasible, some of the work was let by contract following public tender and some of it was done at Departmental expense by municipal or provincial authorities using their own equipment. Some Indian band councils managed their own roads programs with Departmental funds transferred to them on the basis of approved programs or with their own Indian band funds.

During the year, negotiations were carried on with highways representatives of the provincial governments of Manitoba and British Columbia for construction and maintenance of roads on Indian Reserves. However, no agreement was concluded.

Un montant de \$4,797,151 a été affecté dans les réserves indiennes à la construction de canalisations d'eau et d'égouts, à l'amélioration et à la prolongation des réseaux existants, au partage des frais d'immobilisation avec des municipalités voisines pour que les Indiens puissent utiliser des usines de filtration et des stations d'épuration des eaux d'égouts, au creusage de puits individuels et de fosses septiques, ainsi qu'à l'installation de lits d'épuration en drains agricoles.

Services d'électricité

Des entreprises d'énergie électrique ont été incitées à prolonger leurs lignes de transmission jusque dans les réserves. Un montant de \$741,282 a été affecté à cette fin, notamment à titre d'aide financière à des entreprises d'énergie électrique afin qu'elles desservent un plus grand nombre de familles dans les réserves. Durant l'année 1970-71, la proportion des maisons électrifiées dans les réserves est passée à 80%, alors qu'elle était de 73% en 1968-69, lors du relevé biennal des services d'utilité publique dans les réserves. Au cours de l'année, six lignes de transport d'électricité ont été prolongées jusqu'à des établissements peuplés en majorité par des Esquimaux. On a aussi construit deux réseaux de canalisations pour l'eau potable en été.

Routes

La somme de \$2,783,381 a été consacrée à la construction de nouvelles routes, au relèvement des routes existantes et à l'entretien des routes dans les réserves et, dans certains cas, des routes d'accès conduisant aux réserves. Certains travaux ont été exécutés avec l'équipement du Ministère, ce qui a permis d'offrir aux habitants des réserves de nombreuses occasions d'emploi. Lorsque cette méthode n'était pas utilisable, le travail était exécuté à forfait à la suite d'appels d'offres, ou confié, à nos frais, à des organismes provinciaux ou municipaux. Quelques conseils de bandes indiennes ont administré leur propre programme de voirie avec les crédits du Ministère qui leur furent transférés au titre de programmes approuvés, ou encore avec leurs propres fonds de bande.

Au cours de l'année, des pourparlers se sont déroulés avec les représentants de la voirie des gouvernements du Manitoba et de la Colombie-Britannique au sujet de la construction et de l'entretien des routes des réserves indiennes. Aucune entente n'a encore été conclue.

Fire Prevention

Selected Indian band councils which placed high priority on the purchase of fire fighting equipment and fire fighting services were assisted financially.

Band Administration Buildings

Indian Band Councils who assumed an active role in the management of their affairs were assisted in obtaining adequate office accommodation.

A program approved by Treasury Board on December 23, 1970, was continued during 1971. Based on the approved financial formula, a number of Indian band councils were assisted with the construction of new buildings or renovation of existing buildings to be used for office accommodation. In some cases buildings such as schools and offices no longer required by the Department by reason of Indian agency and district centralization were transferred to Indian band councils for this purpose.

Sub-Objective 2—To arrange for the provision of suitable social services to Indians and Eskimos.

The aim of Departmental welfare activities is to provide individuals and families with benefits and services comparable to those available to the non-Indian population from government and non-government agencies in the provinces.

The Canada Assistance Plan provides special assistance to the provinces for the administration of welfare programs on behalf of Indian people. Agreements under Part 2 of the Plan continue to be developed through federal-provincial negotiations and consultations with representatives of Indian bands and associations.

Persons in need living on Indian reserves are given social assistance subject to eligibility, and in amounts comparable to those provided under provincial programs. The program is financed and administered by the Department and gives direct assistance or provides grants to bands. Agreements with the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, contracts with social service agencies in Quebec, and an informal arrangement with British Columbia made services available for the care and protection of dependent and neglected Indian children.

Prévention des incendies

Une aide financière a été consentie à quelques conseils de bandes indiennes qui tenaient beaucoup à l'achat d'équipement et à l'installation des services de lutte contre les incendies.

Locaux d'administration des bandes

Les conseils de bande, qui prennent une part active à l'administration de leurs affaires, ont reçu de l'aide pour s'installer dans des locaux convenables.

Un programme approuvé par le Conseil du Trésor en décembre 1970 a été poursuivi en 1971-72. En vertu de l'entente approuvée, certains conseils de bande ont bénéficié d'aide financière pour construire de nouveaux bureaux ou pour transformer en bureaux des bâtiments déjà existants. En certains cas, on a cédé, à cette fin, des écoles et des bâtiments dont le Ministère n'avait plus besoin depuis que les bureaux d'agence ou de district sont centralisés.

Sous-objectif 2—Veiller à ce que les Indiens et les Esquimaux reçoivent des services sociaux convenables.

Les activités du Ministère dans le domaine du bien-être social ont pour but de fournir, tant aux particuliers qu'aux familles, des services comparables à ceux dont jouissent, par l'intermédiaire d'organismes gouvernementaux ou non, les habitants non indiens des autres provinces.

Le Régime d'assistance publique du Canada offre aux provinces certains crédits additionnels pour leur permettre d'administrer des programmes de bien-être social à l'intention des autochtones. À la suite de négociations entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux et après consultations avec les représentants des bandes et des associations indiennes, on continue de conclure des accords en vertu de la partie II du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada.

elsewhere, provincial authorities, upon request, intervene on behalf of seriously neglected children and provide adoption services. If there is no alternative, departmental staff, with the consent of parents or guardians, may arrange placement of children in foster homes and institutions. Family Allowances, Youth Allowances, Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement are available to Indian people.

Sub-Objective 3—To further the evolution of local affairs administration by the Indian and Eskimo peoples.

In February 1970 the Social and Cultural Development Division was reorganized into two separate divisions called the Band Management Division and the Cultural Development Division. The Band Management Division is responsible for developing and co-ordinating programs to help Indian bands bring about improvements in reserve communities.

The department continued its community development program as an effective means of fostering mutual understanding and attitudes that would lead to the development of self-sufficient reserve communities. During the year, this program was conducted in Ontario, Alberta and Newfoundland through community development agreements with the provincial governments. These provided for costs to be shared in proportion to the Indian population served in each program.

In 1969, a somewhat similar agreement was concluded with the provincial Indian association in Manitoba, and in 1970 these same arrangements were extended to include Indian associations in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Under the agreements with Indian associations the department meets the full cost of community development services. Community development services in Quebec, British Columbia and New Brunswick were supplied directly by some 25 departmental workers. The total cost of services provided under agreements in 1970-71 is estimated at \$1.8 million.

To ensure that Indian people are provided with every opportunity to develop skills in handling community affairs, band training courses are provided in each of the seven regions across Canada through seminars and workshops designed to meet local needs. Subjects studied included agricultural development, administration, welfare services, small business practices, group leadership, mineral and oil leases and

S'ils remplissent certaines conditions d'admissibilité, les nécessiteux vivant dans les réserves touchent des prestations d'assistance sociale comparables à celles qui leur seraient accordées dans le cadre des programmes provinciaux. Le Ministère administre et finance le programme, soit en fournissant lui-même l'assistance, soit en accordant aux bandes indiennes des subventions à cet effet. En vertu d'ententes conclues avec les provinces de Nouvelle-Écosse, d'Ontario et du Manitoba, ainsi qu'avec les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le Yukon, de contrats passés avec des organismes de services sociaux du Québec et d'une entente officielle avec la Colombie-Britannique, des services de soins et de protection sont assurés aux enfants indiens à charge ou abandonnés.

Ailleurs, les autorités provinciales s'occupent, sur demande, d'enfants gravement négligés et fournissent des services d'adoption. S'il n'existe pas d'autre solution, le personnel du Ministère peut, avec le consentement des parents ou des tuteurs, veiller au placement des enfants dans des foyers nourriciers ou dans des institutions. Les Indiens bénéficient également des allocations familiales, des allocations aux jeunes, des prestations de sécurité de la vieillesse et du supplément du revenu garanti.

Sous-objectif 3—Faire progresser l'évolution de l'administration des affaires locales par les Indiens et par les Esquimaux.

En février 1970, la Division du progrès social et du développement culturel a été scindée en deux divisions distinctes, à savoir, la Division de l'administration des bandes et la Division du développement culturel. La première est responsable de la création et de la coordination de programmes destinés à venir en aide aux bandes indiennes qui veulent travailler au mieux-être des collectivités de leurs réserves.

Le Ministère a poursuivi son programme de développement communautaire afin de susciter chez les Indiens la compréhension et les dispositions qui garantiront la création, dans les réserves, de collectivités épanouies et indépendantes. Pendant l'année, ce programme a été mis en oeuvre en Ontario, en Alberta et à Terre-Neuve, où les gouvernements ont signé des accords de développement communautaire prévoyant le partage des frais au prorata de la population indienne desservie dans la province.

royalties, housing, sanitation, pollution, roads, education, grants to bands, elections and by-laws, land use, community development and fire and police services. Over 2,800 persons attended these courses at a total cost of \$295,000.

The Grants to Bands Program continued to assist Indian bands and councils to manage community business—including community improvements, housing and welfare programs. This year, some 420 bands managed a total of \$30 million in this way. The department also administered band trust funds totalling \$30 million for some 520 bands across the country. Annual treaty payments totalled \$650,000 while other treaty obligations totalled \$75,000. Personal savings totalling \$515,000 were held in 2,660 accounts.

Programs were developed to facilitate assumption of local administration by band councils across the country. These included broadening the funding base for assistance in policing of reserves, the regularization of election by-laws, and the interpretation of liquor sections of the Indian Act. In recent years, 195 band councils have passed by-laws for local purposes, and during 1970-71, 28 bands enacted 39 such by-laws. Three hundred and eighty-five bands elect their own councils under the elective processes indicated in the Indian Act, while 175 bands retain the custom system. This year, 136 band elections were held in accordance with the Indian Act; seven referenda were held involving liquor privileges; four bands chose the elective system for the first time and four bands reverted to the custom system.

Des ententes similaires ont été conclues avec la Fraternité des Indiens du Manitoba en 1969 et, en 1970, avec les associations indiennes de la Nouvelle-Écosse, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta. En vertu de ces ententes, le Ministère paie tous les frais occasionnés par les services de développement communautaire. Au Québec, en Colombie-Britannique et au Nouveau-Brunswick, quelque 25 employés du Ministère ont apporté une aide directe à ces services. En 1970-71, le coût total des services fournis en vertu d'ententes devrait s'élever à \$1.8 million.

Afin de permettre aux Indiens d'acquérir les aptitudes nécessaires à la gestion des affaires communautaires, on a organisé, dans chacune des sept régions du Canada, des cours de formation sous forme de séminaires et de séances d'étude orientés vers l'examen des problèmes régionaux. Parmi les sujets étudiés, mentionnons le développement agricole, l'administration, les services de bien-être, les pratiques commerciales, la direction des groupes, les redevances et les baux miniers et pétroliers, le logement, la salubrité, la pollution, les routes, l'éducation, les subventions aux bandes, les élections et les règlements locaux, l'utilisation des terres, le développement communautaire, ainsi que les services de police et de prévention des incendies. Plus de 2,800 personnes ont assisté à ces cours, dont le coût global s'est élevé à \$295,000.

Le Programme de subventions aux bandes a continué d'aider les bandes indiennes et leurs conseils dans la gestion des affaires communautaires, y compris l'amélioration des villages et les programmes de logement et de bien-être. Au cours de l'année écoulée, quelque 420 bandes ont ainsi administré un montant de \$30 millions. Le Ministère a également administré un fonds de fiducie de \$30 millions pour le compte de quelque 520 bandes. Les paiements annuels effectués en vertu des traités se sont élevés à \$650,000, tandis que les autres obligations découlant des traités ont rapporté \$75,000. Les économies personnelles se chiffraient par \$515,000, déposés dans 2,660 comptes de banque.

Dans les diverses régions du pays, des programmes ont été élaborés en vue d'aider les conseils de bande à prendre en main leur administration locale. Ces programmes comportent une augmentation des fonds nécessaires à l'organisation de la force policière dans leurs

Sub-Objective 4—To review the membership provisions of the Indian Act with a view to developing new concepts in membership administration and control.

The Indian population of 250,781 as of December 31, 1970, represented a net increase of 6,757 or 2.7 per cent during the calendar year.

There were 652 persons declared enfranchised between April 1, 1970, and March 31, 1971. Of these, 37 applied for enfranchisement and 15 resulted from marriages of Indian women with non-Indians. A total of \$177,486.78 was paid out in enfranchisement funds during the fiscal year.

There were 241 adoptions registered during the same period. Of these, 36 children were adopted by Indians, 205 by non-Indians.

The addition of 58 persons to membership in Indian bands was protested during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1971. Decisions were reached on 29 of these protests: 27 persons were declared entitled to be registered as Indians and two were declared not entitled. The remaining 29 are still under study. Decisions were also made on 12 protests which were received before the beginning of the fiscal year. Of these, 11 were declared entitled and one not entitled to be registered as Indians.

réserves, à la normalisation des règlements relatifs aux élections et à l'interprétation des articles de la Loi sur les Indiens concernant la vente des boissons alcooliques. Ces dernières années, 195 conseils de bande ont adopté des règlements à des fins locales; en 1970-71, 28 bandes ont promulgué 39 règlements de ce genre. On compte 385 bandes qui élisent leur propre conseil selon le mode d'élection indiqué dans la Loi, tandis que 175 d'entre elles conservent leur système traditionnel. Au cours de l'année, 136 élections de bande ont eu lieu, conformément à la Loi sur les Indiens; 7 référendums ont été tenus au sujet des privilèges en matière de boissons alcooliques; quatre bandes ont adopté pour la première fois le système électif, tandis que quatre autres ont repris leur système traditionnel.

Sous-objectif 4—Reviser dans la Loi sur les Indiens les articles concernant le droit d'être membre de bande, en vue d'établir de nouveaux concepts de l'administration et du contrôle du droit d'être membre de bande.

Au 31 décembre 1970, la population indienne était de 250,781 âmes, ce qui représente une augmentation de 6,757, soit 2.7% pour l'année civile.

Du 1^{er} avril 1970 au 31 mars 1971, 652 Indiens ont été émancipés. Sur ce nombre, 37 ont fait une demande officielle, tandis que les 615 autres émancipations ont eu lieu à la suite de mariages entre Indiennes et non-Indiens. À cet égard, une somme de \$177,486.78 a été payée au cours de l'année.

Pendant la même période, 241 adoptions ont été enregistrées, dont 36 par des Indiens et 205 par des non-Indiens.

De plus, les requêtes de 58 personnes désireuses d'être reconnues comme membres d'une bande indienne ont fait l'objet de protestations au cours de la même période. Des décisions ont été rendues au sujet de 29 d'entre elles; le droit d'être inscrit comme Indien a été confirmé dans le cas de 27 personnes et infirmé dans deux autres cas. Les cas en suspens sont encore à l'étude. Des jugements ont aussi été rendus au sujet de 12 cas présentés avant le début de l'année financière. Sur ce nombre, 11 personnes ont reçu une réponse favorable, tandis qu'une personne s'est vu refuser le droit d'avoir le statut d'Indien.

Economic Development Branch

Programs of the Economic Development Branch are designed to assist Indians, Indian Bands and Eskimos in creating business and employment opportunities in a variety of fields including service industries, secondary industry, resource utilization and land development including mineral resources on Indian Reserves.

Sub-Objective 1—To assist Indian bands, at their request, in developing and applying land management technology on reserve land.

Lands Division

In its role as administrator of Indian Reserve and surrendered lands, the Lands Division has undertaken several major projects to improve the administration of Indian lands and make the Department more responsive to Indian needs. Steps were taken to increase Indian participation in land administration.

Priority was given to establishing reserve land registers which contain a complete and accurate record of all transactions affecting Indian lands from the date of their creation. To this end, the Lands Division was reorganized and enlarged to increase its capability to research documents covering a period of three centuries. Research was conducted in federal government archives, provincial archives, registries and foreign countries.

To assist in decentralizing land administration operations, a project was started to have all Indian lands registry documents microfilmed to provide band and field administrative offices with essential information respecting Indian lands.

Preparation of material for an *Indian Lands Manual* containing detailed procedures on land administration was started in November. When completed, this manual will be made available to all bands as well as departmental field offices. A major section of the manual, pertaining to leasing and leasing procedures, was distributed to the field as advance information and direction. Objective here was to increase Indian involvement in the management of their lands.

Direction du progrès économique

Les programmes de la Direction du progrès économique sont conçus pour aider les Indiens, les bandes indiennes et les Esquimaux à fonder des entreprises et à créer des emplois dans une multitude de domaines, notamment les industries de services, les industries secondaires, l'utilisation des ressources naturelles, surtout les ressources minières, et l'aménagement des terres.

Sous-objectif 1—Aider les bandes indiennes, à leur demande, à établir et à mettre en pratique la gestion technologique des terres de réserve.

Division des terres

Dans le cadre de son mandat d'administrateur des terres de réserves indiennes et des terres cédées, la Division des terres a entrepris plusieurs grands projets afin d'améliorer l'administration des terres indiennes et de permettre au Ministère de mieux répondre aux besoins des Indiens. Des mesures ont été prises pour inciter les Indiens à participer plus activement à l'administration des terres.

On a commencé par établir des registres des terres indiennes contenant un dossier complet et précis de toutes les transactions touchant les terres indiennes depuis leur date d'établissement. À cette fin, la Division des terres a été réorganisée et son champ d'action élargi afin de rechercher des documents couvrant une période de trois cents ans. Ces recherches ont été faites aux archives du gouvernement fédéral, aux archives provinciales, aux bureaux d'enregistrement et à l'étranger.

Afin d'aider à décentraliser le service d'administration des terres, un système consistant à microfilmer toutes les pièces des registres des terres indiennes a été mis en oeuvre afin de fournir aux bandes et aux bureaux administratifs de l'extérieur les renseignements essentiels touchant des terres indiennes.

Au mois de novembre dernier, un guide de gestion des terres indiennes décrivant en détail les méthodes d'administration des terres a été élaboré. Ce guide servira aussi bien aux bandes qu'aux bureaux extérieurs du Ministère. Une portion importante du guide, traitant de la location et des modalités de celle-ci a été distribuée aux bureaux extérieurs à titre de renseignement et de directive préliminaires. Par ce moyen, une plus grande participation des Indiens à l'administration de leurs terres est anticipée.



Land Management

During the year, 2,161 leases, permits and other agreements pertaining to the use and occupation of Indian reserve lands by non-Indians were approved. In addition 355 assignments of interest received approval. Activity continued in the area of highway, electric power transmission and pipeline construction on Indian reserves with 31 transactions completed.

At the close of the year, approximately 2,700 new transactions had been put into effect. This resulted in new income to Indian Bands and individual Indians of approximately \$2,340,000.

Indian people continue to assume greater control and responsibility in managing their land resources with Department co-operation. An understanding was reached with the city of Vancouver for the implementation of a multi-million dollar residential project on Musqueam Indian Reserve No. 2. This Band-owned development will bring considerable benefits to the Musqueam Indian Band over the next 14 years.

In Saskatchewan, 10 Indian reserves were included in the 1970 Provincial grid road program to provide or improve access to remote farm and rural areas. The resultant transfer of roads to the Province and the abandonment of unused roads for return to reserve status will benefit several isolated reserves making them economically more viable.

In the Blood Indian Reserve No. 148, the largest Indian Reserve in Canada, nine abandoned road and railway lands and other indeterminate status parcels, were identified by a record research program and added to the reserve. An increasing volume of such transactions is expected from the research program in the next five years.

In the Prairie Provinces, some 241 crop share leases for grain farming were executed. There are grain carry-overs each year on most leases and delivery of crop shares is governed by quotas set out by the Canadian Wheat Board. Consequently, some Bands are leasing land with the rent payable in cows, calves and other livestock. In addition to receiving rental when due, this procedure enables Band members to become established in livestock raising.

Gestion des terres

Au cours de l'année, 2,161 baux, permis et autres accords portant sur l'utilisation et l'occupation, par des non-Indiens, de terres de réserves indiennes, ont été approuvés de même que 355 cessions d'usufruit. Les travaux se sont poursuivis dans la construction de routes, de lignes de transmission d'énergie électrique et de pipelines dans les réserves et 181 transactions ont été négociées. À la fin de l'année, quelque 2700 nouvelles transactions avaient été mises en vigueur, apportant aux Indiens et à leurs bandes de nouveaux revenus d'environ \$2,340,000.

Avec la coopération du Ministère, les Indiens ont continué à assumer davantage le contrôle et la responsabilité de la gestion des ressources provenant de leurs terres. Un accord a été conclu avec la ville de Vancouver pour l'exécution d'un projet domiciliaire de plusieurs millions de dollars dans la réserve indienne n° 2 de Musqueam. Ce projet d'aménagement, qui reste la propriété de la bande, apportera des bénéfices considérables à la bande indienne de Musqueam au cours des 14 prochaines années.

En Saskatchewan, 10 réserves indiennes ont été incluses dans le programme provincial de 1970 visant à construire un réseau de routes destiné à permettre ou à améliorer l'accès à des fermes et à des régions rurales éloignées. La cession de ces routes à la province et la remise des routes abandonnées pour les incorporer légalement aux réserves rendront plusieurs réserves isolées économiquement plus viables.

Dans la réserve n° 148 des Indiens du Sang, la plus grande du Canada, un programme de recherches a révélé que neuf terrains correspondant à d'anciennes routes ou voies ferrées abandonnées ainsi que d'autres parcelles de terrain d'utilisation indéterminée ont été identifiées et ajoutées à la réserve. Ce programme de recherches devrait apporter une augmentation de transactions semblables d'ici cinq ans.

Dans les provinces des Prairies, quelque 241 baux agricoles portant sur les revenus partagés des récoltes de grains ont été signés. Pour la plupart de ces baux, les livraisons de grains débordent sur les années suivantes, car la livraison des portions des récoltes est réglée d'après les quotas établis par la Commission canadienne du blé. Pour obvier à cette difficulté, quelques bandes louent leurs terres moyennant un loyer payable en bestiaux. En plus de recevoir leur dû à échéance, les membres de ces bandes peuvent ainsi établir un troupeau d'élevage.

A large number of cottage lease renewals were executed during the year. Band Councils are becoming more aware of the value of cottage lands and in some cases are hiring their own land appraisers to establish rentals. Consequently, rentals in such areas as Saugeen Indian Reserve have increased from \$75 to \$320 per year and on Parry Sound Island from \$60 to \$400 per year.

Land Administration

There was an increased interest by Band members with respect to their land holdings and a marked increase in land conveyancing on Indian Reserves. Some 1,660 titles were issued.

During the year, reserve general registers were completed on 32 reserves and research was completed on 24 reserves to establish chain of title and documents were registered in support of the titles.

A liaison and assistance unit was created within the Lands Division to help Indian Associations, Bands, and individuals research questions of land entitlement.

On-the-job training in land administration was provided to representatives from the St. Regis, Saugeen and Walpole Island Indian Reserves.

Estates

The estates of deceased Indians and mentally-incompetent Indians as well as the assets of minor Indians are administered by the Administrator of Estates.

During the period April 1, 1970 to March 1, 1971, 685 new estates of deceased Indians were opened and 741 estates were concluded.

The Estates Section managed the assets of approximately 400 mentally-incompetent Indians, including 207 with monies held in trust. The Estates Section also administered the assets of approximately 500 minor Indians under guardianship. There are trust accounts for 405 minors whose assets include Bonds and/or inherited interests in land. During the period under review, Bonds or the proceeds therefrom in the value of \$8,000 were released to heirs or minors who had attained their majorities. The age of majority has been reduced to 18 in Manitoba and 19 in British Columbia, resulting in increased activity in distribution of these funds during the past year.

Un grand nombre de baux de chalets ont été reconduits au cours de l'année. Les conseils de bandes deviennent plus conscients de la valeur de leurs terrains à chalet et retiennent, en certains cas, leur propre agent d'évaluation pour fixer le prix du loyer. Ainsi, dans la réserve de Saugeen les loyers sont passés de \$75 à \$320 par année et dans l'île Parry Sound, de \$60 à \$400 par année.

Administration des terres

Les membres de bandes ont manifesté un plus grand intérêt à l'égard de leur bien-fonds et ont conclu plusieurs actes de transfert de titres de propriété dans les réserves indiennes. Quelque 1,660 titres de propriété ont été délivrés.

Au cours de l'année, un registre général des terres de 32 réserves a été complété de même que les recherches des chaînes de titres dans 24 réserves. Les pièces attestant ces titres furent inscrites au registre.

La Division des terres a créé une sous-section de liaison et d'aide afin de seconder les associations, les bandes et les particuliers dans la recherche des titres fonciers.

Des représentants des réserves indiennes de Saint-Regis, de Saugeen et de l'île Walpole ont été initiés sur place à l'administration des terres.

Successions

L'administrateur des successions veille à l'administration des successions d'Indiens décédés ainsi que des biens d'Indiens mentalement incapables ou d'Indiens mineurs.

Entre le 1^{er} avril 1970 et le 31 mars 1971, l'étude de 685 successions d'Indiens décédés a été commencée et celle de 741 autres complétée.

La Section des successions a géré les biens d'environ 400 Indiens mentalement incapables, dont 207 avaient des sommes d'argent en fidéicommiss. Cette Section gère aussi les biens d'environ 500 Indiens mineurs en tutelle. Dans les 405 comptes de mineurs administrés par la Section, on trouve des obligations et des héritages de droits de bien-fonds. Pendant la même période, des obligations ou les profits qui en avaient découlé, d'un montant de \$8,000, ont été remis aux héritiers ou aux mineurs qui avaient atteint leur majorité. Comme l'âge de la majorité a été abaissé à 18 ans au Manitoba et à 19 ans en Colombie-Britannique, la distribution de ces fonds a connu une période d'activité intense.

During the year, 881 Vouchers were processed and a receipt of \$246,520.90 for credit of estates, and a total of 1,466 Vouchers were processed and disbursement of \$507,806.13 in payment of estate debts and distribution to heirs. At the end of the period under review, a balance of \$704,298.11 was held on behalf of minors, mentally-incompetent adults, and the estates of deceased Indians. The total value of Bonds held for such persons and estates as of March 8, 1971, is \$100,500.

Police and other reports of fatal accidents were reviewed in a number of cases and appropriate action was taken where third-party liability was indicated.

An average of 25 parcels of land each month were transferred from estates to individuals as heirs or as purchasers of property from estates.

Intensive efforts were made to terminate the Department's activities with respect to the interest of Canadian Indians in U.S. lands. Claims received from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs are being returned and entitled individuals advised.

Indian Minerals

The mineral resources of Indian lands are explored and developed by oil companies and mining companies under policy established in regulations and the Indian Act. The Minerals Section of the branch is responsible for assisting Indian bands to manage these resources for the purpose of providing revenue, employment and involvement for the Indian people. The program is carried out by mineral resource specialists from offices in Ottawa and Calgary.

Au total, 881 pièces justificatives ont été établies pour une somme de \$246,520.90 en crédits applicables à des successions, alors que 1,466 pièces semblables ont été établies pour le versement d'une somme de \$507,806.13 en paiement de passifs de successions et de sommes attribuées aux héritiers. À la fin de l'année, un solde de \$704,298.11 était détenu au nom de mineurs ou d'adultes mentalement handicapés, ou encore au titre de successions d'Indiens décédés. Au total, des obligations pour une valeur de \$100,500 étaient détenues au nom de ces personnes ou à titre de successions au 28 mars 1971.

Un certain nombre de rapports de police ou autres, relatifs à des accidents mortels, ont été étudiés et les mesures appropriées ont été prises lorsque la responsabilité d'une tierce partie pouvait être mise en cause.

En moyenne, 25 parcelles de terre sont cédées chaque mois à des particuliers, héritiers, ou acheteurs des terres d'une succession.

Beaucoup d'efforts ont été déployés pour mettre fin aux services du Ministère au sujet des intérêts d'Indiens du Canada dans des terres situées aux États-Unis. Les montants d'argent provenant du Bureau des affaires indiennes des États-Unis sont retournés et les personnes intéressées sont avisées de l'action prise par le Ministère.

Ressources minières des terres indiennes

Les ressources minières des terres indiennes sont explorées et exploitées par des entreprises pétrolières et minières en vertu d'une politique adoptée conformément au Règlement et à la Loi sur les Indiens. La Section des minéraux de la Direction a pour mandat d'aider les bandes indiennes à gérer ces ressources de façon à assurer aux Indiens des revenus, des emplois et une plus grande participation. Le programme est mis en oeuvre par les spécialistes en ressources minières des bureaux d'Ottawa et de Calgary.

Oil and gas rights are offered for public tender and are granted for the highest cash bonuses to oil companies. Band representatives are encouraged to attend oil and gas sales and to participate in reviewing tenders. Revenues reached a record amount of over \$5,000,000. Below is a summary of revenues for the past two years:

Summary of Revenues

	1970/71	1969/70
Bonuses	\$ 379,104	\$ 488,363
Rentals	1,014,774	1,074,450
Royalties	3,702,321	3,035,479
Total	\$5,096,199	\$4,598,292

Acreage of oil and gas rights held under lease or permit declined during the year from about 1,600,000 acres to about 1,300,000 acres causing a decline in rental revenues. On the other hand, both the value and quantity of the oil and gas produced from Indian lands increased resulting in larger royalties.

The exploration of Indian lands for oil and gas surpassed the previous year and a new gas field was developed on the Big Head Reserve in Saskatchewan. Sour gas is being further developed on the Stony Reserve west of Calgary. Testing for recovery of oil from bituminous sands at the Gregoire Lake Reserve in the Athabasca field has resumed. In Ontario, exploratory wells were drilled on the Sarnia and Walpole Island Reserves.

Measures are being taken to stimulate the mining development of Indian lands, which has been negligible compared to oil and gas developments. Evaluations by staff and consultants of the mineral potential of reserves in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces have identified reserves favourable for mineral development. Mining companies may now negotiate terms for mining leases direct with the Band Councils while mineral specialists of the Department advise and administer.

Les droits de pétrole et de gaz sont offerts par appels d'offres publiques et accordés aux sociétés pétrolières qui offrent les plus hautes primes en espèces. Les représentants des bandes sont invités à assister à la vente des droits pétroliers et gaziers et à participer à l'étude des soumissions. Les revenus ont atteint un montant record de plus de \$5,000,000.

Voici un résumé comparé des deux dernières années :

	1970-71	1969-70
Primes	\$ 379,104	\$ 488,363
Loyers	1,014,774	1,074,450
Redevances	3,702,321	3,035,479
Total	\$5,096,199	\$4,598,292

La superficie faisant l'objet de droits d'exploitation de pétrole et de gaz sous forme de baux ou de permis est passée de 1,600,000 à 1,300,000 acres, entraînant une baisse de loyers. Par contre, la valeur et la quantité du pétrole et du gaz extraits des terres indiennes ont augmenté, ce qui a accru les redevances.

L'activité d'exploration des ressources de pétrole et de gaz dans les terres indiennes a surpassé celle de l'année précédente. Un nouveau terrain gazifère est soumis à des sondages dans la réserve Big Head, en Saskatchewan, et l'exploitation du gaz acide se poursuit dans les réserves Stony à l'ouest de Calgary. À la réserve du lac Grégoire, on a repris des essais de récupération du pétrole des sables bitumineux dans le dépôt Athabasca. En Ontario, des forages exploratoires ont été exécutés dans les réserves de Sarnia et de l'île Walpole.

Des mesures furent adoptées afin de stimuler l'exploration minière dans les terres indiennes, laquelle a été infime en comparaison des explorations pétrolières et gazières. Des expertises conduites par le personnel de la Division et par des experts-conseils sur des gisements de minerais possibles en Colombie-Britannique, en Saskatchewan, en Ontario et dans les provinces Maritimes, ont révélé des réserves favorables à l'exploration minière. Des sociétés minières peuvent négocier les clauses de concessions minières directement avec les conseils de bandes alors que les spécialistes du Ministère se tiennent prêts à les aider de leurs conseils et à administrer.

Sub-Objective 2—To assist Indians and Eskimos to participate in, plan, promote, organize and manage industrial and commercial activities and enterprises.

Sub-Objective 3—To assist Indians and Eskimos to identify and to take increased advantage of employment opportunities.

Development Services Division

An agreement was reached with the Province of Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Indian Brotherhood and the department—a first in Canada—to jointly prepare natural resource development programs of assistance in the province.

Agriculture

An experiment in wild-rice cultivation by Indians at the Fort Alexander Reserve in Manitoba was successful. Started in 1968, the Osoyoos band's 15-acre vineyard in British Columbia successfully produced its first crop. Seventy Indian farmers used the services of Farm Credit Corporation in the amount of \$1,250,000.

Forestry

Forest production for 1970-71 amounted to \$3,999 cunits worth \$7,822,821 at roadside. Forest airphoto analysis of all reserves in Canada, excepting those in British Columbia, has been completed.

Fisheries

Under the British Columbia Fisherman's Assistance Program, loan and grant assistance worth \$143,000 was extended to 165 applicants. In the area of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, some 1,864 Indian fishermen produced approximately three million pounds of fish worth \$2,200,000. In addition, Indian people earned over \$1,169,000 in other fish-related industries.

The first Indian aquaculture project in Canada based on oysters, was inaugurated at the Eskasoni Reserve in Nova Scotia.

Commercial Recreation

Four major commercial recreation developments have been initiated: Last Oak Park, Kimookimaw Beach and Makwa Lake in Saskatchewan and the McKay Ski Resort in Ontario.

Sous-objectif 2—Aider les Indiens et les Esquimaux à planifier, promouvoir, organiser et gérer des activités et des entreprises industrielles et commerciales.

Sous-objectif 3—Aider les Indiens et les Esquimaux à trouver des emplois et à tirer un meilleur parti des possibilités offertes.

Division de la promotion économique

Un accord, le premier du genre au Canada, a été négocié entre la province de la Saskatchewan, la Fraternité des Indiens de la Saskatchewan et le Ministère, relativement à l'élaboration conjointe de programmes d'aide à la mise en valeur des ressources naturelles de la province.

Agriculture

L'expérience de culture de riz sauvage, tentée par les Indiens de la réserve de Fort Alexander au Manitoba, a été couronnée de succès. Organisé en 1968, le vignoble de 115 acres de la bande Osoyoos de Colombie-Britannique a donné sa première récolte. L'Office du crédit agricole a prêté en tout \$1,250,000 à 70 fermiers Indiens.

Exploitation forestière

L'exploitation forestière, en 1970-71, a produit 363,999 cunits ayant une valeur de \$7,822,821 au chargement. On a complété une analyse forestière par photo aérienne de toutes les réserves du Canada, sauf en Colombie-Britannique.

Pêche

Une somme globale de \$1,143,000 a été versée à 165 candidats sous forme de prêts et de subventions accordés en vertu du Programme d'aide aux pêcheurs de la Colombie-Britannique. L'Office de commercialisation du poisson d'eau douce a évalué à environ trois millions de livres de poisson le total des prises de quelque 1,864 pêcheurs. Ces prises représentent une valeur de \$2,200,000. De plus, les Indiens ont gagné au-delà de \$1,169,000 en travaillant dans d'autres industries reliées à la pêche.

Le premier projet d'ostréiculture mis en oeuvre au Canada par des Indiens a été inauguré dans la réserve Eskasoni, en Nouvelle-Écosse.

Centres de loisirs

L'aménagement de quatre importants centres de loisirs commerciaux a été entrepris. Il s'agit du parc Last Oak, de la plage Kimookimaw et du lac Makwa, en Saskatchewan, ainsi que du centre de ski du mont McKay, en Ontario.

Industrial, Commercial and Real Estate

Six new manufacturing plants were opened creating full-time employment for 143 Indians with aggregate yearly earnings of approximately \$686,000. A pilot program was initiated with the Canadian Executive Service Overseas organization in which 10 senior executives, experienced specialists in various disciplines, were appointed to Reserves across Canada to advise and assist bands in each region in their industrial development.

Arts and Crafts

A production development program was completed for the Alberta Region and work was started on similar programs for British Columbia and the Province of New Brunswick. Total sales of arts and crafts amounted to approximately \$279,000, an 80 per cent increase over the previous year.

Co-Operatives

A number of publications were prepared, including a manual for Indian co-operatives, by-law guidelines for Ontario and British Columbia and weekly co-op radio news.

Special Studies

Thirty-five special studies of reserve resources and economic potential were completed.

Business Services Division

The Business Services Division encourages effective use of the Economic Development Fund which was established to ensure that Indian businessmen have access to basic financing and the managerial, professional and technical services necessary for the successful operation of their businesses. The fund consists of monies available in the Indian Economic Development Account supplemented by grants and contributions.

The fund provides three main types of financial assistance: direct loans to finance business enterprises; guaranteed loans from normal sources of commercial credit and grants to help Indian people meet special problems in developing business enterprises.

Industrie, commerce et biens immobiliers

L'ouverture de six manufactures dans des réserves indiennes a créé 143 emplois à plein temps, ce qui signifie un montant approximatif de \$686,000 en revenus annuels pour les travailleurs indiens. Grâce à un programme-pilote inauguré par le Service administratif canadien outre-mer, 10 cadres supérieurs, experts en diverses disciplines, ont été nommés dans les réserves de différentes régions du Canada pour conseiller et aider les bandes en matière de développement industriel.

Art et artisanat

Le programme d'aide à la production d'objets d'art et d'artisanat indiens pour la région de l'Alberta a été mis au point. Des programmes analogues ont été amorcés en Colombie-Britannique et au Nouveau-Brunswick. Le chiffre des ventes du Service central de commercialisation des objets d'art et d'artisanat indiens s'est élevé à environ \$279,000, ce qui représente une augmentation de 80% par rapport à l'année précédente.

Coopératives

Diverses publications ont été préparées, dont un manuel pour les coopératives indiennes, des directives sur les règlements en Ontario et en Colombie-Britannique, ainsi que des nouvelles hebdomadaires des coopératives pour radiodiffusion.

Études spéciales

Trente-cinq études spéciales portant sur les ressources des réserves et leur potentiel économique ont été complétées.

Division des services aux entreprises

La Division des services aux entreprises encourage l'usage raisonné du Fonds d'aide à l'économie des Indiens, qui a été établi pour assurer aux commerçants indiens l'accès aux services essentiels de financement et de gestion et aux services professionnels et techniques utiles à l'exploitation rentable de leurs affaires. Le Fonds est formé de l'argent disponible au compte du développement économique des Indiens qui est alimenté par des subventions et des contributions.

Le Fonds fournit trois genres d'aide financière: des prêts directs pour soutenir une entreprise commerciale, des prêts garantis venant de sources normales de crédit commercial et des subventions aux Indiens qui ont des problèmes particuliers dans le développement d'entreprises rentables.

In fiscal 1970-71, a total of \$3,309,143 was approved in 329 loans to finance Indian businesses, in whole or in part; a grant program constituted and grants for economic development provided to supplement monies made available through loans; planning completed of a major staff recruitment and training program for the Indian Economic Development Fund to be implemented during the following year; planning completed for credit training programs for Indian people and some training seminars held for staff and Indian businessmen; new regulations for the Indian Economic Development Fund were approved by Governor-in-Council; administrative plans for the decentralization of certain aspects of the Fund were completed, and were implemented in one region; a comprehensive doubtful account analysis of fund operations was completed.

Some major developments on Indian reserves were partially financed in 1970-71 by funds provided through the Indian Economic Development Fund and the grant program. Examples of such developments were: a co-operative retail outlet in the Yukon to provide benefits such as better prices for goods, group participation in profits and employment for some members of the band; an industrial park development in central British Columbia to provide employment and business opportunities for band members and eventual revenue for the band; prefabricated home factory on a reserve in southern Alberta to provide employment for band members and eventual sharing in profits for the band; a large recreational development by a group of bands, involving a beach and lakeshore area in southern Saskatchewan, to provide current employment and subsequent participation in profits by the bands; a mobile home park in northern Manitoba to provide some jobs for band members and revenue for the band; five goose hunting camps in northern Ontario to provide employment and income for a number of Indian people on the route of the goose flyway; the purchase of equipment and provision of operating capital for forestry and lumbering operations in Quebec to provide employment and income for band members.

Au cours de l'année, 329 prêts, totalisant \$3,309,143, ont été approuvés pour le financement en tout ou en partie des entreprises indiennes. On a aussi établi un programme d'octrois; accordé des subventions de développement économique pour augmenter les fonds reçus sous forme de prêts; planifié un programme intensif de recrutement et de formation de personnel affecté au Fonds d'aide à l'économie des Indiens qui sera mis en marche l'an prochain; planifié des programmes de formation des Indiens en affaires et organisé des séminaires pour le personnel et les Indiens en affaires; obtenu l'approbation par le gouverneur en conseil de nouveaux règlements du Fonds d'aide à l'économie des Indiens; complété des plans administratifs de décentralisation de certains aspects du Fonds qui ont été mis à l'essai dans une région; terminé une analyse approfondie des comptes douteux du Fonds.

Quelques grands projets d'expansion dans les réserves ont été financés partiellement, en 1970-71, grâce aux crédits fournis par le Fonds d'aide à l'économie des Indiens et au programme de subventions. En voici des exemples: un comptoir coopératif de vente au détail au Yukon pour assurer des prix avantageux aux Indiens, une participation commune aux profits, et du travail pour quelques membres de la bande; l'aménagement d'un parc industriel dans la région centrale de la Colombie-Britannique en vue de procurer des emplois et des commerces aux membres de la bande ainsi que des revenus éventuels pour la bande; une manufacture de maisons préfabriquées dans une réserve du sud de l'Alberta assurant des emplois aux membres de la bande et éventuellement un profit pour celle-ci; l'aménagement, par un groupe de bandes, d'un grand centre de loisirs, sur une plage et la région adjacente au sud de la Saskatchewan, pour fournir des emplois ordinaires et assurer une participation éventuelle des bandes aux profits: un parc pour des maisons mobiles dans le nord du Manitoba pour procurer des emplois aux membres et des revenus pour la bande; cinq camps de chasse aux oies dans le nord de l'Ontario, sur la route migratoire de ces oiseaux, pour créer des emplois et des revenus pour les Indiens, et l'achat d'équipement et l'avance de fonds d'exploitation pour des travaux de coupe et de sciage de bois au Québec, pour procurer des emplois et des revenus aux membres de la bande.

**Indian Economic Development Account
Statement of operations**

Total Amount Available	\$11,050,000.00
No. of Loans Approved	329
Total of Loans Approved	\$ 3,309,142.51
Total Amount Advanced	\$ 2,748,059.96
Repayments During Year	\$ 735,310.49
Amount Outstanding— March 31, 1971	\$ 6,166,879.06

Research and Liaison Branch

The Research and Liaison Branch, formed during the latter part of the year, has as its main functions: the development of stronger liaison with Indian bands and associations; research on the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program; collection and analysis of data on Indian and Eskimo program activities.

Indians have expressed a desire to administer many activities at the band level and still others at the association level. Responsibilities for local administration and for economic and community development are being progressively transferred to the Indians themselves.

Transfer techniques, financial arrangements, agreements and training programs were begun with the objective of gradual phasing out of federal staff as Indian expertise advances. A reasonably effective dialogue was developed with most of the Indian associations and it is the responsibility of the Research and Liaison Branch to help maintain and improve this relationship.

The Branch has been assembling descriptive and statistical information concerning the Department's programs for Indian people. It will assess, relate and disseminate this information both within and without the department. This will be extended, as may be appropriate, to include programs of other agencies both federal and provincial and the private sector which might be of benefit to Indians.

**Etat financier de l'exploitation du Compte
pour l'expansion économique des Indiens :**

Total disponible	\$11,050,000.00
Nombre de prêts approuvés	329
Montant total des prêts approuvés	\$ 3,309,142.51
Total des montants avancés	\$ 2,748,059.96
Remboursement pendant l'année	\$ 735,310.49
Montant restant en mars 31, 1971	\$ 6,166,879.06

Direction de la recherche et de la liaison

La Direction de la recherche et de la liaison, mise sur pied vers la fin de l'année, est chargée principalement de développer les liens avec les bandes et les associations indiennes, d'effectuer des recherches ayant trait au Programme des affaires indiennes et esquimaudes, ainsi que de recueillir et d'analyser des données sur les résultats de ce Programme.

Les Indiens ont exprimé le désir de prendre en main plusieurs champs de responsabilités, tant au niveau de la bande qu'au niveau de l'association. L'administration locale, l'expansion économique et le développement communautaire sont donc progressivement remis aux Indiens eux-mêmes.

Des modes de transfert, des arrangements financiers, des ententes et des programmes de formation ont été élaborés ou mis en oeuvre en vue de retirer le personnel gouvernemental au fur et à mesure que les Indiens seront aptes à le remplacer. Un dialogue assez efficace a été établi avec la plupart des associations indiennes et c'est à la Direction de la Recherche et de la Liaison qu'incombe maintenant la tâche de maintenir et d'améliorer ces relations.

Depuis quelque temps, une section de la Direction s'emploie à rassembler des renseignements et des statistiques au sujet des programmes du Ministère à l'intention des autochtones. Elle devra évaluer et compiler ces renseignements pour ensuite les diffuser, plus tard cette année, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur du Ministère. Cet ensemble d'informations pourra, s'il y a lieu,

Financial Contributions

Subventions

		Per Capita Grant <i>Subventions proportionnelles</i>	Consultation Funds <i>Subventions à la consultation</i>	Total <i>Total</i>
Prince Edward Island	Île-du-Prince-Édouard	\$ 435	\$	\$ 435
Nova Scotia	Nouvelle-Écosse	25,163	31,200	56,363
New Brunswick	Nouveau-Brunswick	25,791	30,200	55,991
Quebec	Québec	27,050	99,900	126,950
Ontario (2 Assoc.)	Ontario (2 associations)	49,034	166,100	215,134
Manitoba	Manitoba	34,393	95,390	129,783
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	35,062	135,900	170,962
Alberta	Alberta	28,443	90,091	118,534
British Columbia	Colombie-Britannique	47,016	327,000	374,016
Yukon	Yukon	27,438	37,200	64,638
Northwest Territories	Territoires du Nord-Ouest	23,918	50,477	74,395
National Indian Brotherhood	Fraternité nationale des Indiens	181,028	70,729	251,757
Total	Total	\$504,771	\$1,134,187	\$1,638,958

Substantial funds were made available to the various provincial and national brotherhoods and unions as indicated in the table above. These took the form of per capita grants to assist in the organization and operation of association headquarters and financial contributions for all aspects of consultation and intercommunication.

In addition, \$20,000 was provided for Eskimo consultation in Quebec, \$11,000 from supplementary estimates for the Yukon Native Brotherhood, and \$8,900 for the Indian Association of Alberta making a total for consultation funds of \$1,678,858.

Consultation funds are in addition to grants made to Indian organizations by the Department of the Secretary of State.

s'étendre aux programmes des autres organismes fédéraux, provinciaux ou privés qui pourraient être en mesure d'aider les Indiens. Le tableau ci-dessus montre que des sommes assez élevées ont été accordées aux associations provinciales et nationale, soit sous forme de subventions proportionnelles devant être affectées à l'organisation et au fonctionnement du bureau central des associations, soit sous forme de subventions à la consultation et à l'intercommunication sous tous leurs aspects.

Si l'on ajoute les \$20,000 accordés aux Esquimaux du Québec pour la consultation, ainsi que les crédits additionnels de \$11,000 et de \$8,900 fournis respectivement à la Fraternité des autochtones du Yukon et à l'Association des Indiens de l'Alberta, les subventions à la consultation s'élèvent, en tout, à \$1,678,858.

Les montants accordés pour la consultation s'additionnent aux octrois consentis aux organisations indiennes par le Secrétariat d'État.

Northern Development Program

Programme de développement du nord

Program Objective

To advance the social, economic and political development of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, and to co-ordinate the activities of federal departments and agencies in the Territories.

Sub-objective 1 – To further the evolution of government in the Territories, including the development of administrative capabilities and financial resources; to provide or assist in providing to all northern residents services of a type normally provided by the provinces.

A continuing review was carried out of the fiscal and legislative programs and development plans of the Yukon and Northwest Territories governments. This included the provision of advisory services to Territorial governments on all aspects of government administration. To assist in this a liaison officer was appointed in Yellowknife. Constitutional development was highlighted by amendments to the Yukon Territory Act and the Northwest Territories Act which were passed by Parliament on June 26, 1970, to give increased authority to the Territorial governments. The amendments included increasing the tenure of office of Territorial councils from three to four years, authorizing the commissioners-in-council to prescribe the qualifications of persons who may vote or be elected in Territorial council elections, and legislation on matters relating to the administration of justice. The commissioners-in-council were also empowered to set the indemnities and allowances of council members, and the period during which Territorial ordinances may be rejected by the federal government was reduced from two years to one. For the Northwest Territories, the council was increased from 10 to 14 members, and now consists of 10 elected and four appointed members. A significant development in the Yukon was the appointment of two members of the wholly elected council to a new executive committee; one with responsibility for education, and the other for health, welfare and rehabilitation.

Objectifs du Programme

Promouvoir le développement économique, social et politique des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon et coordonner les activités des ministères et organismes fédéraux dans les Territoires.

Sous-objectif n° 1 – Favoriser l'évolution du gouvernement des Territoires, y compris l'accroissement des compétences administratives et des ressources financières; fournir, ou aider à fournir à tous les résidents des régions septentrionales, les services normalement offerts par les gouvernements provinciaux.

Les programmes fiscaux et législatifs et les projets de développement des gouvernements du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest sont étudiés régulièrement et, pour ce faire, il a fallu fournir aux gouvernements territoriaux les services d'experts-conseils dans tous les domaines de l'administration publique. Pour faciliter l'obtention de ces services, un agent de liaison a été mis en poste à Yellowknife. Le domaine constitutionnel a connu d'importants progrès à la suite de modifications apportées par le Parlement canadien, le 26 juin 1970, à la Loi sur le Territoire du Yukon et à la Loi sur les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, dans le but d'accroître les pouvoirs des gouvernements territoriaux. Les modifications ont porté de trois à quatre ans le mandat des conseils territoriaux; elles ont aussi accordé aux commissaires en conseil l'autorisation de fixer les titres d'admissibilité au vote et à l'élection lors d'élections territoriales, et de légiférer sur des questions judiciaires. Les commissaires en conseil ont aussi obtenu le pouvoir de fixer les indemnités et allocations versées aux membres des conseils. La période de deux ans pendant laquelle le gouvernement fédéral peut rejeter une ordonnance adoptée par les conseils territoriaux a été réduite à un an. Dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, le nombre de conseillers est passé de dix à quatorze, soit dix représentants élus et quatre conseillers nommés. Au Yukon, la nomination de deux conseillers—ils sont tous des représentants élus—à un nouveau comité exécutif a marqué une étape importante dans l'évolution des gouvernements territoriaux. Un de ces conseillers est responsable de l'éducation, l'autre s'occupe de la santé, du bien-être social et de la réadaptation.



Financial Assistance

Financial assistance to the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories was appropriated during 1970-71 in the following amounts:

L'appui financier

L'appui financier accordé aux gouvernements du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest en 1970-71 a représenté les montants suivants:

a) Financial Agreements	a) Accords financiers	Yukon	N.W.T.
Operating Deficit Grant	Subvention pour couvrir le déficit d'exploitation	\$4,063,800	\$26,598,000
Capital Loans	Prêts d'immobilisation	4,911,600	10,207,000
Amortization Grant	Subvention pour amortissement	1,678,000	2,209,000
b) Additional Financial Assistance Outside the Agreements	b) Appui financier supplémentaire		
<i>Yukon Territory</i>	<i>Yukon</i>		
Second Language Training Grant	Subvention de formation dans la langue seconde		\$133,000
Dawson Water System Purchase Grant	Subvention pour l'achat d'un service d'eau à Dawson		420,000
Contribution—Hospital Care of Indians and Eskimos	Contribution aux soins hospitaliers dispensés aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux		104,000
Contribution—1st Mortgage Low-Cost Housing Subsidies	Contribution aux subsides accordés pour les premières hypothèques sur des logements à prix modique		25,000
Contribution—Squatter Removal from Whiskey Flats	Contribution au relogement des occupants illégitimes de Whiskey Flats		15,000
Low-Cost Housing Mortgage Loans	Prêts hypothécaires pour des logements à prix modique		400,000
Second Mortgage Loans to residents	Prêts de deuxième hypothèque à des résidents		50,000

<i>Northwest Territories</i>	<i>Territoires du Nord-Ouest</i>		
Arctic District Transfer Grant	Subvention pour le transfert du district de l'Arctique		\$13,042,092
Contribution—Hospital Care of Indians and Eskimos	Contribution aux soins hospitaliers dispensés aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux		719,200
Contribution—1st Mortgage Low-Cost Housing Subsidies	Contribution aux subsides accordés pour les premières hypothèques sur des logements à prix modique		20,000
Territorial Rental Housing Loan	Prêt au chapitre des logements à location		900,000
Riverdale Subdivision Loan	Prêt à la subdivision de Riverdale		350,000
Avril Townsite Loan	Prêt au lotissement urbain d'Anvil		180,000
Whitehorse Water and Sewer Loan	Prêt pour le réseau d'eau et d'égout de Whitehorse		150,000
<i>Financial agreements negotiated for 1971-72 include the following proposed payments by the federal government:</i>	<i>Les accords financiers conclus pour 1971-72 comprennent les versements proposés suivants par le gouvernement fédéral:</i>	Yukon	N.W.T. T.N.-O.
Operating Deficit Grant	Subvention pour couvrir le déficit d'exploitation	\$6,890,000	\$48,864,800
Capital Loans	Prêts d'immobilisation	2,636,000	3,194,000
Amortization Grant	Subvention pour amortissement	5,009,000	16,381,000
Loans for relending to third party (outside agreement, N.W.T. only)	Prêts accordés en vue de prêts à des tiers (accord conclu uniquement avec les T.N.-O.)		1,503,000

To ensure effective government in both Territories, federal-Territorial financial agreements were negotiated under which financial support is provided for Territorial programs and services, in addition to funds made available under shared-cost programs.

Final stages of the transfer of administrative functions from the department to the Government of the Northwest Territories were carried out, with the Eastern Arctic becoming a Territorial responsibility on April 1, 1970, except for some residual construction projects. Teaching staff in the Arctic were transferred in August 1970. Administration of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Service became a NWT responsibility in October 1970. The workmen's compensation office in Edmonton was taken over by the NWT in December 1970 and the Yukon Government, which formerly shared the costs of the Edmonton Office, established its own workmen's compensation operation in Whitehorse.

Sub-objective 2—To bring about economic expansion and social adjustment within regions of the Territories; to develop and manage the natural resources in the Territories with minimum ecological disturbance; to improve opportunities for the productive employment of northern residents and to contribute to the general economic growth of Canada.

Employment

In order to promote employment opportunities for Northern Residents and to carry out liaison with resource development industries, trade unions, departments of the Federal and Territorial Governments, employment liaison staff were recruited from Ottawa, Whitehorse and Yellowknife. Employment and training agreements were negotiated with Pine Point Mines and Canada Tungsten. Such agreements assure that Northern residents have the opportunity to share in and benefit from the development of the North.

Afin d'assurer l'efficacité des deux gouvernements territoriaux, des accords financiers fédéraux-territoriaux ont été négociés en vertu desquels le gouvernement fédéral accorde un appui financier aux programmes et aux services des Territoires, en plus des fonds mis à leur disposition dans le cadre des programmes à frais partagés.

Le transfert des pouvoirs administratifs du Ministère au gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest a été complété. Le 1^{er} avril 1970, l'est de l'Arctique canadien est devenu une responsabilité territoriale, à l'exception de quelques projets de construction en cours. Le personnel enseignant de cette région a changé de direction au mois d'août de la même année, tandis qu'au mois d'octobre, le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest a assumé la compétence administrative du service territorial d'assurance-hospitalisation. En décembre, le même gouvernement a pris la direction du bureau d'indemnisation des accidentés du travail, programme jadis administré à Edmonton, et le gouvernement du Yukon, qui partageait jusqu'à les dépenses avec le bureau d'Edmonton, a ouvert à Whitehorse son propre bureau d'indemnisation des accidentés du travail.

Sous-objectif n° 2—Favoriser l'expansion économique et assurer l'adaptation sociale des régions; exploiter et gérer les ressources naturelles avec un minimum de bouleversements écologiques; augmenter les possibilités d'emploi des résidents des régions septentrionales et contribuer à l'expansion économique du Canada tout entier.

L'emploi

Afin de promouvoir les possibilités d'emploi pour les résidents des régions septentrionales et d'assurer la liaison avec les industries de développement des ressources, les syndicats et les divers ministères des gouvernements fédéral et territoriaux, les services d'agents de liaison ont été retenus à Ottawa, Whitehorse et Yellowknife. Des accords ont été conclus avec les sociétés *Pine Point Mines* et *Canada Tungsten*. Ces accords prévoient que les habitants du Nord auront la possibilité de participer à la mise en valeur de leurs régions et d'en partager les avantages.

Increasing acceptance of the northern employment program was evidenced by the petroleum industry sponsoring a workshop for staff of the W.T. Government, Canada Manpower and Training Department. Discussions were aimed at furthering the program and developing ways and means of creating more training and employment opportunities for Northern Residents. Members of the industry have been most helpful in supplying material and information required to prepare an employment and training agreement in relation to the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

Small Business Encouragement

In June 1970, Small Business Loans Programs were established for both Territories to encourage establishment and development of small businesses with a maximum individual loan set at \$10,000. Total provision for each Territory is \$1,000,000 of which \$300,000 is made available annually. The program is administered locally by Territorial governments and, in the fiscal year 1970-71, eight loans were made in the Northwest Territories totalling \$140,500, and ten loans in Yukon totalling \$259,000.

Oil and Gas Exploration

In 1970, exploration increased significantly over the previous year. The number of wells drilled increased by 30 per cent, seismic crew-months by over 40 per cent, and exploration expenditures by nearly 30 per cent.

Oil and gas expenditures in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories exceeded \$110 million in 1970; an increase of about \$30 million over the previous year. Most of the exploration was concentrated in three geographic and geologic areas; the southern portion of the Northwest Territories, the Mackenzie Delta-Tuktoyaktuk areas, and the central Arctic Islands and the Sverdrup Basin.

Le fait que l'industrie pétrolière ait parrainé un atelier à l'intention du personnel du gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, du ministère de la Main d'oeuvre et de notre Ministère, en vue de promouvoir ce programme, témoigne de l'intérêt grandissant qu'on y attache. Les séances d'études ont porté surtout sur les moyens d'étendre ce programme et de créer plus de possibilités de formation et d'embauche pour les résidents septentrionaux. Les représentants de l'industrie ont fait preuve de beaucoup de collaboration en fournissant tout le matériel d'information nécessaire à la préparation d'un accord portant sur la formation et l'emploi, en vue de la construction projetée d'un pipeline dans la vallée du Mackenzie.

Stimulant aux petites entreprises

En juin 1970, dans les deux régions administratives des Territoires, des programmes de prêts ont été mis en oeuvre en vue de favoriser l'établissement et l'expansion des petites entreprises. Le prêt maximal individuel a été fixé à \$50,000, chaque région territoriale pouvant recevoir \$5,000,000 à cette fin, à raison de \$300,000 par année. Ce programme est administré par les gouvernements territoriaux. Au cours de l'année financière 1970-71, le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest a accordé huit prêts d'une valeur globale de \$140,500, tandis que celui du Yukon en a consenti dix, d'une valeur totale de \$259,000.

Exploration pétrolière et gazière

En 1970, tous les indices d'exploration ont accusé de fortes hausses par rapport à l'année précédente. Le nombre de puits forés a augmenté de 30%, celui des mois-équipes de sondage sismique, de 40%. Les dépenses d'exploration se sont accrues de près de 30%.

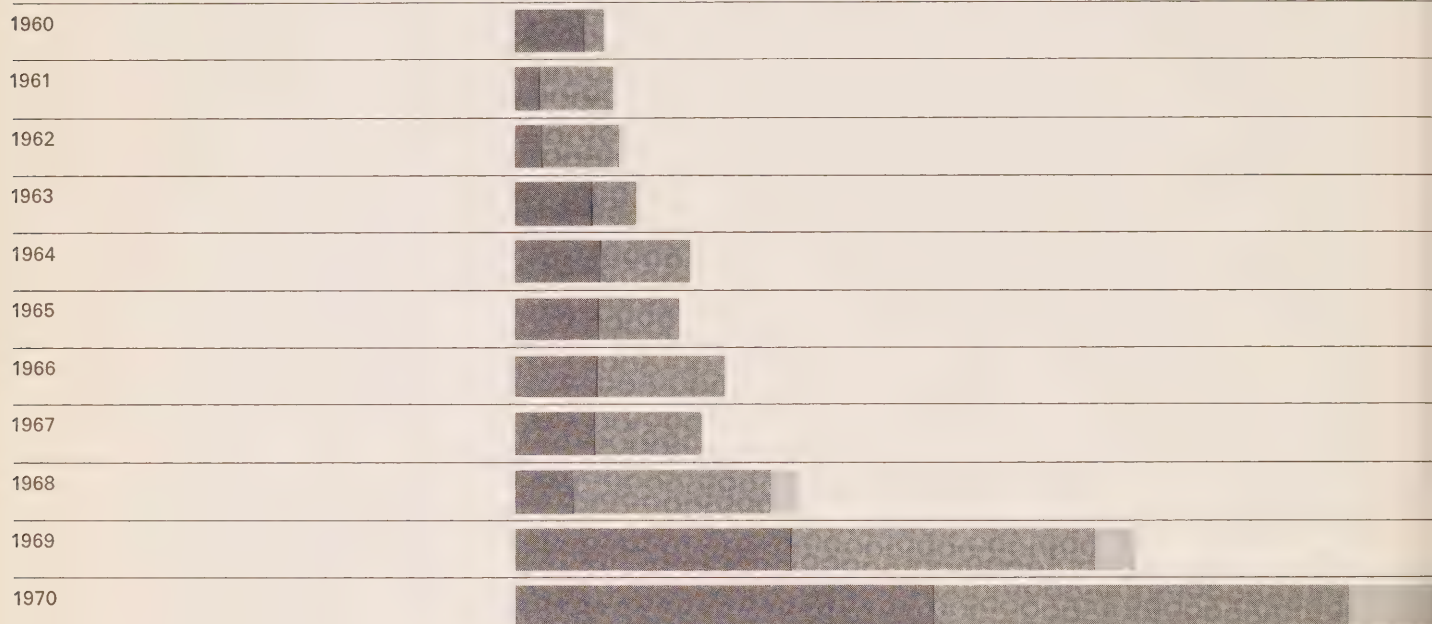
Les dépenses de l'industrie pétrolière et gazière dans le Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ont dépassé \$110 millions en 1970, soit une hausse de \$30 millions par rapport à 1969. La plus grande partie des travaux d'exploration s'est déroulée dans trois régions géographiques et géologiques: dans le sud des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, dans les régions du delta du fleuve Mackenzie et de Tuktoyaktuk, ainsi que dans le centre de l'archipel Arctique, dans le bassin Sverdrup.

Oil and Gas

Pétrolière et
gazièreOil and Gas Exploration
ExpendituresDépenses d'exploration pétrolière
et gazière

Million Dollars

En millions de dollars



Note: Figures are for year expenditures actually incurred. Total annual expenditures include well drilling costs.

Nota: Les chiffres indiquent les dépenses réelles de l'année. Le total des dépenses annuelles comprend le coût du forage des puits.

■ Total Recorded Expenditures
(includes well drilling expenditures)

■ Well Drilling Expenditures

■ Estimated Expenditures

■ Total des dépenses annuelles
(y compris les dépenses de forage)

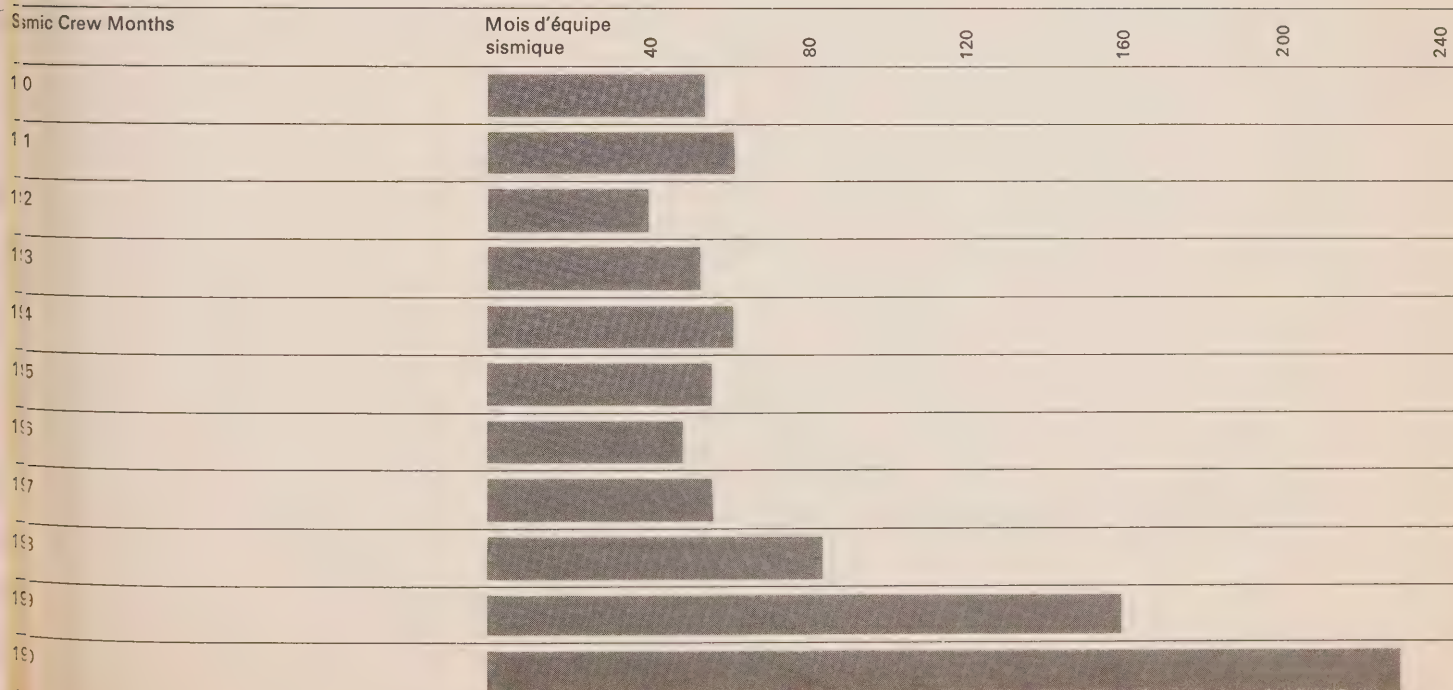
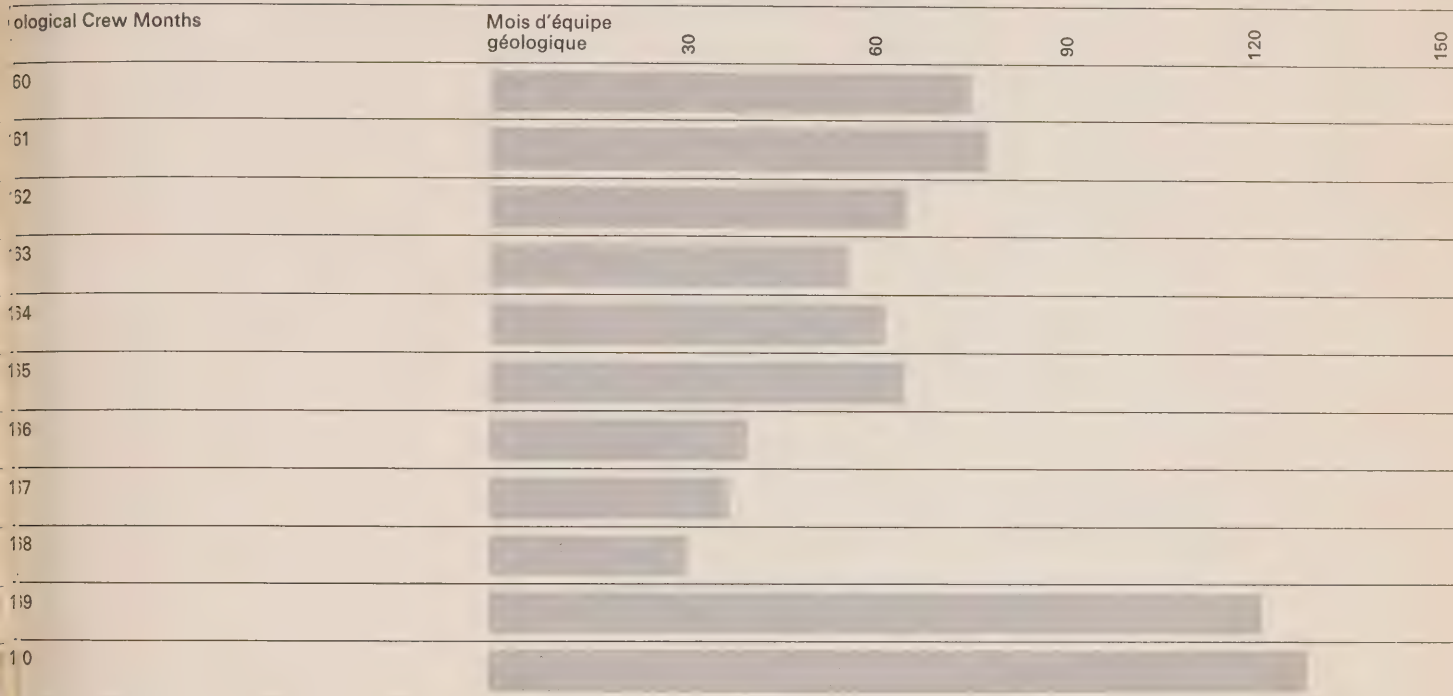
■ Coût du forage des puits

■ Dépenses estimatives

Exploration Activity

Travaux d'exploration

Exploration Activity Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories Travaux d'exploration Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest



Surface geological and photo-geological surveys by the oil industry (measured in geological crew-months) increased approximately 10 per cent over the previous year.

Geophysical activity in 1970 increased by more than 40 per cent over the previous year. A total of 230 seismic crew-months was recorded, including offshore marine and Mackenzie River programs. The extent of seismic exploration indicates considerable drilling in the future since it takes one to two seasons of exploration to find suitable drilling sites.

In the Northwest Territories and Arctic Islands there has been a significant increase in drilling activity during the past three years. A total of 73 wells (six in the Arctic Islands) was completed or abandoned during 1970 compared to 56 wells in 1969. This can be attributed, in part, to there being fewer areas suitable for exploration in the western provinces; to the interest generated by oil and gas discoveries on the Alaska North Slope; and to the continually rising cost of oil in international markets.

Mining Administration

The Yukon Placer Mining Act was amended to provide authority for the governor-in-council to withdraw certain lands from the application of the Act when such lands are required for a public purpose.

Mining Activity

Production – During 1970-71, mining activity in the Northwest Territories continued to be concentrated in the Mackenzie mining district where lead-zinc, silver, gold and tungsten were the principal minerals extracted. In the Yukon Territory, lead-zinc, asbestos, copper, silver and gold were produced in the Dawson, Mayo and Whitehorse mining districts. One new mine, Venus, a gold-silver producer came into production during the year. Production from the two Territories exceeded \$200,000,000 in value, an increase of 32 per cent over 1969.

Les études géologiques et photogéologiques de la surface (calculées en mois-équipes) effectuées par l'industrie pétrolière ont augmenté d'environ 10% par rapport à l'année précédente. Les travaux géophysiques ont accusé une augmentation de plus de 40% en 1970. Un total de 230 mois-équipes de sondages sismiques a été enregistré, total qui comprend les travaux exécutés au large des côtes et sur le fleuve Mackenzie. L'importance des explorations par sondage sismique laisse prévoir le forage de nombreux puits dans l'avenir, puisqu'il faut une ou deux saisons d'exploration sismique pour trouver des emplacements de forage favorables.

Au cours des trois dernières années, ces travaux de forage ont accusé une hausse considérable dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et dans l'archipel Arctique. En 1970, un total de 73 puits (dont six dans l'archipel Arctique) ont été fermés ou abandonnés, contre 56 en 1969. Cet état de choses est attribuable, en partie, à la pénurie de régions propices à l'exploration dans les provinces de l'Ouest, à l'intérêt suscité par les découvertes sur le versant nord de l'Alaska et à la hausse continue des prix du pétrole sur les marchés internationaux.

Administration minière

La Loi sur l'extraction de l'or dans le Yukon a été modifiée afin de donner au gouverneur en conseil l'autorité voulue pour soustraire certaines terres à l'application de la Loi lorsqu'elles doivent servir à un usage public.

Activités minières

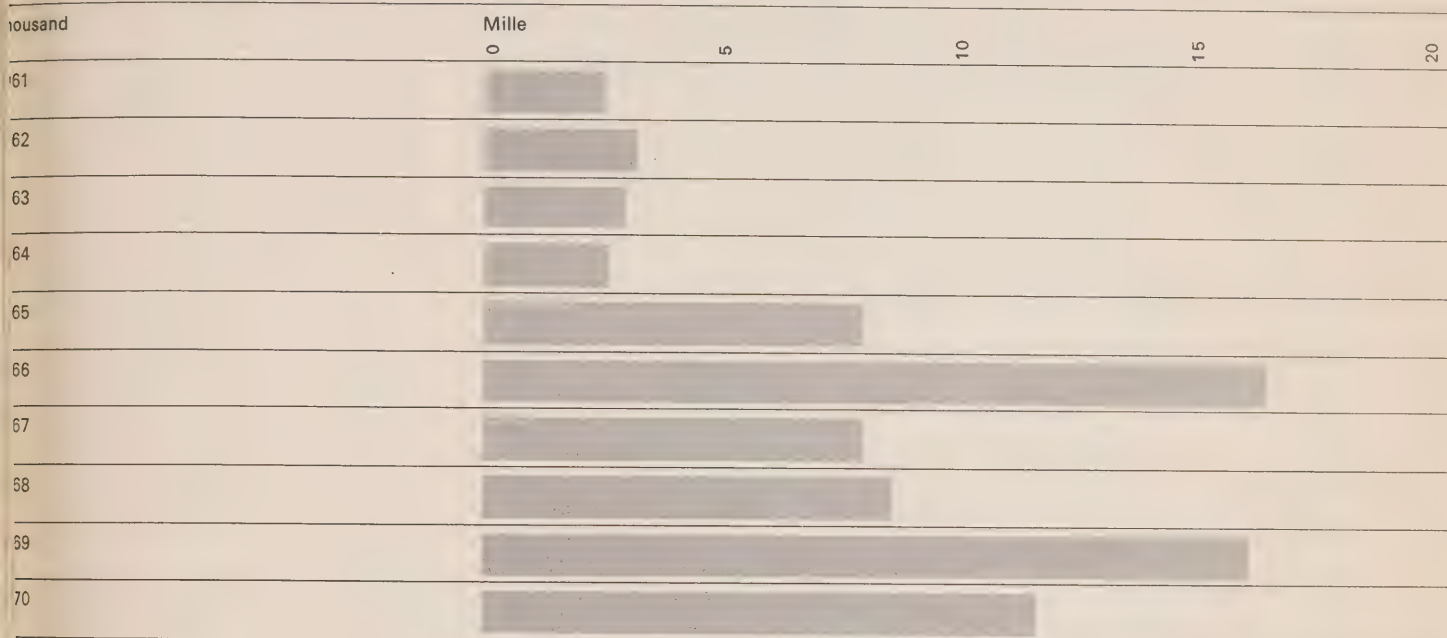
Production – Au cours de l'année 1970-71, les activités minières dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ont de nouveau été concentrées dans le district minier du Mackenzie, où les principaux minéraux sont le plomb et le zinc, l'argent, l'or et le tungstène. Au Yukon, on a extrait du plomb et du zinc, de l'amiant, du cuivre, de l'argent et de l'or dans les districts miniers de Dawson, Mayo et Whitehorse. Une nouvelle mine d'or et d'argent, "Vénus", est entrée en activité au cours de l'année. La production globale des deux régions administratives des Territoires a dépassé \$200 millions, soit une augmentation de 32% par rapport à 1969.

Mineral Claims

Concessions minières

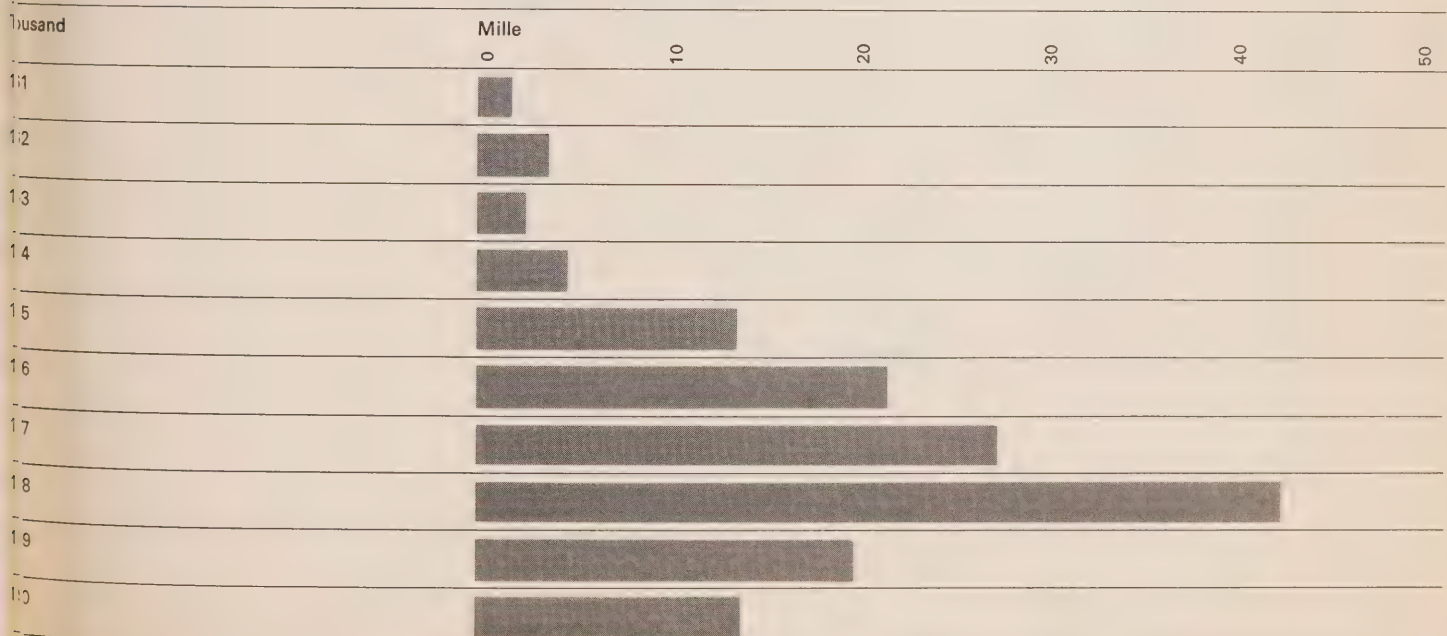
Mineral Claims Recorded – Yukon Territory

Concessions minières enregistrées – Yukon



Mineral Claims Recorded – Northwest Territories

Concessions minières enregistrées Territoires du Nord-Ouest



Exploration and Development—Activity continued in the eastern Arctic on prospecting permit areas covering approximately 19.4 billion acres, while in the Yukon Territory activity was again concentrated in the Dawson Range area. One new mine at Mile 1111 on the Alaska Highway is preparing for production. In the Northwest Territories, five small operations are in the development stage.

Forestry

During 1970, timber production in the Territories remained at approximately 20 million board feet. Limited local markets restricted any major increase in production although forest industry firms are continuing to show interest in the establishment of timber operations in the north.

The forest survey program in the Territories was expanded in 1970 to cover four new inventory and mapping projects, which will form the basis for establishing timber harvesting units and allowable cut levels. This information, along with an evaluation of forest sites, will also provide a basic frame for cutting rights and the identification of alternative forest land.

Land Use

Amendments to the Territorial Lands Act were approved by Parliament on June 26, 1970, providing legislative authority to establish regulations for the protection, control and use of the surface of Territorial land throughout the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. Following extensive consultation with Territorial councils, mining and petroleum industries, and with conservation interests, a draft of the proposed Territorial Land Use Regulations has been completed. These are intended to ensure adequate protection of the environment and related ecosystems and, at the same time, allow resource exploration and development. Several land management zones have been delineated on the basis of terrain sensitivity in which permits will be required for any land use. The terms of the permits will aim to minimize disturbance of northern lands during exploration and development within these specified areas.

Exploration et mise en valeur—Dans l'est de l'Arctique canadien, les travaux se sont poursuivis sur une  tendue de 19.4 milliards d'acres vis es par des permis de prospection, tandis que les travaux, au Yukon ont encore port  sur les plateaux de la r gion de Dawson. Une nouvelle mine est sur le point d'entrer en production au mille 1111 de la route de l'Alaska. Dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, cinq petites exploitations sont en cours d'am nagement.

Sylviculture

En 1970, la production du bois dans les Territoires est demeur e de l'ordre de 20 millions de pieds-planches. La p nurie de march s locaux a emp ch  toute hausse importante de production, bien que les entreprises d'exploitation foresti re continuent de manifester de l'int r t pour une expansion de leurs activit s dans le Nord.

Le programme de relev s forestiers dans les Territoires a compt , en 1970, quatre nouveaux travaux d'inventaire et de tra age de cartes, qui serviront de base   l' tablissement des unit s de coupe et des niveaux autoris s de coupe. Ces renseignements, auxquels s'ajoutera une  valuation du potentiel de production, fourniront les cadres pour les droits de coupe et pour l'identification de la valeur d'autres terres en for t.

Utilisation des terres

Le Parlement a adopt , le 26 juin 1970, des modifications   la Loi sur les terres territoriales donnant le pouvoir d' tablir des r glements en vue de la protection, du contr le et de l'utilisation de la surface des terres au Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.   la suite de longues discussions avec les conseils territoriaux, les industries mini res et p troli res et les soci t s de conservation, une version provisoire du R glement concernant l'utilisation des terres territoriales a  t  finalement r dig e. Ce r glement tend   la cr ation de mesures suffisantes tant pour la protection de l'environnement et des  cosyst mes que pour la bonne marche des travaux d'exploration et de mise en valeur des ressources. On a  tabli plusieurs zones de conservation renfermant des secteurs particuli rement vuln rables, dans lesquelles il faudra un permis pour toute utilisation des terres. Les modalit s des permis viseront   minimiser le bouleversement des terres septentrionales en cours d'exploration ou de mise en valeur dans ces secteurs d sign s.

Territorial Lands

The first of the "Development Control Zone" transfers was completed in 1970. These "Zones" define the lands within and immediately surrounding the settlements in the Yukon and Northwest Territories being transferred to the territorial governments. This transfer is in accordance with the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission, and gives the Territories greater autonomy through the control of municipal development in concert with local councils. The 1970 transfers involved the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon, the City of Yellowknife, the Towns of Inuvik and Rae and Edzo in the Northwest Territories. The remaining communities will be dealt with over the next five years in accordance with priorities set by the Commissioners of the Territories. As well, some 75 separate parcels of land in various communities in both the Yukon and Northwest Territories were transferred to the territorial governments for specific uses.

Water Resources

The Northern Inland Waters Act, designed to control the allocation of surface and ground waters in both Territories through a system of licensing of users, and to control pollution of northern waters, received Royal Assent on June 26, 1970. Work was in progress to develop regulations and establish staff in each Territory enforcing the Act in 1971.

The Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act also received Royal Assent on June 26, 1970. Under regulations being prepared, it is expected that the department will undertake to prevent pollution from both land-based and off-shore activities, such as installations drilling for oil and gas.

The same personnel will enforce both Acts.

Terres territoriales

Le premier transfert de "zones d'aménagement contrôlé," a été complété en 1970. Ces "zones" délimitent les localités du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest ainsi que les terres avoisinantes qui doivent passer aux mains des gouvernements territoriaux. Ce transfert, qui est conforme aux recommandations de la Commission Carrothers, donne aux gouvernements territoriaux une plus grande autonomie grâce au contrôle qu'ils exercent sur l'aménagement municipal, de concert avec les conseils locaux. Les transferts effectués en 1970 touchaient la ville de Whitehorse (Yukon), ainsi que celle de Yellowknife et les municipalités d'Inuvik, Rae et Edzo (Territoires du Nord-Ouest). Les autres localités seront transférées au cours des cinq prochaines années, conformément à une liste de priorités établie par les commissaires des Territoires. De plus, environ 75 parcelles de terrain dans diverses localités du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest sont passées aux mains des gouvernements territoriaux à des fins d'utilisation spécifiques.

Ressources hydrauliques

La Loi sur les eaux intérieures du Nord, qui vise à contrôler l'affectation des eaux de surface et souterraines dans les Territoires par la délivrance de permis d'utilisation, et qui vise également à prévenir la pollution des eaux du Nord, a obtenu la sanction royale le 26 juin 1970. On est en train d'établir le règlement et de réunir le personnel pour en permettre l'application dès 1971.

La Loi sur la prévention de la pollution des eaux arctiques a aussi obtenu la sanction royale le 26 juin 1970. Un règlement, actuellement en préparation, devrait permettre au Ministère d'assumer ses responsabilités à l'effet de prévenir et de combattre la pollution provenant d'installations au sol et d'installations au large, notamment en ce qui concerne les forages de prospection pétrolière et gazière.

Le même personnel veillera à l'application des deux lois.

Northern Pipelines

In October 1970, a pipeline section was formed in the Water, Forests and Land Division. Its interim purpose is to co-ordinate all departmental and interdepartmental interests in pipeline development. The section also provides a liaison link with the Task Force on Northern Oil Development. Ultimately, it is planned to form an interdepartmental committee reporting to the Task Force on Northern Oil Development, to co-ordinate interdepartmental research activity and interests related to pipeline development.

Northern Science Research

During 1970-71, grants totalling \$200,000 were awarded to 12 institutes or committees for northern studies at universities across Canada. These grants are intended to encourage the training of scientists with northern experience and a commitment to northern work. They are awarded on the recommendation of a committee of scientists from government and the universities.

In addition to these training grants, other grants totalling \$50,000 were made to three universities for research into problems specified by the department: a grant for a study of town planning in the north; a study of the use of game resources; and a study of oil damage on the tundra. A further grant of \$30,000 was made to the Arctic Institute of North America to assist in the cost of publishing the *Arctic Bibliography*.

A variety of studies were under way or completed during the year dealing with specific problems and developments in the social, economic, educational, occupational and environmental fields in the Canadian North and in other northern countries.

Advice was given to the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names in answer to inquiries concerning geographical names in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Among names approved by the Committee were two commemorating prominent Canadians — Stephen Leacock and Dr. Marius Barbeau.

Les pipelines dans le Nord

En octobre 1970, une section axée sur les canalisations a été instituée au sein de la Division des eaux, des forêts et de terres avec, comme objectif provisoire, la coordination de tous les intérêts ministériels et interministériels dans l'aménagement des pipelines. Cette section assure aussi la liaison avec le Groupe de travail sur la mise en valeur du pétrole dans le Nord. Mais son objectif définitif sera la formation d'un comité interministériel relevant du Groupe de travail et qui aura pour tâche de coordonner toutes les activités de recherche interministérielles ainsi que les intérêts liés à l'aménagement des pipelines.

Recherches scientifiques sur le Nord

En 1970-71, douze instituts ou comités d'études sur le Nord faisant partie d'universités canadiennes ont obtenu des octrois d'une valeur globale de \$200,000. Ces subventions, qui doivent servir à favoriser la formation d'hommes de science pour le Nord, sont attribuées par un comité de scientifiques du gouvernement et des universités.

D'autres subventions, d'une valeur globale de \$50,000, ont été accordées à trois universités canadiennes à des fins de recherche sur des questions choisies par le Ministère, soit une étude de l'urbanisme dans le Nord, une étude de l'utilisation des ressources en gibier et une étude des dégâts causés par le pétrole dans la toundra. L'*Arctic Institute of North America* (Institut d'études arctiques de l'Amérique du Nord) a reçu, pour sa part, une subvention de \$30,000 pour la publication d'une *Bibliographie de l'Arctique*.

Diverses études ont été amorcées ou complétées au cours de l'année. Elles avaient trait pour la plupart aux questions particulières au Nord et à sa mise en valeur sur le plan social, économique, éducationnel et technique, et à des problèmes connexes qui se présentent dans le Nord canadien et dans d'autre pays septentrionaux.

En 1970-71, le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques a reçu de nombreuses réponses aux demandes de commentaires au sujet des noms géographiques du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Deux Canadiens bien connus sont parmi ceux dont les noms ont été retenus: il s'agit de Stephen Leacock et Marius Barbeau.

Some elements of the Royal Tour, including participation by representative northerners, were arranged and paid for by the Northern Economic Development Branch.

Sub-objective 3 – to provide or assist in providing viable industry, community and intercommunity infrastructure, including transportation facilities, in the Territories.

Northern Housing

The Northern Rental Housing Program continued to serve Eskimos and Indians in the Northwest Territories. The program provides subsidized rental housing, including fuel, power and municipal services as available, at a rate based on family income. The number of houses in the program is now 2,085, including 1,279 specially built for it. During 1970-71, 175 houses were built, with the field operations handled by the territorial government.

A new commercial/residential complex at Frobisher Bay was completed and occupied. This modern complex comprises a high-rise apartment building and town housing for a total of 222 living units as well as a commercial area on an enclosed mall. Besides providing accommodation, the complex is an experiment in improved living conditions in the north.

Capital expenditures were \$2,822,000. Operating expenditures, \$2,159,000, and Rental Revenue was in excess of \$400,000.

Northern Roads

The Northern Roads Program, a ten-year, \$100-million program, was approved by Treasury Board in 1965 for the construction of new roads to connect population centres and provide access to potential resource areas.

Major expenditures on new roads during 1970 were: \$1,700,000 on the Dempster Highway, \$600,000 on the Mackenzie Highway, and \$500,000 on the Fort Simpson-Fort Liard Road. Approximately \$1,300,000 was spent on reconstruction of existing highways or roads in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

La Direction de l'expansion économique du Nord a planifié et subventionné certains aspects de la visite de la famille royale, notamment la participation d'éminents habitants du Nord.

Sous-objectif n° 3 – Fournir ou aider à fournir aux Territoires des infra-structures industrielles, communautaires et intercommunautaires suffisantes, y compris des services de transport.

Logement dans le Nord

Le Programme de logements à location destinés aux Esquimaux et aux Indiens des Territoires du Nord-Ouest s'est poursuivi. Ce programme assure des logements subventionnés, avec chauffage, électricité et services municipaux, dont le loyer est basé sur le revenu familial. Déjà 2,085 logements, dont 1,279 ont été construits spécialement dans le cadre du programme, ont été terminés. Cent soixante-quinze maisons ont été bâties en 1970-71 et le gouvernement territorial s'est occupé des travaux sur place.

A Frobisher Bay, un nouveau complexe commercial et résidentiel comprenant un grand immeuble d'appartements et des maisons en rangées, en tout 222 unités, et un centre commercial disposé autour d'un mail abrité, a été terminé. Il s'agit d'un complexe expérimental qui permettra, espère-t-on, d'améliorer les conditions de vie dans le Nord.

Les frais d'immobilisation se sont élevés à \$2,822,000, les coûts d'exploitation à \$2,159,000 et les recettes provenant de la location ont dépassé les \$400,000.

Programme du réseau routier du Nord

Le Programme du réseau routier du Nord, approuvé en 1965 par le Conseil du Trésor, a pour objet la construction de nouvelles routes reliant les centres et donnant accès aux régions prometteuses. Le Programme, qui s'échelonne sur une période de dix ans, coûtera quelque \$100 millions.

En 1970, les dépenses de construction de nouvelles routes ont atteint \$1,700,000 pour la route de Dempster, \$1,600,000 pour celle du Mackenzie, et \$2,000,000 pour la route reliant Fort Simpson et Fort Liard. Environ \$1,300,000 ont été consacrés à la réfection de routes ou de chemins au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Sub-objective 4 – to assist in the provision of suitable social services including schooling, manpower retraining and cultural development opportunities to northern residents and to provide appropriate enriched social services to disadvantaged northern residents.

Eskimo Loan Fund

The Eskimo Loan Fund was continued in 1970 with seven loans being approved totalling \$80,833 as well as one grant under the Small Boats Scheme.

Eskimo Arts and Crafts

The Eskimo Arts Council was supported in the mounting of one major international Eskimo art exhibit (the Master-works of the Canadian Arctic), and the departmental collection was shown in a number of places both at home and abroad. The reorganization and refinancing of Canadian Arctic Producers, a central marketing agency for Eskimo arts, was completed, with the department underwriting \$400,000 in \$1 par value seven per cent redeemable preferred shares.

School Facilities

The federal school complex at Fort Churchill continued to be used as well as an Eskimo language school at Rankin Inlet. The school complex had an enrolment of 440 students, and departmental counselling and placement staff provided a service to 120 students in southern Canada.

Northern Resource Airports

This program, also approved by Treasury Board in 1965, provides financial assistance to developers who wish to build access airstrips for resource exploration and development. Estimates provided \$160,000 for this purpose. Six applications were approved.

Sub-objective 5 – To provide a forum for review of all existing and planned federal activities in the Territories and to advise the government on the possible impact of these activities on the social, economic and political development of the Territories.

Sous-objectif n° 4 – Aider à fournir aux résidents des régions septentrionales des services sociaux suffisants, ainsi que des services d'éducation, de recyclage et de développement culturel, et assurer des services sociaux spécialisés aux défavorisés de ces régions.

Caisse de prêts aux Esquimaux

En 1970, sept prêts d'une valeur globale de \$80,833, ont été autorisés en plus d'une subvention accordée en vertu du régime de prêts à la construction de petites embarcations.

Art et artisanat esquimaux

Le Conseil des arts esquimaux a reçu l'appui du Ministère pour la préparation d'une exposition internationale d'art esquimau (les oeuvres maîtresses de l'Arctique canadien). La collection ministérielle a été exposée en divers endroits du pays et à l'étranger. La réorganisation et le refinancement des Producteurs de l'Arctique canadien, comptoir central de vente d'objets d'art esquimau, ont été achevés. Le Ministère a souscrit 400,000 actions privilégiées de \$1 au pair portant intérêt à 7%.

Écoles

Quatre cent quarante élèves se sont inscrits au complexe scolaire de Fort Churchill. L'école de langue esquimaude de Rankin Inlet a poursuivi son activité. Le personnel d'orientation et de placement du Ministère a aidé 120 élèves qui ont étudié dans le sud du Canada.

Programme d'aménagement d'aérodromes d'accès

Ce Programme, également approuvé par le Conseil du Trésor en 1965, fournit une aide financière aux exploitants en vue de l'aménagement d'aérodromes d'accès aux ressources, afin de faciliter l'exploration et la mise en valeur de ces dernières. Un montant de \$160,000 a été prévu à cette fin. Six demandes d'aide ont été approuvées dans le cadre de ce Programme.

Sous-objectif n° 5 – Fournir un forum pour la révision de toutes les activités présentes et projetées du gouvernement fédéral dans les Territoires et conseiller ce dernier quant aux effets éventuels de ces activités sur le développement social, économique et politique des Territoires.

Federal Government Co-ordination

The Advisory Committee on Northern Development held seven meetings during the year. A wide range of subjects requiring interdepartmental co-ordination in the field of northern development were dealt with.

The ACND formed a co-ordinating committee responsible for planning programs designed to develop the northern territories and integrate them into a general plan.

The sub-committees continued their operations and met as follows:

Science and Technology – 10 meetings

Transportation – 4 meetings

Communications – 3 meetings

Under the aegis of the Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, a U.S./Canadian conference on Arctic research needs was held at Montebello, Quebec, attended by about 60 scientists employed by the two governments.

Two conferences were held at Yellowknife, N.W.T.: The Northern Communications Conference in September 1970, and the Arctic Transportation Conference in December 1970. The Communications Conference was paid for jointly by the Department of Communications and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Arctic Transportation Conference was sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Transport and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Members of the diplomatic corps were taken on a tour of the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories in two groups of 30 persons each. The tours were financed jointly by the Department of External Affairs and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Transportation was provided by the Department of National Defence.

Economic Staff Group

The Economic Staff Group carries out studies on the general economic and resource development of the Territories, prepares and evaluates development policies and programs, and analyses employment mobility and other labour problems.

Coordination du développement du Nord

Le comité consultatif de la mise en valeur du Nord canadien s'est réuni à sept reprises au cours de l'année. Les membres ont abordé une grande variété de problèmes concernant la mise en valeur du Nord canadien et dont les solutions requièrent une action interdépartementale coordonnée.

Le Ministère a créé un comité de coordination – responsable de la planification des programmes de mise en valeur du Nord canadien, et de leur intégration au plan général. Trois sous-comités ont continué leur activité et se sont rencontrés à diverses reprises. Il s'agit des sous-comités suivants:

Science et Technologie – 10 réunions

Transport – 4 réunions

Communications – 3 réunions

Sous l'égide du sous-comité de la Science et de la Technologie, une conférence canado-américaine sur la recherche dans l'Arctique a été tenue à Montebello (Québec). Une soixantaine de scientifiques des deux gouvernements y ont pris part.

Deux conférences ont eu lieu: la Conférence sur les communications dans le Nord, en septembre 1970, à Yellowknife (T. N.-O.) et la Conférence sur le transport dans l'Arctique, en décembre 1970, au même endroit. La Conférence sur les communications a été patronnée conjointement par le ministère des Communications et celui des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, tandis que celle du transport dans l'Arctique l'a été par le ministère des Transports et celui des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien.

Les membres du corps diplomatique ont été invités, en deux groupes de 30 personnes chacun, à visiter le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Les fonds nécessaires à ce voyage ont été fournis par le ministère des Affaires extérieures et celui des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien.

Le Groupe de consultation en matière économique

Le Groupe de consultation en matière économique étudie l'expansion économique et la mise en valeur des ressources des Territoires, élabore les lignes de conduite et les programmes de développement, qu'il doit ensuite évaluer, et analyse la mobilité de l'emploi et d'autres problèmes de main-d'oeuvre.

During 1970, the group was involved in a broad range of projects and studies including a cost-benefit analysis of building a bridge across the Yukon River at Dawson, research into the feasibility of bringing into production the iron ore deposits on Baffin Island, and an evaluation of a proposal to use the Haines-Fairbanks pipeline for civilian purposes.

The group was also preparing a set of social indicators to supplement the economic indicators used in evaluating the standard of well-being of northern residents.

Other projects under way included a cost-benefit analysis of building a bridge across the Mackenzie River at Fort Providence, and the preparation of a comprehensive statistical abstract of the Territories. The group undertook a general evaluation of the probable effects of a pipeline along the Mackenzie Valley.

En 1970, le Groupe a participé à une grande variété de projets et d'études, y compris une étude de la rentabilité d'un pont sur le fleuve Yukon à Dawson, une étude de la possibilité de production de minerai de fer dans l'île de Baffin, ainsi qu'une appréciation d'un projet d'utilisation à des fins civiles du pipe-line Haines-Fairbanks.

Le Groupe met actuellement au point un ensemble d'indices sociaux destinés à compléter les indices économiques en vue de l'évaluation du niveau de bien-être des résidents du Nord.

Les autres projets en cours comportent une étude de la rentabilité d'un pont sur le fleuve Mackenzie à Fort Providence et la rédaction d'un résumé statistique des Territoires. Une étude de l'effet éventuel d'un pipe-line dans la vallée du fleuve Mackenzie est également en cours.



Grants and Contribution Expenditures 1970-71

Subventions et contributions 1970-71

Grants	Subventions	
<i>Territorial Affairs</i>	<i>Affaires territoriales</i>	
Second Language Training—Yukon Territory	Formation dans la langue seconde (Territoire du Yukon)	\$ 133
Purchase of Dawson Water System—Yukon Territory	Achat du système de distribution d'eau de Dawson (Yukon)	420
<i>Northern Economic Development</i>	<i>Expansion économique du nord</i>	
Assistance to Chambers of Mines Prospectors Assistance	Aide aux <i>Chambers of Mines</i> Aide aux prospecteurs	\$ 30 42
Mine Accident Prevention Association of the N.W.T.	Association pour la prévention des accidents dans les mines des Territoires du Nord-Ouest	3
Arctic Institute of North America—Arctic Bibliography	<i>Arctic Institute of North America—Arctic Bibliography</i>	30
Northern Research & Scientific Expeditions	Expéditions scientifiques et de recherche dans le Nord	250
Northern Mineral Development Assistance	Aide au développement minier du Nord	240
		\$1,150
Contributions	Contributions	
<i>Territorial Affairs</i>	<i>Affaires territoriales</i>	
Hospital Care of Indians and Eskimos—Yukon Territory	Soins hospitaliers aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux (Yukon)	\$ 8
Hospital Care of Indians and Eskimos—N.W.T.	Soins hospitaliers aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux (T.N.—O.)	76
Low-Cost Housing Subsidies—Yukon Territory	Subventions pour des logements à prix modique (Yukon)	30
Squatter Removal and Clearance of Whiskey Flats—Y.T.	Exclusion des occupants illégitimes et nettoyage de Whiskey Flats (Yukon)	13
Arctic Institute of North America—Conference Northern Community Development	<i>Arctic Institute of North America—</i> Conférence sur l'aménagement communautaire dans le Nord	
<i>Northern Economic Development</i>	<i>Expansion économique du nord</i>	
Development of Campgrounds & Picnic Areas—Yukon Territory	Aménagement de terrains de camping et de pique-nique (Yukon)	\$ 250
Development of Campgrounds & Picnic Areas—N.W.T.	Aménagement de terrains de camping et de pique-nique (T.N.—O.)	250
Operation of Campgrounds & Picnic Areas—Yukon Territory	Exploitation de terrains de camping et de pique-nique (Yukon)	250
Yellowknife Water System—Northwest Territories	Système de distribution d'eau à Yellowknife (T.N.—O.)	160
		\$ 950
Total	Total	\$2,100

Capital Expenditures by Activity 1970-71

Dépenses d'investissement par secteur 1970-71

Territorial Affairs

Territorial Administration	Administration territoriale	\$ 170,908
Education	Éducation	3,291,739
Welfare	Bien-être social	12,200
Small Business Development	Promotion économique des petites entreprises	185,657
Administration—Field	Administration locale	1,423,931
Municipal Services	Services municipaux	1,897,242
		\$ 6,981,677

Northern Economic Development

Expansion économique du nord

Administration	Administration	\$ 26,721
Oil and Mineral	Pétrole et minéraux	46,291
Water, Forests and Land	Eaux, forêts et terres	439,673
Roads and Airstrips	Routes et pistes d'atterrissage	10,666,943
Northern Science Research	Recherche scientifique sur le Nord	79,690
		\$11,259,318

Total

Total

\$18,240,995

Operating Expenditures by Activity

Dépenses d'exploitation par secteur

Territorial Affairs

Affaires territoriales

Territorial Administration	Administration territoriale	\$ 1,201,231
Education	Éducation	673,258
Welfare	Bien-être social	34,935
Small Business Development	Promotion économique des petites entreprises	62,246
Administration—Field	Administration locale	279,385
Municipal Services	Services municipaux	150,017
Engineering	Génie	167,925
Northern Services	Services septentrionaux	1,684,810
N.I.T. Transfer Grant	Subventions de transfert de pouvoirs (T.N.-O.)	13,685,844
		\$17,939,651

Northern Economic Development

Expansion économique du nord

Administration	Administration	\$ 930,576
Economic Staff Group	Division consultative en matière économique	206,169
Oil and Mineral	Pétrole et minéraux	961,937
Water, Forests and Land	Eaux, forêts et terres	3,170,574
Roads and Airstrips	Routes et pistes d'atterrissage	3,252,090
Northern Science Research	Recherche scientifique sur le Nord	488,009
		\$ 9,009,355

Total

Total

\$26,949,006

Loans and Investments 1970-71

Prêts et investissements 1970-71

Loans

Prêts

Government of the Northwest Territories	Gouvernement des territoires du Nord-Ouest
Government of the Yukon Territory	Gouvernement du territoire du Yukon
Small Business Loans—N.W.T.	Prêts aux petites entreprises (T.N.-O.)
Small Business Loans—Yukon	Prêts aux petites entreprises (Yukon)
Loans to the City of Whitehorse	Prêts à la ville de Whitehorse
Eskimo Loans	Prêts aux Esquimaux
Anvil Mining Corporation Limited	Anvil Mining Corporation Limited

Investments

Investissements

Panarctic Oils Limited	Panarctic Oils Limited
Canadian Arctic Producers Limited	Les Producteurs de l'Arctique canadien Limitée

Total

Total

Outstanding April 1 /70 <i>État au 1er avril 1970</i>	1970-71 Disbursements <i>Sommes versées en 1970-71</i>	1970-71 Repayments <i>Sommes remboursées en 1970-71</i>	Outstanding March 31 /70 <i>État au 31 mars 1971</i>
\$ 20,917,213	\$ 10,256,605	\$ 1,147,040	\$ 30,026,778
18,823,260	5,891,600	928,600	23,786,260
	140,500	2,510	137,990
	259,000	1,289	257,711
1,673,189		68,907	1,604,282
477,741	80,833	66,746	491,828
175,177		11,895	163,282
\$ 42,066,580	\$ 16,628,538	\$ 2,226,987	\$ 56,468,131

\$ 13,533,750	\$ 6,750,000	\$ 20,283,750
401,000		401,000
\$ 13,934,750	\$ 6,750,000	\$ 20,684,750
\$56,001,330	\$23,378,538	\$2,226,987
		\$77,152,881

Revenue Produced by Activity and Type 1970-71

Revenus selon le secteur et la source 1970-71

Territorial Affairs

Affaires territoriales

Territorial Administration	Administration territoriale
Education	Éducation
Welfare	Bien-être social
Small Business Development	Promotion économique des petites entreprises
Administration-Field	Administration locale
Municipal Services	Services municipaux
Engineering	Génie
Northern Services	Services septentrionaux

Northern Economic Development

Expansion économique du nord

Administration	Administration
Economic Staff Group	Division consultative en matière économique
Oil and Mineral	Pétrole et minéraux
Water, Forests and Land	Eaux, forêts et terres
Roads and Airstrips	Routes et pistes d'atterrissage
Northern Science Research	Recherche scientifique sur le Nord

Total

Total

Privileges, Licences and Permits <i>Droits, Licences et permis</i>	Proceeds from Sales <i>Produits de ventes</i>	Services and Service Fees <i>Services et redevances de service</i>	Return on Investment <i>Revenus d'investissements</i>	Refund of Previous Yr. Expenditures <i>Remboursement de dépenses de l'année précédente</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Divers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>
\$ 36,090	\$ 719	\$ 148	\$2,710,022	\$ 42,352	\$ 879	\$ 2,790,210
41,380	16,129			1,601		59,110
1,260	212	131		371	242	2,216
2,358	5,396	26		15,948		23,728
54,884	8,449	1,597	11,712	76,839	38	153,519
16,369	10,788	1,221		144,021	50	172,449
1,100	1,898	600		225,243	1	228,842
13,789	14,342			387	14,071	42,589
\$ 167,230	\$ 57,933	\$ 3,723	\$2,721,734	\$ 506,762	\$ 15,281	\$ 3,472,663
\$ 237	\$ 28	\$ 3,003		\$ 23,199	\$ 14	\$ 26,481
5,692,482	7,501	3,561	4,485	126	911,370	6,619,525
193,528	73,190	63		2,028	1,430	270,239
5,886,247	80,719	6,627	4,485	25,353	912,814	6,916,245
\$6,053,477	\$138,652	\$10,350	\$2,726,219	\$532,115	\$928,095	\$10,388,908

Distribution of Revenue by Activity 1970-71

Répartition des revenus selon le secteur 1970-71

Activity	Secteur	Percentage of Pourcentage du
Territorial Administration Administration—Field Municipal Services Engineering Oil and Mineral Water, Forests and Land <i>Other, under 1%</i> Education Small Business Development	Administration territoriale Administration locale Services municipaux Génie Pétrole et minéraux Eaux, forêts et terres <i>Autres, moins de 1%</i> Éducation Promotion économique des petites entreprises	
Northern Services Administration	Services septentrionaux Administration	
Total	Total	1

Distribution of Operating Expenditures

Répartition des dépenses d'exploitation

Activity	Secteur	Percentage of Pourcentage du
Territorial Administration Education Administration—Field Northern Services N.W.T. Transfer Grant Administration Oil and Mineral Water, Forests and Land Roads and Airstrips Northern Science Research <i>Other, under 1%</i> Welfare Small Business Development Municipal Services Engineering Economic Staff Group	Administration territoriale Éducation Administration locale Services septentrionaux Subventions de transfert de pouvoirs (T. N.-O.) Administration Pétrole et minéraux Eaux, forêts et terres Routes et pistes d'atterrissage Recherches scientifique sur le Nord <i>Autres, moins de 1%</i> Bien-être social Promotion économique des petites entreprises Services municipaux Génie Division consultative en matière économique	
Total	Total	D

Distribution of Capital Expenditures 1970-71

Répartition des dépenses d'investissement 1970-71

Activity	Secteur	Percentage of Total Pourcentage du Total
Small Business Development	Promotion économique des petites entreprises	1.0
Education	Éducation	18.0
Administration—Field	Administration locale	7.8
Municipal Services	Services municipaux	10.4
Water, Forests and Land	Eaux, forêts et terres	2.4
Roads and Airstrips	Routes et pistes d'atterrissage	58.5
Other, under 1%	<i>Autres, moins de 1%</i>	
Territorial Administration	Administration territoriale	.9
Welfare	Bien-être social	.1
Administration	Administration	.2
Petroleum and Mineral	Pétrole et minéraux	.3
Northern Science Research	Recherche scientifique sur le Nord	.4
		1.9
Total	Total	100.0

Distribution of Revenue by Type

Répartition des revenus selon la source

Type of Revenue	Source de revenus	Percentage of Total Pourcentage du Total
Privileges, Licenses & Permits	Droits, licences et permis	58.3
Proceeds from Sales	Produits des ventes	1.3
Services and Service Fees	Services et redevances de services	.1
Return on Investment	Revenus d'investissements	26.3
Reimbursement of Previous Year Expenditure	Remboursement des dépenses de l'année précédente	5.1
Miscellaneous	Divers	8.9
Total	Total	100.00

Departmental Administration

The Department's Administration Program provides overall policy direction and central advisory, administrative, and technical services to the three main programs – Indian and Eskimo Affairs, Northern Development, and Conservation. The program includes the operation of the offices of the Minister, the Deputy Minister and Assistant Deputy Ministers and their respective staffs, the provision of central services including Administrative Services, Legal, Information, Financial and Management, Personnel, Program Management Evaluation and the Departmental Secretariat and Parliamentary Relations Division. It also includes the Technical Services Branch which provides Departmental Engineering and architectural services and functional direction of materiel management.

The Administrative Services Division is responsible for accommodation, furnishing and allied services, as well as communications services of all kinds, all manuals and directives, record centres and stenographic services. During the year the records services, including staff and all stenographic and typing staff were transferred to this division and were reorganized with staff redeployed on the basis of need.

Legal Services are provided to the department by the Department of Justice which seconds the requisite staff to make up the Legal Adviser's Office. Supported by a specialized law library the group provides legal advice on all matters arising from program administration and departmental operations.

The Public Information Adviser provides public information and public relations services for the department. Each of the three major programs – Indian and Eskimo Affairs, Northern Development, and Conservation is served by a specialized unit which is supported by administrative and other centralized services. These provide expertise in editorial, design, graphic arts, print production services and audio-visual displays and exhibits.

The publications and distribution unit stocks over 2,000 publications of different kinds and during the year the group as a whole responded to over 120,000 enquiries by mail from the general public.

Programme de l'organisation administrative

Le Programme de l'organisation administrative fournit des lignes de conduite générale et des services consultatifs, administratifs et techniques centralisés aux trois programmes principaux: Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes, Développement du Nord canadien et Conservation. Dans ce Programme sont incluses les activités des bureaux du Ministre, du sous-ministre et des sous-ministres adjoints et de leur personnel, ainsi que les services administratifs, juridiques et consultatifs (finance et administration), et ceux de l'information, du personnel, de l'appréciation de la gestion des programmes et de la division du secrétariat et des relations parlementaires du Ministère. Il comprend aussi la Direction des services techniques qui dispense à tout le Ministère des services de génie et d'architecture et assure la direction fonctionnelle de la gestion du matériel.

La Division des services administratifs s'occupe des locaux, de l'ameublement et des services connexes, des services de communications de toute nature, des manuels et directives, des bureaux des archives et des services de sténographie. Au cours de l'année, les services des archives, avec tout leur personnel de sténodactylos et autre, furent transférés à cette Division. Ces services ont été réorganisés et le personnel redistribué selon les besoins.

Les services juridiques sont fournis par le ministère de la Justice qui seconde ainsi le personnel faisant partie du bureau du conseiller juridique. Disposant d'une bibliothèque spécialisée, le groupe donne des avis juridiques sur toutes les questions inhérentes à l'administration des programmes et à l'activité du Ministère.

Le Conseiller en information publique veille, au nom du Ministère, au service de l'information et des relations publiques. Chacun des trois grands programmes—Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes, Développement du Nord et Conservation—bénéficie des services d'une sous-section spécialisée qui est aidée par des services centraux, administratifs et autres. Ces services s'étendent à l'édition, au dessin, aux arts graphiques, à la production d'imprimés et aux étalages audio-visuels.

La sous-section des publications et de la distribution conserve plus de 2,000 publications différentes et a répondu, au cours de l'année, à plus de 120,000 lettres venant du public.

The *Financial and Management Division* is responsible for departmental policy in matters of finance, planning and administration, and the provision of computer, statistical and management consulting services to the operating programs. During the year, a task force was established to review progress in the development of planning, and Programming and Budgeting System within the department. The task force recommendations for certain organizational changes were accepted. A second task force reviewed departmental procedures in the handling of accounts receivable and its recommendations are now being implemented.

The Departmental Statistics Division issued the fifth Semi-annual Catalogue of Statistical Data which was distributed to almost 1,000 government agencies, universities and native associations across the country.

The Computer Information Service Division completed a computer file on the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building and also a file on Canadian Recreation Resources Inventory. The Management Service Division carried out 36 studies designed to further improve management throughout the department.

The *Personnel Adviser* instituted a manpower plan for employees in the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program to provide management with the information needed to make key decisions about career development of employees. This will be vital as the department's role in the affairs of the Indian people changes.

Decentralization of personnel services in the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program led to the appointment of seven Regional Superintendents of personnel with increased authority and responsibility for classification, staff relations, training, and manpower planning.

The *Program Management Evaluation Services* carried out a number of field and headquarters studies to improve the effectiveness of programs and interdepartmental management.

La Division du Conseiller financier et administratif représente le Ministère dans les domaines de la politique financière, de la planification et de l'administration, et dispense des services d'informatique, des services statistiques et des services consultatifs de gestion aux programmes d'exploitation. Au cours de l'année, un groupe de travail a été chargé d'apprécier les progrès du système de planification, de programmation et de budgétisation mis en oeuvre au sein du Ministère, et certaines de ses recommandations ont été retenues. Un deuxième groupe de travail a révisé les méthodes ministérielles au sujet des comptes recevables et a soumis des recommandations qui sont maintenant mises en pratique.

La Division des statistiques du Ministère a publié le premier catalogue semi-annuel des données statistiques et celui-ci a été distribué à près de 1,000 organismes du gouvernement, à des universités ainsi qu'à des associations d'autochtones à travers le pays.

La Division de l'informatique a terminé la compilation des travaux faits à ce jour dans le cadre de l'inventaire canadien des bâtiments historiques et aussi celle des travaux de l'inventaire canadien des ressources dans le domaine des loisirs. La Division du service de gestion a procédé à 36 études destinées à améliorer les services administratifs au sein du Ministère.

Le Conseiller en matière de personnel a élaboré un plan au sujet des employés du Programme des affaires indiennes et esquimaudes afin de fournir à la Direction les renseignements lui permettant de prendre des décisions importantes pour le perfectionnement des employés. Ce perfectionnement est jugé essentiel étant donné que le rôle du Ministère, dans ses relations avec les Indiens, évolue sensiblement. La décentralisation des services du personnel au sein du Programme des affaires indiennes et esquimaudes a entraîné la nomination de sept directeurs régionaux du personnel dotés de pouvoirs accrus en matière de classification du personnel, de relations avec les employés, de dotation en personnel, de formulation de programmes et de planification des effectifs.

Les services d'appréciation de la gestion des programmes a effectué un certain nombre d'études, tant à l'extérieur qu'au siège du Ministère, afin d'accroître l'efficacité des programmes et de la gestion du Ministère.

The Technical Services Branch manages design, construction and building maintenance for the department. It completed the design or construction of projects valued at over \$41.9 million during the year. Among them was a \$580,000 primary treatment sewage plant in Banff National Park intended to prevent pollution of the Bow River from the Banff townsite.

A housing project in Schefferville, Quebec will provide 106 homes for the families of Indians employed in the iron ore mine. The project, valued at \$2.5 million was a co-operative venture of the Indian band, the municipality and the provincial government and will lead to many more Indian people finding employment as well as improving the quality of housing.

In the Yukon Territory a further 45 miles were added to the Dempster Highway with a \$2-1/2-million dollar project completed this year. The new portion runs from North of Dawson City to the Ogilvie River where the Department of National Defence is building a bridge as a training project. The highway will link the Yukon and southern Canada to Inuvik.

In Northern Ontario five schools and two teacher residences were built in remote communities to increase the educational facilities for Indian people. The projects were only accessible using winter snow trains hauled by tractor. They were designed to be built using mostly native labour.

The Departmental Science Adviser – A departmental research committee was organized under the chairmanship of the Science Adviser. The committee will assist in the co-ordination of research and the development of science policy within the department.

During the year the Science Adviser visited research establishments in Alaska and attended numerous conferences and meetings to ensure that the department was abreast of developments.

La Direction des services techniques veille aux plans, aux constructions et aux travaux d'entretien qui sont de la responsabilité du Ministère. Au cours de l'année, la Direction a terminé les plans ou la construction de projets évalués à plus de \$41.9 millions. Parmi les projets conçus et réalisés, il y a eu la construction—au coût de \$580,000—de l'usine de traitement des eaux vannes dans le parc national Banff, afin d'enrayer la pollution de la rivière Bow provenant du lotissement urbain de Banff.

À Schefferville (Québec), un complexe d'habitations fournira 106 logements aux familles indiennes qui demeurent dans le lotissement urbain où plusieurs travaillent dans l'industrie minière. Évalué à \$2.5 millions, ce complexe a pu être érigé grâce à la coopération de la bande indienne, de la municipalité et du gouvernement provincial. Il permettra à des Indiens de trouver des emplois et, en même temps, de bénéficier d'une meilleure qualité de logement.

Au Yukon, la route Dempster a été prolongée de 45 milles et les travaux ont coûté \$2½ millions. Cette nouvelle section s'étend du nord de Dawson à la rivière Ogilvie où le ministère de la Défense nationale procède à l'érection d'un pont. Cette route reliera le Yukon et le Sud canadien à Inuvik.

Dans le Nord ontarien, cinq écoles et deux logements pour instituteurs ont été construits dans des centres éloignés qui, jusque là, n'étaient accessibles que par des caravanes d'hiver tirées par des tracteurs. Ces nouvelles installations scolaires ont fourni de l'emploi à plusieurs Indiens de l'endroit, le projet ayant été conçu spécialement à cette fin.

Le Conseiller scientifique du Ministère. Un comité ministériel de recherche a été créé sous la présidence du Conseiller scientifique. Le comité veillera à la coordination des recherches et au développement de la politique scientifique du Ministère.

Au cours de l'année, le Conseiller scientifique a visité des centres de recherches en Alaska et a assisté à plusieurs conférences et réunions afin de tenir le Ministère bien informé des progrès observés dans les domaines qui le concernent.

Regional Offices

Bureaux régionaux

National and
Historic Parks

Atlantic
600 Quinpool Road,
Halifax, N.S.

General
P.O. Box 1359,
Cornwall, Ontario.

Western
33 Customs Bldg.,
Calgary, Alta.

Indian and
Eskimo Affairs

Maritimes
P.O. Box 160,
Amherst, N.S.

Quebec
175 St. Jean St.,
Québec 4, P.Q.

Ontario
211 Elge St.,
Toronto 101, Ontario.

Manitoba
671 Edmonton St.,
Winnipeg 1, Man.

Saskatchewan
877 Scarth St.,
Regina, Sask.

Alberta
C.N. Towers Bldg.,
Edmonton 15, Alta.

British Columbia
25 Granville St.,
Vancouver 2, B.C.

Yukon Territory
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Northern Economic
Development

Northwest Territories
P.O. Box 1500,
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Yukon Territory
P.O. Box 1767,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Technical Services

Prairie Provinces
Engineering
604 Federal Bldg.,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Indian-Eskimo
Economic
Development

Prairie Provinces
Indian Minerals
112, 11th Ave. S.E.,
Calgary 21, Alta.

Parcs nationaux et
Lieux historiques

Atlantique
6009,
chemin Quinpool
Halifax (N.-E.)

Centre
Case postale 1359
Cornwall (Ont.)

Ouest
Customs Building
Calgary (Alb.)

Affaires indiennes
et esquimaudes

Maritimes
Case postale 160
Amherst (N.-E.)

Québec
175, rue St-Jean
Québec 4 (Québec)

Ontario
22, rue College
Toronto 101 (Ont.)

Manitoba
267, rue Edmonton
Winnipeg 1 (Man.)

Saskatchewan
1874, rue Scarth
Regina (Sask.)

Alberta
C.N. Towers
Edmonton 15 (Alb.)

Colombie-Britannique
325, rue Granville
Vancouver 2 (C.-B.)

Territoire du Yukon
Whitehorse (T.Y.)

Expansion
économique
du Nord

Territoires du
Nord-Ouest
Case postale 1500
Yellowknife (T. N.-O.)

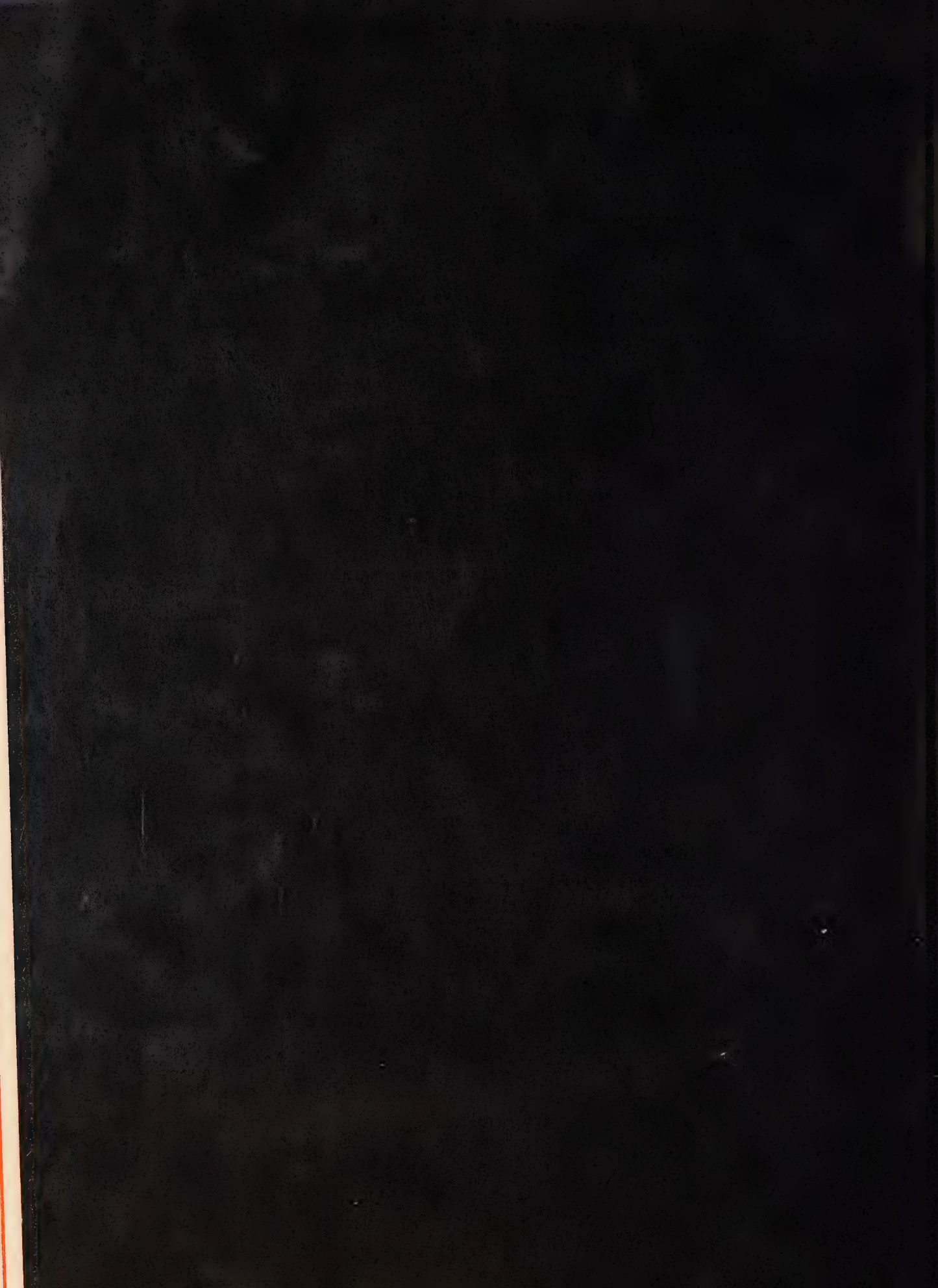
Territoire du Yukon
Case postale 1767
Whitehorse (T.Y.)

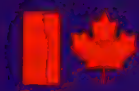
Services techniques

Provinces des Prairies
Génie
604, édifice Fédéral
Saskatoon (Sask.)

Progrès
économique
des Indiens et des
Esquimaux

Provinces des Prairies
Ressources minérales
des réserves indiennes
112, 11e avenue
sud-est
Calgary 21 (Alb.)





Indian and
Northern Affairs

Affaires indiennes
et du Nord

71/1972

Annual Report

Rapport annuel

41 IA
-A55



**Annual Report
Fiscal Year 1971/1972**

**Rapport annuel
Année financière
1971/1972**

100-1-1
-A55

Issued under the authority of the
Hon. Jean Chrétien, PC, MP, Minister of
Indian Affairs and Northern Development
© Information Canada, Ottawa, 1972
Catalogue No. R1-1972
AND Publication No. QS-1215-000-BB-A-1

Publié avec l'autorisation de
l'hon. Jean Chrétien, C.P., député, ministre
des Affaires indiennes et du Nord
© Information Canada, Ottawa, 1972
N° de catalogue R1-1972
Publication AINC N° QS-1215-000-BB-A-1

Organization	5	Organisation
Financial Summary	6	Bilan financier
Conservation Program	7	Programme de conservation
Indian-Eskimo Program	23	Programme des affaires indiennes et esquimaudes
Education	29	Direction des services de l'Éducation
Community Development	34	Direction des affaires communautaires
Economic Development	40	Direction du progrès économique
Northern Development Program	53	Programme de développement du Nord
Departmental Administration	89	Organisation administrative
Regional Offices	96	Bureaux régionaux

National and
Historic Parks

Canals

Parcs nationaux
et Lieux
historiques

Canaux

Conservation

Assistant
Deputy Minister

Conservation

Sous-ministre
adjoint

Education
Branch

Indian-Eskimo
Economic
Development

Community
Affairs

Financial and
Management
Advisory Services

Personnel
Advisory Services

Direction
de l'éducation

Progrès économique
des Indiens
et des Esquimaux

Affaires
communautaires

Services consultatifs
(Finance et
administration)

Services consultatifs
en matière de personnel

**Indian and
Eskimo Affairs**

Assistant
Deputy Minister

**Affaires indiennes
et esquimaudes**

Sous-ministre
adjoint

Northern Economic
Development

Territorial Affairs

Expansion
économique du Nord

Affaires territoriales

**Northern
Development**

Assistant
Deputy Minister

**Développement
du Nord**

Sous-ministre
adjoint

Financial
and Management

Administrative
Services

Legal Adviser

Scientific Adviser

Program
Management
Evaluation

Technical Services

Departmental
Secretariat

Parliamentary
Relations

Program Analysis

Finance et
administration

Services
administratifs

Conseiller juridique

Conseiller scientifique

Appréciation
de la gestion des
programmes

Services techniques

Secrétariat
du Ministère

Relations
avec le Parlement

Analyse
des programmes

Administration

Assistant
Deputy Minister

**Gestion financière
et administrative**

Sous-ministre
adjoint

Information
Adviser

Conseiller
en informati

Director
Official
Languages

Direction
des langues
officielles

Personnel
Adviser

Conseiller
en person

Departmental Management Committee	Comité de gestion du Ministère	Deputy Minister	Sous- ministre	Minister	Ministre
Chairman: Deputy Minister	Président: le sous-ministre				
Members: ADM Conservation ADM Administration ADM Northern Development ADM Indian-Eskimo Affairs	Autres membres: s.-m.adj. à la Conservation s.-m.adj. à la Gestion financière et administrative s.-m.adj. au développement du Nord s.-m.adj. aux Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes				
Northern Canada Power Commission	Commission d'énergie du Nord canadien				
National Battlefields Commission	Commission des champs de bataille nationaux				

Financial Summary

Comparative Summary of Expenditure and Revenue (in Millions of Dollars) for the Fiscal Years Ended 31 March, 1971 and 1972

Résumé financier

État comparatif des dépenses et recettes (en millions de dollars) pour les années financières terminées les 31 mars 1971 et 1972

Budgetary	Compte budgétaire	1970/71	1971/72	Increase (Decrease) Augmentation ou (diminution)
<i>Operating Expenditure</i>	<i>Fonctionnement</i>			
Administration	Administration	8.2	9.3	1.1
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes	172.6	199.1	26.5
Northern Development	Développement du Nord	65.9	87.2	21.3
Conservation	Conservation	23.9	31.8	7.9
		270.6	327.4	56.8
<i>Capital Expenditure</i>	<i>Immobilisation</i>			
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes	50.1	62.8	12.7
Northern Development	Développement du Nord	21.4	19.3	(2.1)
Conservation	Conservation	14.6	23.1	8.5
		86.1	105.2	19.1
Total Budgetary Expenditure	Dépenses budgétaires totales	356.7	432.6	75.9
<i>Revenue*</i>	<i>Recettes*</i>			
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes	.7	.3	(.4)
Northern Development	Développement du Nord	.4	.1	(.3)
Conservation	Conservation	5.0	5.6	.6
Total Budgetary Revenue	Recettes budgétaires totales	6.1	6.0	(.1)
Net Budgetary Expenditure	Dépenses budgétaires nettes	350.6	426.6	76.0

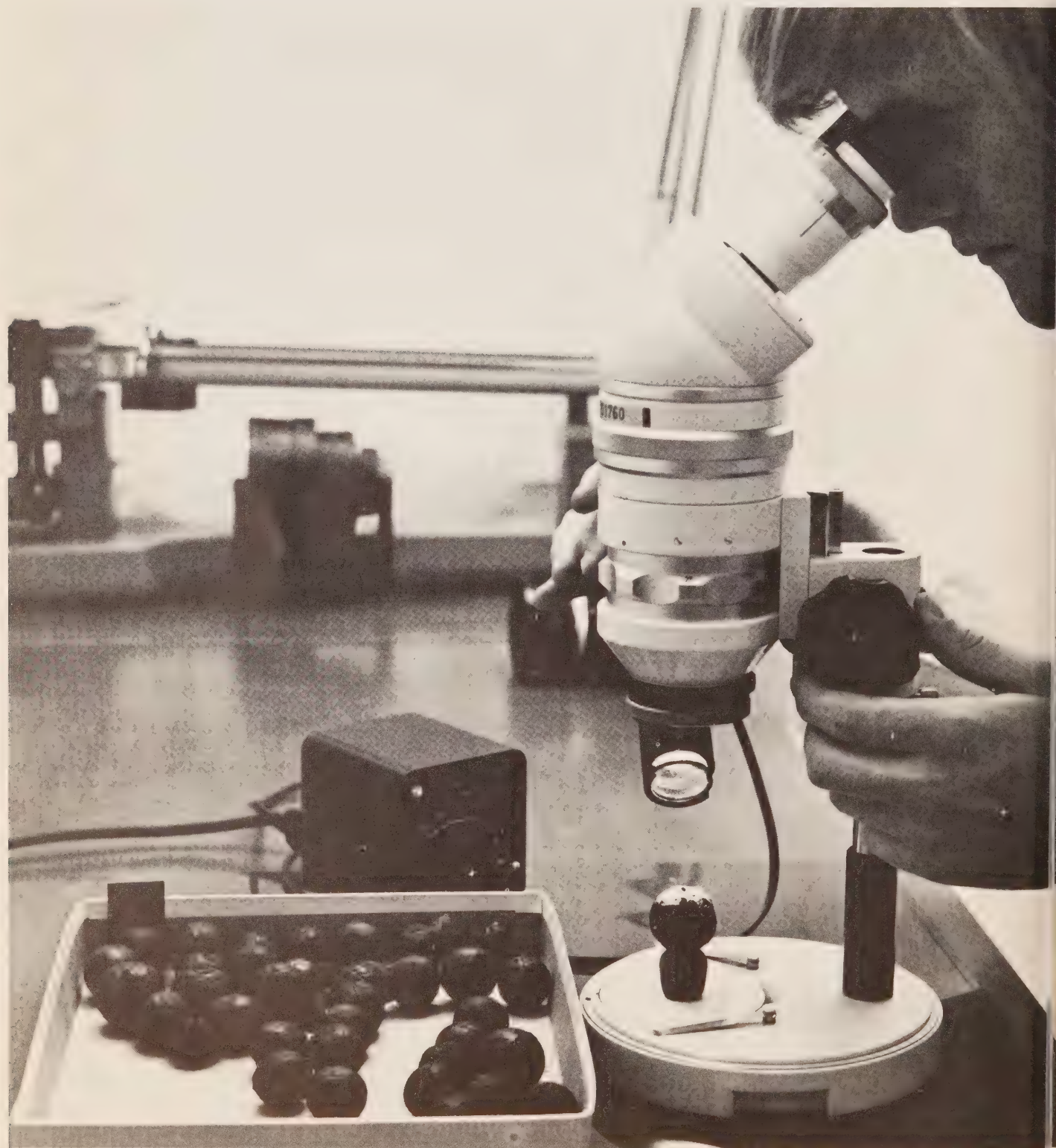
Non-Budgetary	Compte non budgétaire			
<i>Loans, Investments, Advances, etc.</i>	<i>Prêts, investissements, avances, etc.</i>			
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes	3.0	1.8	(1.2)
Northern Development	Développement du Nord	21.2	29.7	8.5
Total Non-Budgetary Expenditure	Dépenses non budgétaires totales	24.2	31.5	7.3
Total Expenditure (Gross)	Dépenses totales (brutes)	380.9	464.1	83.2

*Note: Includes only receipts and revenue credited to votes

*Nota: Les chiffres ne comprennent que les recettes faisant l'objet d'un crédit.

Cast iron shot is studied for rust under an electric microscope by a National Historic Sites technician during preservation process.

Un boulet de fonte rouillé est examiné au microscope électrique par un technicien des Lieux historiques nationaux durant le processus de préservation.



Conservation Program

Programme de conservation

Objectif

to acquire and develop representative areas of the country, for use by the public consistent with the preservation of such areas in their natural state; to preserve and restore sites and structures of importance to Canadian history.

Introduction

The Conservation Program continued its rapid growth during the year. The National Parks system increased in area by 50 per cent; the number of major historic sites rose to about 90; the number of historic plaques to 625. A total of 3,007,198 persons visited the National and Historic Parks, an increase of 1,117,524 over the previous year. The scope of the program was broadened with the announcement in February 1972 that five canals of historic significance could be transferred to the department from the Ministry of Transport.

National Parks Service

The recognition that new and comprehensive measures are needed to preserve Canada's natural heritage for the enjoyment and benefit of Canadians resulted in the publication in September 1971 of the *National Parks System Planning Manual*. The manual is based on the idea that the National Parks System should protect not only unique and outstanding areas of the Canadian landscape, but also those representative of its physical and biological characteristics. To this end, 41 distinctive natural regions have been identified across Canada within which major natural history themes of Canada's environment have been defined.

The establishment of four new parks representing several of these natural regions was announced during the year, bringing the total number of parks to 28. Encompassing 49,900 square miles, the system is now the largest and most rapidly expanding in the world. It includes land in all the provinces and both Territories.

Objectif

Acquérir et aménager les régions caractéristiques du pays de façon à ce que leur fréquentation par le public en favorise la conservation à l'état naturel; préserver et restaurer les lieux et les ouvrages qui revêtent une importance historique pour le Canada.

Introduction

Le Programme de conservation a poursuivi encore cette année son développement rapide. La superficie du réseau des parcs nationaux s'est agrandie de 50 pour cent; le nombre des lieux historiques importants s'élève à environ 90; celui des plaques historiques, à 625. Un total de 3,007,198 personnes ont visité les parcs nationaux et les lieux historiques, ce qui représente une augmentation de 1,117,524 par rapport à l'année précédente. Ce programme a étendu son champ d'activité à la suite de la nouvelle, en février 1972, à l'effet que cinq canaux d'importance historique passeraient du ministère des Transports à celui des Affaires indiennes et du Nord.

Service des parcs nationaux

Il est reconnu que des méthodes nouvelles et plus complètes sont nécessaires pour protéger le patrimoine naturel du Canada pour l'agrément et le profit de tous les Canadiens, comme le démontre le manuel de planification du réseau des parcs nationaux paru en septembre 1971. Ce manuel s'inspire du principe que le réseau des parcs nationaux doit protéger non seulement les régions uniques et caractéristiques du paysage canadien, mais également celles qui présentent des éléments physiques et biologiques typiquement canadiens. À cette fin, 41 régions naturelles différentes ont été identifiées à travers le Canada, et des thèmes se rapportant à l'histoire naturelle de l'écologie du Canada ont été adoptés pour chacune d'elles.

Au cours de cette année, la création de quatre nouveaux parcs illustrant plusieurs de ces régions naturelles a été annoncée, ce qui porte le nombre total des parcs à 28. S'étendant sur une superficie de 49,000 milles carrés, le réseau de nos parcs nationaux est le plus vaste au monde et celui dont la croissance est la plus rapide. Il existe désormais des parcs nationaux dans toutes les provinces et territoires.

Three new National Parks in the North—now national Parks in all Canadian provinces and territories.

Trois nouveaux parcs nationaux dans le Nord.
Aujourd'hui, toutes les provinces et les territoires
renferment au moins un parc.



Memorandum of Intent to create the first major national park in Ontario, the largest in eastern Canada, was signed with the Province in July 1971. *Pukaskwa* National Park is an outstanding example of the Precambrian Shield region. The 15 square miles of rugged landscape abounds with wildlife and contains many bays, beaches, and rivers, waterfalls and lakes.

In February 1972 more than 18,500 square miles in the Yukon and Northwest Territories were set aside to create three National Parks, the first lying entirely north of the 60th parallel. *Kluane* National Park in the Yukon is the largest and contains Canada's highest mountain, Mount Logan, as well as several spectacular icefields and one of the world's largest non-polar glaciers. The wildlife population of Dall sheep, mountain goats, and grizzly bears is among the finest in North America and exists in a totally wild state.

Nahanni National Park in the Northwest Territories encompasses the major portion of the South Nahanni River, including the magnificent Virginia Falls, three canyons with cliffs that contain caves, sulphur hot springs, and weather-sculptured sandstone formations. The upper reaches of the river flow through tundra-capped mountains inhabited by a variety of wildlife.

Elfin Island National Park on the Cumberland Peninsula contains fiords up to 30 miles long, frequented by whale, narwhal, seal and walrus. Deeply carved mountains are dominated by the Pelly Icecap, one of the largest in the northern hemisphere. The park protects many species of wildlife found on land and in the sea, several of which were listed as endangered species.

Marine components of the National Parks System are under investigation. A joint task force with the Department of the Environment studied criteria for establishing marine and underwater parks. Following its recommendations, a federal-provincial task force was established with the Province of British Columbia to make a more detailed study.

En juillet 1971, le Ministère signait un accord de principe avec la province d'Ontario en vue de la création du premier important parc national de cette province, soit le plus étendu situé dans l'Est du pays. Le parc national Pukaskwa est un exemple remarquable de la région du bouclier pré-cambrien. D'une superficie de 725 milles carrés, ce parc au paysage accidenté fourmille d'animaux sauvages et renferme nombre de baies, de plages, de torrents, de cascades et de lacs.

En février 1972, une région d'une superficie de plus de 18,500 milles carrés, chevauchant les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le Yukon, a été réservée en vue de la création de trois parcs nationaux dont l'un sera le premier situé entièrement au nord du 60^e parallèle. Le parc national Kluane, au Yukon, est le plus vaste et il renferme le plus haut sommet du Canada, le mont Logan, ainsi que plusieurs champs de glace immenses et l'un des glaciers non polaires les plus importants du monde. La plus belle population de moufflons de Dall, de chèvres de montagne et d'ours grizzly d'Amérique du Nord y vit à l'état sauvage.

Le parc national Nahanni, situé dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, comprend la plus grande partie de la rivière Nahanni-Sud, les magnifiques chutes Virginia, trois canyons et des falaises où l'on trouve des cavernes, des sources d'eaux chaudes sulfureuses et des formations gréseuses sculptées par le temps. Le cours supérieur de cette rivière traverse des montagnes au sommet couvert de toundra et habitées par une faune très variée.

Le parc national de l'île Baffin, situé dans la péninsule de Cumberland, renferme des fjords d'une longueur allant jusqu'à 30 milles, fréquentés par des baleines, des narvals, des phoques et des morses. La calotte glaciaire Penny, une des plus importantes de l'hémisphère nord, domine des montagnes profondément découpées. Le parc abrite plusieurs espèces fauniques qui peuvent être aperçues tant dans les terres que dans la mer, et dont plusieurs font partie de celles qui sont menacées d'extinction.

Une étude des éléments marins du réseau des parcs nationaux est actuellement en cours. Un groupe de travail composé de représentants du Ministère et de celui de l'Environnement étudie les normes qui présideront à la création de parcs marins et sous-marins. À la suite des

A pilot study of wild rivers in the Yukon was initiated to assess their natural significance and recreational potential. This study is being continued in the Territories, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec in 1972 to examine regional differences in river corridors.

The Resource Inventory Program, undertaken in 1970 with the co-operation of other government agencies, consultants, and universities, continued to collect data on the resources of a number of parks as a basis for planning, development and management. Simultaneously, some 100 inventory projects were launched covering all the various physical and biotic components of the park environment, as well as prehistorical and historical features.

There was continued monitoring of attendance and analysis of park use (visits increased from 9,845,283 in 1965-66 to 14,256,204 in 1971-72) to help determine the role National Parks play in meeting the growing public need for outdoor recreation. *The 1971 Statistical Reference on Visitation the User and Use of National Parks* was published.

Studies of patterns of recreational behaviour, identification of areas where people are relatively deprived of outdoor recreational opportunity, and projections of future recreation requirements have been undertaken as part of the Canadian Outdoor Recreation Demand (CORD) study. The data collection phase, comprising information on recreation users and facilities, has been completed with the co-operation of all the provincial governments. Analysis has been under way since June 1970 and results had been published by the department and have appeared in scientific journals.

recommandations de ce premier groupe, un autre groupe de travail fédéral-provincial a été constitué dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique pour procéder à une étude plus détaillée.

Une étude-pilote des rivières sauvages du Yukon a été entreprise afin de déterminer leur importance naturelle et leurs possibilités touristiques. En 1972, ce travail s'est poursuivi dans les Territoires, au Manitoba, en Saskatchewan et au Québec, afin d'étudier les différences régionales dans les couloirs des rivières.

Dans le cadre du programme de l'inventaire des ressources, mis sur pied en 1970 en collaboration avec les autres organismes gouvernementaux, les sociétés-conseils et les universités, la cueillette des données sur les ressources d'un certain nombre de parcs a été poursuivie, et ces données serviront de base à la planification, à l'aménagement et à la gestion de ces parcs. En même temps, une centaine de projets d'inventaires portant sur tous les divers éléments matériels et vivants du milieu des parcs, ainsi que sur les phénomènes historiques et pré-historiques qu'ils présentent, ont été lancés.

Cette année encore, le calcul du nombre de visiteurs a été effectué, de même que l'analyse de la fréquentation des parcs (le nombre des visiteurs est passé de 9,845,283 en 1965-1966 à 14,256,204 en 1971-1972), ce qui permettra de préciser le rôle joué par les parcs face à la demande sans cesse accrue du public pour des loisirs de plein air. En 1971, le *rapport statistique sur la fréquentation, les usagers et l'utilisation des parcs nationaux* a été publié.

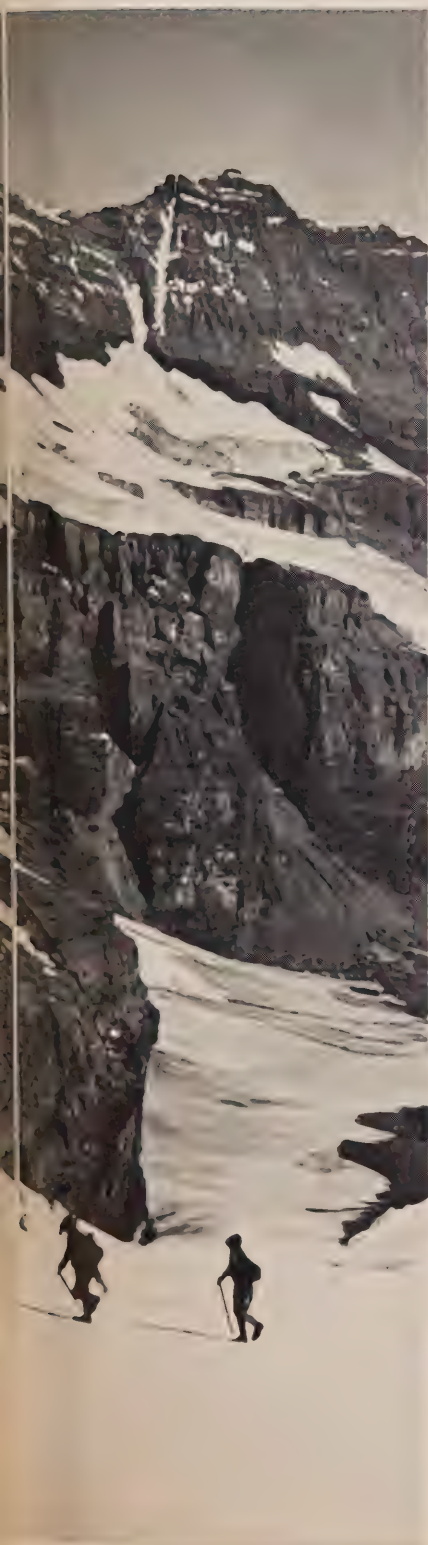
L'étude entreprise au sujet des besoins de loisirs de plein air des Canadiens a permis l'examen des genres d'activités récréatives préférées, l'identification des régions où la population est pratiquement sans ressources sur le plan des loisirs de plein air et, enfin, les prévisions des besoins futurs en la matière. La première phase de l'étude, celle de la consignation des données, a permis de réunir des renseignements sur les touristes et les installations touristiques, et elle a pu être complétée grâce à la collaboration de tous les gouvernements provinciaux. Les résultats de l'analyse entreprise en juin 1970 ont été publiés par le Ministère et ils ont paru aussi dans des revues scientifiques.

summer climbing, Banff National Park.

Pointe Pelée National Park.

1 Alpinisme d'été dans le parc national Banff.

2 Coucher de soleil au parc national Pointe Pelée.



To give Canadians the opportunity to express their opinions on proposed development plans, public hearings were held on provisional master plans for Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay, Prince Albert and Forillon National Parks, and on a proposal for the Lake Louise area of Banff National Park. Public participation is substantial, as evidenced by the Lake Louise hearing at which 2,200 persons participated and which drew 2,538 oral and written briefs. Position papers were released on Cape Breton Highlands and on Fundy National Park containing decisions from previous hearings and embodying many of the ideas presented by the public on how best to preserve and use national parks.

Camping continues to be a popular activity in the parks with an increase of more than 18 per cent in the use of campgrounds. The increase made it necessary to appraise campground facilities, both present and projected, with a view to developing further sites on the periphery of the parks. Campground policy was also studied to consider changes which would encourage private operators to construct and operate campgrounds adjacent to park lands.

Additional studies were begun on a campground status reporting system which would provide the public with periodic information on the availability of campsites during the day. The system has to be tested during the 1972 tourist season in the heavily frequented National Parks of Banff, Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho.

To curb water pollution at the Banff Townsite a sewage treatment plant was installed in June 1971. A similar project for the Jasper Townsite was begun in the fall.

The first stage of a public transit system was introduced at Point Pelee National Park to ease traffic congestion and protect the Park's fragile environment.

Afin de donner aux Canadiens la possibilité d'exprimer leur point de vue sur les projets d'aménagement proposés, des audiences publiques ont été tenues au sujet des plans-cadres provisoires des parcs Banff, Jasper, Yoho, Kootenay, Prince-Albert et Forillon, ainsi qu'au sujet d'un projet d'aménagement de la région du lac Louise dans le parc national Banff. La participation du public a été relativement forte, comme en témoigne l'audience du lac Louise: 2,200 personnes y ont participé et 2,538 exposés écrits et oraux ont été présentés. Un document résolvant la politique sur les parcs nationaux de Cap Breton et Fundy a été publié et s'inspirait des décisions prises à la suite des audiences précédentes, de même que de plusieurs des idées présentées par le public sur la meilleure façon de conserver et d'utiliser nos parcs nationaux.

Le camping demeure toujours une activité très populaire dans les parcs nationaux, avec une augmentation de plus de 18 pour cent de l'utilisation des terrains aménagés à cette fin. Cette augmentation oblige à procéder à une évaluation des installations de camping présentes et futures, tout en tenant compte de la possibilité d'aménager d'autres emplacements à la périphérie des parcs. La ligne de conduite au sujet des terrains de camping a aussi été modifiée afin d'y apporter des changements qui favoriseront la construction et l'exploitation par des entreprises privées des terrains de camping adjacents au territoire du parc proprement dit.

Des études additionnelles ont été faites en vue d'élaborer un système de contrôle de la situation des terrains de camping. Ce système fournirait périodiquement au public les renseignements sur les emplacements de camping disponibles au cours de la journée. Il fera l'objet d'une vérification au cours de la saison touristique 1972 dans les parcs nationaux très fréquentés de Banff, Jasper, Kootenay et Yoho.

Afin de faire échec à la pollution de l'eau dans le lotissement urbain de Banff, une usine de traitement des eaux-vannes a été installée en juin 1971. Un projet semblable a également été entrepris, à l'automne, dans le lotissement urbain de Jasper.

Au parc national Pointe-Pelée, la première étape du service de transport en commun a été complétée et il en résultera une circulation plus facile et une meilleure protection de l'écologie fragile du parc.

Increased emphasis has been placed on interesting features of interest in the parks using illustrated lectures, guided hikes, sign-posted trails, and special exhibits. Some interpretation centres are being renovated and new ones are planned. Interpretation staff are being decentralized to bring planners and designers closer to the parks.

Radio, television and film were used to inform the public about activities under the Conservation Program. A vigorous anti-litter campaign was launched in the summer of 1971. To increase the understanding by Canadian youth of the values and ideals of national parks, a picture essay contest was sponsored by the department and received overwhelming response.

An experimental Junior Warden Program was introduced in two parks to enable the youth of Canada to study park resources, wildlife and fisheries management. The project was successful and as a result a full-fledged *Conservation Corps* will be formed.

Both the National Parks Service and the National Historic Sites Service considerable attention was paid to recruiting, training and developing personnel through seminars and international exchanges of staff. Nine scholarships, with a total value of \$18,000, were awarded for post-graduate training in the planning and management of natural parks and outdoor recreation areas.

National Parks Service kept in touch with related government agencies, universities and citizens' groups. It co-hosted with Prince Edward Island the Tenth Federal-Provincial Parks Conference. Planning continued for the 1973 Man and Resources Conference of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, and the UN Conference on the Human Environment, and for hosting by Canada of the 1972 General Assembly and Technical Meetings of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Banff.

Une plus grande importance a été accordée à l'interprétation des caractéristiques des parcs au moyen de causeries illustrées, d'excursions guidées, de sentiers balisés et d'expositions spéciales. Certains centres d'histoire naturelle ont été rénovés et de nouveaux sont envisagés. Le personnel responsable de l'interprétation a été décentralisé afin que ceux qui s'occupent de la planification et de la conception soient davantage mêlés aux problèmes des parcs.

La radio, la télévision et le film ont servi de sources d'information sur les activités du Programme de conservation. L'été 1971 a vu le lancement d'une vigoureuse campagne de propreté. Un concours de rédaction et de dessins, destiné à donner aux jeunes Canadiens une meilleure compréhension de la valeur et de la raison d'être des parcs nationaux, a suscité une réaction fort encourageante.

Deux parcs ont mis à l'essai un programme concernant les jeunes gardes de parc. Ces programmes ont pour but d'initier les jeunes à l'étude de la gestion des ressources naturelles des parcs, de la faune et de la pêche. Le succès de ces premières expériences permet d'espérer la formation d'une véritable équipe de conservation.

Le Service des Parcs nationaux et celui des Lieux historiques nationaux ont apporté une attention spéciale au recrutement et à la formation du personnel au moyen de colloques et d'échanges internationaux. Neuf bourses d'étude totalisant \$18,000 ont été accordées aux étudiants désireux de recevoir une formation universitaire en planification et en gestion de parcs naturels et de régions récréatives de plein air.

Le Service des parcs nationaux est demeuré en contact avec les organismes gouvernementaux connexes, les universités et les associations de citoyens. Il a présidé, conjointement avec le gouvernement de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, la dixième conférence fédérale-provinciale sur les parcs. La planification pour la conférence de 1973 sur l'Homme et ses Ressources, du Conseil canadien des ministres des Ressources et de l'Environnement, se poursuit de même que celle de la conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement humain. De plus, l'organisation, par le Canada, de l'Assemblée générale et des réunions techniques de l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources, qui se tiendront à Banff, en 1972, est accélérée.

National Historic Sites Service

A multi-discipline team of experts from the National Historic Sites Service and the Technical Services Branch was assembled in 1971. It will develop a "Strategy for Evolution" to encompass the entire historic parks system. This year it will provide development plans for some 90 parks and sites in the system, and will develop a 15-year plan for the development of the whole system.

In February 1972 the Minister announced that a bill to establish "Heritage Canada" would be introduced in Parliament. The proposed legislation would set up a broadly based corporation with the same degree of independence as the Canada Council to provide a national trust through which sites, buildings, and furnishings of national significance could be donated or acquired and preserved.

The Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park International Advisory Committee was established. The committee, which met twice, includes representatives from Canada, the United States, the Province of British Columbia, the Yukon Territory and the State of Alaska. Plans were made for staff to patrol the trail to protect and record artifacts and to prepare an inventory of historical resources. This park will be the first major jointly planned international historic park on the continent. It will include the main elements of the Gold Rush Trail between Skagway and Dawson City.

Negotiations between the federal and Newfoundland governments neared completion for the acquisition of Port-au-Choix, the 2,000-to-3,000-year-old Indian and Eskimo burial ground, and the transfer of L'Anse-aux-Meadows, the Viking settlement of 1,000 years ago. The L'Anse-aux-Meadows International Research Advisory Committee was established during the year, with representatives from Canada, Iceland and Scandinavian countries. The Scandinavian countries and Iceland have agreed in principle to lend Viking artifacts needed for the interpretation of the settlement.

Service des lieux historiques nationaux

Une équipe de spécialistes de plusieurs disciplines du Service des parcs historiques nationaux et de la Direction des services techniques a été constituée en 1971. Cette équipe élaborera une politique dynamique qui portera sur l'ensemble du réseau des parcs historiques. Cette année, elle a assumé la tâche de préparer des plans d'aménagement pour quelque 90 parcs et lieux qui font partie du réseau et d'établir un plan d'une durée de quinze (15) ans pour l'ensemble du réseau.

En février 1972, le Ministre a annoncé qu'un projet de loi visant à créer Héritage-Canada serait présenté au Parlement. Ce projet de loi autorisera la création d'un organisme général doté d'une autonomie aussi grande que celle du Conseil des Arts du Canada. Grâce à un fonds national placé en fidéicommiss, Héritage-Canada fera l'acquisition de lieux, de bâtiments et d'ameublements d'importance nationale et veillera à leur conservation.

Le Comité consultatif international sur le parc historique international de la ruée vers l'or du Klondike a été constitué. Ce Comité, qui se réunit deux fois par année, se compose de représentants du gouvernement du Canada, de celui des États-Unis, de celui de la province de la Colombie-Britannique, du Yukon et de l'État de l'Alaska. Il est envisagé de doter ce parc d'un personnel qui inspectera régulièrement la piste afin de protéger et de consigner les artefacts et de dresser un inventaire des ressources historiques. Ce sera le premier grand parc historique international du continent nord-américain qui aura fait l'objet d'une planification concertée, et il comprendra les principaux éléments de la piste de la ruée vers l'or qui s'étend de Skagway à Dawson City.

Le gouvernement fédéral et celui de Terre-Neuve mettent la dernière main aux négociations en vue de l'acquisition de Port-au-Choix, ancien cimetière indien et esquimau, vieux de 2,000 à 3,000 ans, ainsi que du transfert des titres de l'Anse-aux-Meadows, un village Viking datant d'il y a 1,000 ans. Le comité consultatif international de recherches sur l'Anse-aux-Meadows a été formé au cours de l'année et se compose de représentants du Canada, de l'Islande et des pays scandinaves. Ces derniers pays ont donné leur accord de principe relativement au prêt d'artefacts datant des Vikings et nécessaires à l'interprétation de ce village.

Land at Rocky Mountain House in Alberta, a post where explorer David Thompson wintered in the early 19th century, has been acquired as the first National Historic Park in that province. Land was also acquired at Batoche, Saskatchewan, where Riel and his forces fought in 1885. Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan, has also been acquired.

Development of the Niagara Historic Frontier continued and a walking tour was instituted at the Queenston Heights Battlefield last summer. Improvements to interpretation facilities were begun at Fort George, on the Niagara River, and an agreement was drawn up with the Shaw Festival Courthouse Theatre to make land available for a new theatre.

At Québec, La Grande Hermine, a replica of the ship in which Jacques Cartier crossed the Atlantic, was transported to Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Park and work on the visitor reception centre neared completion.

Work continued on major projects at Fort Lévis n° 1, Fort Lennox, Coteau-du-Lac and Laurier House, St-Lin. Several projects were undertaken at Québec City, and the restoration of the walls of the Côte d'Ambourges area began.

At the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia and at Lower Fort Garry in Manitoba continued to be major attractions. At the Fortress of Louisbourg, the most extensive historic reconstruction project in North America, work continued for the eleventh year on the development and interpretation of the complex. Lower Fort Garry, near Winnipeg, has undergone the most extensive restoration of a fur trade post. In 1971-72 visits to these two parks alone totalled 563,000.

Archaeological investigation and the stabilization of ruins were undertaken at Fort Beauséjour, New Brunswick, one of the oldest national historic parks in Canada. Work also continued at Fort Amherst, Castle Hill, and under water at Restigouche.

Le terrain de Rocky Mountain House en Alberta, poste où l'explorateur David Thompson passa l'hiver au début du 19^e siècle, a été acheté afin d'en faire le premier parc historique national de cette province. Des terrains ont aussi été acquis à Batoche (Saskatchewan) où Riel et ses troupes métisses ont combattu en 1885, de même que le fort Walsh situé également en Saskatchewan.

Les travaux d'aménagement de la frontière historique de Niagara Heights se sont poursuivis et l'été dernier, une visite-promenade du champ de bataille de Queenston Heights a été organisée. Au fort George, sur la rivière Niagara, des travaux ont été entrepris aux fins d'améliorer les installations d'interprétation et un accord a été conclu avec le *Shaw Festival Courthouse Theatre* pour l'obtention de terrains en vue de la construction d'un théâtre.

À Québec, la Grande Hermine, réplique du navire à bord duquel Jacques Cartier traversa l'Atlantique, a été transportée au parc historique national Cartier-Brébeuf où les travaux au centre d'accueil des visiteurs sont presque terminés.

Les travaux entrepris dans le cadre d'importants projets au fort Lévis n° 1, au fort Lennox, à Coteau-du-Lac et à la maison Laurier de Saint-Lin, se sont poursuivis. À Québec; plusieurs programmes ont été amorcés et la restauration des remparts dans le secteur de la Côte d'Ambourges a été entreprise.

La forteresse de Louisbourg, en Nouvelle-Écosse, et le Petit fort Garry, au Manitoba, demeurent toujours d'importants centres d'attraction touristique. À la forteresse de Louisbourg, qui constitue l'entreprise de reconstitution historique la plus considérable en Amérique du Nord, les travaux d'aménagement du complexe en sont à leur onzième année. Le Petit fort Garry, situé près de Winnipeg, a fait l'objet d'une des restaurations les plus complètes effectuées jusqu'ici à un poste de traite des pelleteries. En 1971-1972, le nombre de visiteurs de ces deux parcs s'est élevé à 563,000.

Les fouilles archéologiques et le travail de consolidation des ruines ont été commencés au fort Beauséjour (Nouveau-Brunswick), l'un des plus vieux parcs historiques nationaux du Canada. Les travaux entrepris au fort Amherst et à Castle Hill se continuent également ainsi que les fouilles sous-marines à Restigouche.

18th century glassware painstakingly mended by National Historic Sites personnel.

Verrerie du XVIII^e siècle reconstituée par le personnel des Lieux historiques nationaux.



More than 3.75 million people visited the historic parks and sites, an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year.

A variety of techniques was used to convey a realistic impression of Canada's history to visitors. Animation was introduced at several parks. At Lower Fort Garry the presentation included the operation of a blacksmith shop, demonstrations of weaving and baking by costumed staff, and other activities typical of Red River settlers.

Visiting school children were encouraged to participate in these programs with excellent results. The school visit plan, in which each park's story is brought to the schools by parks staff, was stepped up.

Plus de 3.75 millions de personnes se sont rendues dans les parcs et lieux historiques, ce qui représente une augmentation de 14 pour cent par rapport à l'année précédente.

Afin de donner aux visiteurs une vue réaliste de l'histoire du Canada, diverses méthodes ont été utilisées. Dans plusieurs parcs, la formule de l'interprétation de l'histoire ou de la nature a été employée pour la première fois. Au Petit fort Garry, les éléments historiques présentés comprenaient le fonctionnement d'un atelier de forgeron, le tissage et la cuisson du pain par un personnel en costume d'époque, et diverses autres activités typiques des colons de la rivière Rouge. La participation à ces programmes des écoliers-visiteurs a donné d'excellents résultats.

Ce programme de visites, à l'intérieur duquel le personnel sur place présente l'histoire du parc aux écoliers, a été intensifié.

paper has been prepared describing the history, present activity and aims of the National Historic Services (NHSS) in the area of cultural preservation. At the international level additional facts were made in matters of conservation, sessions being held in Rome at the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. The NHSS helped to set up the Provisional Canadian National Committee for the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and assisted in preparing for April the 1972 UNESCO Conference of Experts on Historic Preservation held in Paris. A senior officer in NHSS was head of the Canadian delegation and chairman of the conference's drafting committee.

Final underwater excavations made by the Archaeological Research Section at the site of the battle of Restigouche on the Quebec-New Brunswick border have uncovered further quantities of well-preserved artifacts. Selected timbers of the largest shipwreck were prepared for display from the river. After they are removed next to the river they will be preserved for display in a museum near the site. The preservation of this perishable material has necessitated considerable improvements in the techniques used at the Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Ottawa, and it is now the leading laboratory of its kind in Canada.

Archaeological excavation was begun at Fort St. James, British Columbia. Several fur trade buildings from the 1800s survive and the restoration of these structures, with the details revealed by archaeology about the earlier history of the area, will eventually give the visitor to this new National Historic Park an intriguing picture of life in the BC interior.

The Historical Research Section produced major reports on Canadian canals and lighthouses, fur trade goods, and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Dawson City. A study of the *Dawson Daily News* deals with the no-holds-barred journalism of the early Yukon. Of particular significance is a report on the British Army and its relations with the allied forces on the Canadian frontiers in the early 19th century.

Un document qui relate l'histoire et décrit les activités actuelles et les objectifs du Service des lieux historiques nationaux dans le domaine de la préservation de la culture, a été publié. Sur le plan international, de nouvelles relations ont été établies au chapitre de la conservation, et des entretiens ont eu lieu à Rome, au Centre international d'étude, au sujet de la préservation et de la restauration des biens culturels. Le SLHN a également participé à la création du comité national provisoire du Canada qui fait partie du Conseil international des monuments et des lieux (CIML) et a travaillé à la préparation de la Conférence des spécialistes en conservation historique que l'UNESCO a tenue à Paris en avril 1972. Un haut fonctionnaire du SLHN présidait la délégation canadienne et a dirigé le comité des propositions de la conférence.

Les dernières fouilles sous-marines effectuées par la Section des recherches archéologiques au site de la bataille de Restigouche, situé à la limite entre le Québec et le Nouveau-Brunswick, ont mis à jour de nombreux artefacts bien conservés. Des poutres choisies provenant de la plus grosse épave ont été détachées afin d'être amenées à la surface de la rivière. Une fois qu'elles auront été apportées au sol, elles seront, l'an prochain, soumises à des procédés de conservation pour être ensuite exposées dans un musée situé près de l'emplacement. La préservation de ces matériaux très périssables a obligé le laboratoire de conservation archéologique d'Ottawa à améliorer considérablement les techniques utilisées. Actuellement, ce laboratoire occupe le premier rang dans ce domaine au Canada.

Les fouilles archéologiques ont commencé au fort St. James (Colombie-Britannique). Plusieurs bâtiments de traite des pelleteries, construits au cours des années 1800; existent encore et la restauration de ces ouvrages, fondée sur les renseignements archéologiques ayant trait à l'origine de cette région, permettra de dresser, pour le visiteur de ce nouveau parc historique national, un tableau évocateur de la traite des pelleteries à l'intérieur de cette province.

La Section des recherches historiques a publié d'importants rapports sur les canaux et les phares du Canada, les marchandises de troc des pelleteries, la Gendarmerie royale des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et la Gendarmerie royale du Canada de Dawson City. Une étude du *Dawson Daily News* traite du journalisme sans entraves du

New studies were begun on Fort St. James and its outposts, on the history of the Artillery Park complex in Quebec City, and on its older walls and fortifications.

There is growing emphasis on the examination of utensils, techniques and equipment associated with pioneer homes, industries and trades. An extensive study of early stoves and fireplaces was completed, and others were begun on Canadian grist mills, tableware, and flooring materials and finishes. The collection of bibliographical data on domestic artifacts and living environments will facilitate building restoration and re-furnishing.

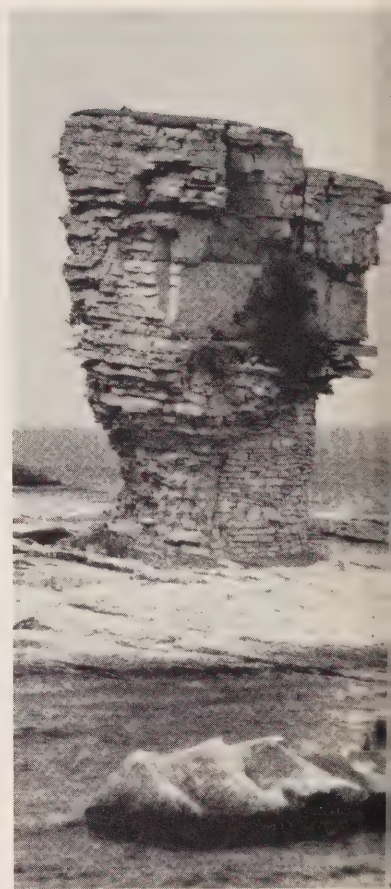
The service's new professional journal, *Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History*, has received favourable reviews, and in its second year published three issues. These contained articles on the history of Lower Fort Gary as a fur trade post, a description of the archaeology done at the Fortress of Louisbourg since the beginning of reconstruction there; and a review of the excavations conducted by the Service at other National Historic Sites and Parks between 1962 and 1966. The journal accepts articles from outside authors on subjects of professional interest, but the primary aim is to publish the results of the historical, archaeological and architectural studies conducted by the Service.

début du Yukon. Un rapport sur l'Armée britannique et ses relations avec les Indiens alliés, vivant aux frontières du Canada aux premières années du 19^e siècle, revêt une importance toute particulière.

De nouvelles études sur le fort St. James et ses postes de traite, sur l'histoire du groupe de bâtiments du parc de l'Artillerie du Québec et sur les remparts et les ouvrages de fortification les plus anciens, ont été mises en marche.

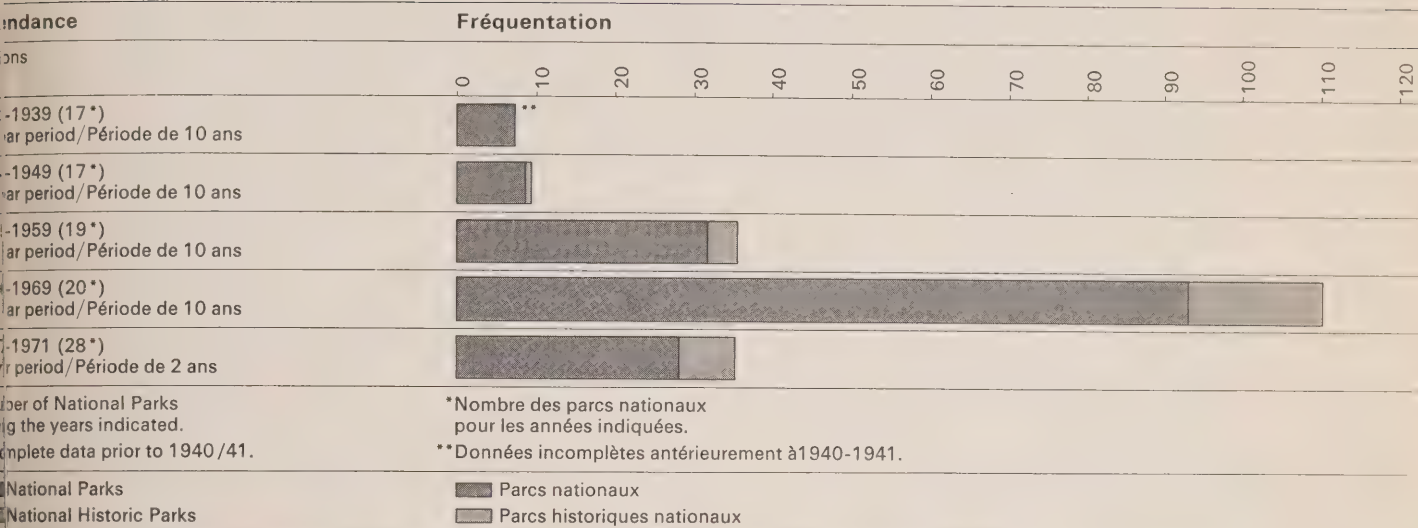
L'examen des ustensiles, des méthodes et des instruments utilisés dans les habitations, l'industrie et les échanges des pionniers prend de plus en plus d'importance. Une étude complète des premiers poêles et foyers a été complétée et d'autres portant sur des moulins à blé canadiens, des matériaux de base et de finition des planchers et des articles de table, ont été entreprises. La consignation de données bibliographiques sur les artefacts domestiques et sur les milieux habités facilitera la restauration et la redécoration des bâtiments.

La nouvelle revue professionnelle du Service, qui a pour titre *Cahier d'archéologie et d'histoire*, a reçu une critique favorable et, au cours de la deuxième année, trois numéros ont été publiés. Ces revues renferment des articles sur l'histoire du Petit fort Garry en tant que poste de traite des pelleteries, une description des travaux d'archéologie exécutés à la forteresse de Louisbourg depuis le début des travaux de restauration, ainsi qu'une étude des fouilles effectuées par le Service de 1962 à 1966 dans d'autres lieux et parcs historiques nationaux. Cette revue accepte les articles écrits par des auteurs de l'extérieur sur des sujets d'intérêt professionnel, mais son premier objectif est la publication des résultats d'études historiques, archéologiques et architecturales commanditées par le Service.



National Parks, National Historic Parks

Parcs nationaux, Parcs historiques nationaux



Summary of Expenditures and Revenue (Actual) 1971-72

Dépenses et revenus Année financière 1971-1972

By vote	Par crédits	Total \$ 000's Total
Operating Expenditures	Frais d'exploitation	31,8
Capital Expenditures	Dépenses d'immobilisation	23,0
Total	Total	\$54,9
Revenue	Revenus	\$ 5,6

By Activity	Selon les activités	O & M \$000's <i>Exploitation et entretien</i>	Capital \$000's <i>Dépenses d'investissement</i>	Total \$000's Total
National Parks	Parcs nationaux	25,511	15,857	41,3
Historic Sites	Lieux historiques	6,333	7,224	13,5
Total	Total	\$31,844	\$23,081	\$54,9

Distribution of Program Expenditures	Répartition des dépenses du Programme		Total \$000's Total
Payroll Costs	Salaires	37%	20,1
General Operating Expenditures	Frais généraux d'exploitation	21%	11,7
Capital Expenditures	Dépenses d'immobilisation	42%	23,0
Total	Total	100%	\$54,9



An Indian craftsman at Oka, Quebec, creates an original bracelet design in silver.

Cet artisan indien qui demeure à Oka, dans le Québec, est en train de ciseler un ravissant bracelet au dessin original.



Indian and Eskimo Affairs

Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes

Introduction

The following review is a report of the activities of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program and is primarily an accounting of the disposition of the monies appropriated by Parliament. It is not a complete picture of all that has taken place in Indian and Eskimo communities.

In reading this report, it is important to keep in mind the following positive trends and developments in Indian Affairs:

—the renewal of discussions between government and Indian people on a broad range of issues, following a period of limited talks during which the Indian associations and bands were researching and considering their position so that they could accurately identify their needs and present them convincingly;

—the steps taken to develop a mechanism through which Indian representatives and government can meet and consider major issues of policy and directions for the future;

—the recognition of Indian and Eskimo cultural aspirations which has affected program planning and decisions; the work done to enable government to assist those Indian groups which believe that a form of cultural education centre will enable them to realize these cultural aspirations;

—the steady evolution of band government and other developments on the reserve whereby the Indian people are taking hold of their own affairs;

—the growing involvement of bands in the planning of activities and the distribution of funds under the Indian Affairs Program, including in particular the preparation of the Program's capital budget, to ensure that planning reflects an Indian assessment of Indian needs.

Introduction

Ce rapport se veut une revue des réalisations du Programme des affaires indiennes et esquimaudes et, principalement, un compte rendu de l'utilisation des sommes versées par le Parlement. Il ne s'agit pas d'un tableau complet de toute l'activité qui s'est déroulée dans les agglomérations indiennes et esquimaudes.

À la lecture de ce rapport, il est important de se rappeler les objectifs et les réalisations positives du ministère des Affaires indiennes:

—la reprise des conversations sur une grande variété de sujets, entre le gouvernement et la population indienne, à la suite des entretiens particuliers au cours desquels les associations de bandes indiennes cherchaient à définir leurs positions afin de pouvoir préciser leurs besoins et les faire connaître de façon convaincante;

—les mesures prises pour l'adoption d'une formule permettant aux représentants indiens et à ceux du gouvernement de se rencontrer et d'étudier les grandes lignes de la politique et de l'orientation futures;

—la reconnaissance des aspirations des Indiens et des Esquimaux, sur le plan culturel, dont il a été tenu compte dans la planification des programmes et les prises de décisions;

—le travail accompli en vue de permettre au gouvernement d'aider les groupes indiens qui croient qu'un centre d'éducation culturelle permettra à nombre de leurs congénères de réaliser leurs aspirations;

—l'évolution constante des gouvernements de bandes et les autres progrès dans les réserves où la population indienne prend en main la direction de ses affaires;

—la participation de plus en plus grande des bandes à la planification des activités et à la répartition des fonds versés dans le cadre du Programme des affaires indiennes, notamment la préparation du budget des investissements du Programme, de sorte que la planification reflète une évaluation faite par les Indiens eux-mêmes de leurs besoins.

Six Manitoba Chiefs, representing 54 Indian bands, join in an Indian prayer before presenting position paper—Wabunk, Our Tomorrow—at Rivers on 7 October, 1971.

Les chefs de la réserve des Six Nations, (Manitoba) représentant 54 bandes indiennes, récitent une prière dans leur langue, avant la présentation d'un mémoire, lors d'une assemblée tenue à Rivers, le 7 octobre 1971.



While the range of services has expanded and the level of service has been increased, the most important element is the new vigour of native involvement in governmental activities and the delegation of management to their communities. New knowledge, new concepts are being integrated with the older and deeper rooted life on reserves: with this comes a new sense of identity, achievement and purpose. The Department's role is to promote this type of growth and to help the people to use it for their own advantage.

Indian and Eskimo Affairs

The People Served

On 31 December 1971 there were 257,619 people, a net increase of 6,838 or 2.7 per cent during the year. The program also serves some 3,600 Eskimo people who live in New Quebec.

As a result of marriage to non-Indian people 286 Indian women were removed from membership by registration and a further 18 Indian individuals were removed through the process of enfranchisement. * A total of \$82,918 was paid out to those withdrawing from membership.

During the year the question of the status of Indian women marrying non-Indians was raised in the courts and a final decision by the Supreme Court of Canada is now pending. That decision could affect the status of many women and children.

Of the 335 Indian adoptions registered throughout the year, 53 were children adopted by Indian people and 282 by non-Indians.

Objective

After consultation with Indian and Eskimo people to support, maintain and/or develop activities whereby Indians and Eskimos, through their initiatives may achieve their cultural, economic and social aspirations within Canadian society.

La variété et l'ampleur des services se sont accrues, mais le facteur le plus important est le nouvel essor qui a été donné à la participation des autochtones aux activités du gouvernement et au transfert de pouvoirs à leurs collectivités. De nouvelles connaissances, de nouvelles notions ont été greffées à l'ancien mode de vie profondément enraciné des réserves; à cela s'ajoute un nouveau sens de l'identité, des réalisations et des objectifs de cette population. Le rôle du Ministère est de favoriser cette forme de croissance et d'aider la population à en tirer les plus grands avantages.

Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes

La population

Au 31 décembre 1971, la population indienne et esquimaude s'élevait à 257,619 âmes, ce qui représente pour l'année civile une augmentation nette de 6,838 personnes, soit 2.7 pour cent. Le Programme s'étend également à quelque 3,600 Esquimaux qui vivent dans le Nouveau-Québec. Par suite de leur mariage avec des non-Indiens, 286 Indiennes ont perdu leur statut d'Indienne inscrite et 18 autres Indiens ont été émancipés. * À cet égard, une somme de \$82,918 a été versée à ces personnes.

Pendant la même période, la question du statut des Indiennes qui épousent des non-Indiens a fait l'objet de procédures judiciaires et une décision finale doit être rendue à ce sujet par la Cour Suprême du Canada. Cette décision pourrait modifier le statut de plusieurs femmes et enfants.

Au cours de l'année, 335 adoptions d'Indiens ont été enregistrées, dont 53 par des Indiens et 282 par des non-Indiens.

Objectif

Après consultation des populations indiennes et esquimaudes, favoriser, poursuivre et mettre sur pied des activités grâce auxquelles les Indiens et les Esquimaux pourront atteindre, de leur propre initiative, leur plein épanouissement culturel, économique et social dans le cadre de la société canadienne.

Expenditures 1971-72

Dépenses 1971-1972

Operating Expenditures	Dépenses d'exploitation	Millions En millions
Community Affairs	Affaires communautaires	
Education	Éducation	
Administration*	Administration*	
Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation and Negotiation)	Recherches et liaison (consultation et négociation dans le domaine des affaires indiennes)	
Economic Development	Progrès économique	
Total Operating Expenditures	Dépenses totales d'exploitation	
Capital	Investissements	
Community Affairs	Affaires communautaires	
Education	Éducation	
Administration	Administration	
Economic Development	Progrès économique	
Total Capital Expenditures	Dépenses totales d'investissement	
Totals by Program	Dépenses totales par programme	
Community Affairs	Affaires communautaires	
Education	Éducation	
Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation and Negotiation)	Recherches et liaison (consultation et négociation dans le domaine des affaires indiennes)	
Economic Development	Progrès économique	
Administration	Administration	
Total Program	Dépenses totales pour les programmes	
*Includes Expenditure for Indian Annuities and Miscellaneous Pensions.	*Comprend le paiement des rentes aux Indiens et des pensions diverses.	

Educational

One of the principal aims of the department is to help Indian and Eskimo people develop educational programs and provide facilities to meet their needs. Indian bands and education committees were increasingly involved in planning and decisions related to school construction, staff selection, negotiating of joint school agreements, boarding homes and student residence operations, and the development of special education programs reflecting their values and cultural heritage.

There is a new appreciation of the cultural difficulties which hinder the progress of many students, and Indian history, traditions and languages are now being included in the curriculum. Teachers are taking courses in cross-cultural education and research is being done in universities on how to bring the Indian languages into the life of the schools. During the year visual aids, tapes and printed matter were produced, Indian dances and arts were brought into the classrooms and the native culture stressed.

Sub-objective—To assist in the provision of educational facilities and services to meet the needs of Indians and Eskimos.

School Attendance

In January 1972, 71,523 Indian children were enrolled in pre-school, elementary or secondary classes in federal and provincial schools. The pre-school program for four- and five-year olds continued to receive special emphasis and the number of Indians employed as classroom aides or counsellor technicians grew from 175 in 1970-71 to 193 in 1971-72. There was a 13.5 per cent increase in kindergarten enrolment, and secondary enrolment increased by 9.6 per cent.

Éducation

Un des principaux objectifs du Ministère est d'aider les populations indiennes et esquimaudes à adopter des programmes d'éducation et à se doter d'installations qui répondent à leurs besoins. Les comités d'éducation et de bandes indiennes prennent une part de plus en plus active à la planification et à la prise de décisions dans des domaines tels que la construction d'écoles, le recrutement du personnel, la négociation d'ententes scolaires, l'exploitation de foyers scolaires et d'externats et l'élaboration de programmes spéciaux d'éducation qui reflètent les valeurs et l'héritage culturel de ces populations.

Il s'agit d'une nouvelle évaluation des difficultés culturelles qui freinent le progrès de nombreux étudiants, et désormais, l'histoire, les traditions et les langues indiennes font partie des programmes de cours. Les professeurs suivent des cours d'enseignement multi-culturel et des universités étudient les moyens d'intégrer les langues indiennes dans la vie de l'école. L'année a été marquée par une importante production de matériel audio-visuel, de rubans magnétiques et d'ouvrages de toute sorte, et par des cours portant sur les danses et les arts indiens ainsi que sur la culture des autochtones.

Sous-objectif—Veiller à assurer les services et les installations scolaires qui répondent aux besoins des Indiens et des Esquimaux.

Fréquentation scolaire

En janvier 1972, un total de 71,523 enfants indiens fréquentaient les classes de la maternelle, de l'élémentaire et du secondaire dans les écoles fédérales et provinciales. Le programme des maternelles à l'intention des enfants de quatre et cinq ans a reçu, encore cette année, une attention toute spéciale et le nombre d'Indiens assumant les fonctions d'assistants-professeurs et de conseillers techniques est passé de 175 en 1970-1971 à 193 en 1971-1972. Une augmentation de 13.5 pour cent a été enregistrée dans les inscriptions aux jardins d'enfants et de 9.6 pour cent au cours secondaire.

School Construction

Seventeen major school construction projects were under way or completed during the year. They will provide 89 classrooms, 12 kindergartens, 11 gymnasiums and 12 staff units to the federal school system. Twelve additional projects will improve existing federal facilities. The cost of this work was approximately \$11 million. A further \$5.3 million was paid for classroom space in provincial schools attended by Indian pupils.

Pupil Transportation and Student Residences

School buses are provided to transport children to provincial schools or centralized federal schools. Many of them are operated by band councils or Indian contractors.

Where necessary Indian children are given accommodation in boarding homes close to the schools they attend or in student residences which may be group homes or larger establishments. There were 12,000 Indian students using such accommodation.

Parents are encouraged to participate in many aspects of the program. The Blue Quills Residence in Alberta is operated entirely by an Indian association under contract with the department. Parents help select the homes their children will live in and are encouraged to keep in close touch with the young people. Tuition, fees, books, all boarding costs and allowance for pocket money are provided to a majority of the pupils.

In-service training is provided for staff, and Indian people are recruited wherever possible to ensure that the cultural element is properly recognized and the children's needs are understood.

Educational Research

Universities and other agencies co-operate with Indian groups to research educational problems. They examined problems of curriculum development, native language instruction and the evaluation of educational methods and procedures.

Sub-objective—To assist Indians and Eskimos to identify and to take increased advantage of employment opportunities.

Construction d'écoles

Pendant l'année, dix-sept importants projets de travaux de construction d'écoles ont été entrepris ou terminés. Ainsi, 89 salles de classe, 12 jardins d'enfants, 11 gymnases et 12 locaux à l'intention du personnel s'ajouteront au système scolaire fédéral. Douze projets supplémentaires visant à améliorer les installations scolaires fédérales existantes ont été mis en oeuvre. Le coût de ces travaux s'est établi à environ \$12 millions. De plus, \$5.3 millions ont été consacrés à l'achat de classes dans les écoles provinciales que fréquentent les écoliers indiens.

Transport d'écoliers et foyers scolaires

Des autobus scolaires assurent le transport des écoliers aux écoles provinciales et aux écoles fédérales regroupées. Nombre de ces services sont exploités par les conseils de bande ou des entrepreneurs indiens.

Au besoin, les jeunes habitent une pension située à proximité de l'école qu'ils fréquentent, ou encore les foyers scolaires qui peuvent comprendre des résidences scolaires ou des établissements plus vastes. Un nombre de 12,000 écoliers indiens ont été ainsi logés.

Les parents sont encouragés à participer à plusieurs points du programme et le foyer scolaire de Blue Quills (Alberta) est exploité entièrement par une association indienne aux termes d'un contrat passé avec le Ministère. Les parents prennent part au choix du foyer où habitera leur enfant et ils sont incités à s'intéresser de près à la jeune génération. Le Ministère assure à la majorité des élèves les frais de scolarité, de livres, tous les frais de pension et leur accorde des allocations de dépenses personnelles.

Une formation en cours d'emploi est donnée au personnel et, dans la mesure du possible, les services d'Indiens sont retenus de façon que les principaux aspects culturels soient respectés et que les besoins de l'enfant soient compris.

Recherche en éducation

Des universités et autres organismes collaborent avec les groupes d'Indiens dans le domaine de la recherche sur les problèmes en éducation. Ils se penchent sur les questions qui ont trait aux programmes d'études, à l'enseignement dans la langue des autochtones et à l'évaluation des méthodes et des moyens d'enseignement.

Sous-objectif—Aider les Indiens et les Esquimaux à découvrir et à profiter davantage des occasions d'emploi.

Post-School Program

The program includes adult education and provides comprehensive assistance—financial aid, counselling—for many kinds of vocational, university, and other post-secondary training, as well as employment and relocation services.

Forty-five Indian trainees attended special courses for social counsellors at Althouse College and the Ontario College of Education. On graduation, they were employed by band councils, school boards or the department to provide counselling in various areas of the education program.

An agreement was negotiated with the University of Brandon to increase the teacher training program for people of Indian ancestry from two years to three. There were 53 Indian students enrolled as of September 1971. Graduates will be fully qualified teachers.

In Alberta 39 teacher assistants were trained at Mount Royal Junior College and were subsequently employed by provincial school boards or the department.

A special course in home economics held in the Quebec Region prepared 35 Indian women for consultant roles in family education to help families in reserves acquire a better knowledge of home operation, family health and community life.

A summer employment program for high school students was introduced. For an average period of five weeks, over 1100 high school students were employed under the supervision of 30 Indian university students in a variety of projects recommended by local band councils and other Indian organizations.

In addition to regular financial assistance, 89 scholarships were awarded to stimulate student interest in continued professional training.

Objective—To assist in the retention and development of Indian and Eskimo culture.

Programme post-scolaire

Ce programme comprend l'éducation des adultes et assure toute l'aide, le financement et l'orientation nécessaires à la formation professionnelle, universitaire et post-secondaire sous ses diverses formes, de même que les services de placement et de relogement.

Quarante-cinq stagiaires indiens ont suivi les cours spéciaux de conseillers sociaux donnés au *Althouse College* et au *Ontario College of Education*. Les diplômés occupent des emplois auprès des conseils de bande, des conseils scolaires ou du Ministère et jouent le rôle de conseillers dans divers domaines du programme d'éducation.

Une entente a été conclue avec l'Université de Brandon afin de porter de deux à trois ans la durée des cours de formation de professeur pour les étudiants d'ascendance indienne. En septembre 1971, un groupe de 53 étudiants indiens s'étaient inscrits à ces cours. Lorsqu'ils seront diplômés, ils seront pleinement qualifiés pour enseigner.

En Alberta, 39 professeurs auxiliaires ont suivi les cours du *Mount Royal Junior College* et travaillent actuellement pour les commissions scolaires provinciales ou le Ministère.

Un cours spécial d'enseignement ménager donné au Québec a préparé 35 Indiennes à la tâche de conseillères en éducation familiale afin d'aider les familles des réserves à parfaire leurs connaissances en tenue de maison, en hygiène familiale et en mode de vie communautaire.

Un programme d'emploi d'été à l'intention des étudiants des écoles secondaires a été lancé. Pendant une période d'environ cinq semaines, plus de 1100 étudiants d'écoles secondaires, sous la surveillance de 30 étudiants indiens, ont travaillé à divers projets recommandés par les conseils de bande locaux et les autres organisations indiennes.

En plus de l'aide financière régulièrement fournie; 89 bourses d'études ont été accordées afin d'encourager les étudiants à poursuivre des études de formation professionnelle.

Sous-objectif—Favoriser la conservation et l'évolution de la culture indienne et esquimaude.

Assistance was provided to Indian groups and individuals in the form of advice, encouragement and grants totalling \$334,000 for projects in the creative and performing arts and to stimulate interest in documenting, promoting and projecting the distinctive Indian culture.

The Indian cultural magazine "TAWOW" was one of the most widely requested departmental publications. An artistically informative periodical representing Canadian Indians, it provided a national outlet for Indian writers of short stories, articles and poetry.

Writers were given technical assistance, editorial advice, background information, publicity and were introduced to publishers. Nine manuscripts submitted were reviewed and edited. Of these, five have been published or are in the final stages of editing.

Aspiring artists have been encouraged and assisted in showing their work to the public and their own people. The department's permanent collection of Indian art was displayed at ten major showings which introduced many Canadians to the richness of Canadian Indian art in all its forms.

Practical language courses were developed for various linguistic groups to meet increasingly frequent requests for professional and technical assistance in preserving their languages. Such courses were held at various locations in the Algonkin, Mohawk, Cree, Ojibway, Malecite, Lillooet, Micmac, Cayuga, Sauteaux, Chipewyan and Tsimshian languages.

L'aide octroyée aux groupes et aux particuliers indiens a pris la forme de conseils, de primes et de subventions totalisant \$334,000 pour des projets dans le domaine des arts de création et d'exécution et pour stimuler l'intérêt dans la recherche, la promotion et la vulgarisation de la culture particulière des Indiens.

La revue culturelle indienne "TAWOW" a été l'un des ouvrages publiés par le Ministère qui a été le plus en demande. Il s'agit d'un périodique d'information dans le domaine des arts indiens du Canada qui fournit aux Indiens, auteurs de nouvelles, d'articles et de poèmes, la possibilité d'être publiés à l'échelle nationale.

Ces écrivains reçoivent l'aide technique, les conseils en matière d'édition, les renseignements fondamentaux, la publicité et font connaissance avec les éditeurs. Neuf manuscrits ont été soumis à des comités de lecture et révisés. De ce nombre, cinq ont déjà été publiés ou en sont aux dernières étapes de la mise en page.

Les artistes prometteurs ont été aidés dans la présentation de leurs oeuvres au public et à leurs congénères. La collection permanente d'art indien du Ministère a fait l'objet de dix grandes expositions qui ont permis à nombre de Canadiens de découvrir sous toutes ses formes la richesse de l'art indien du Canada.

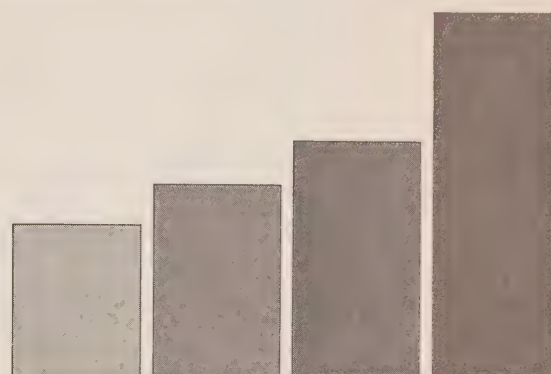
Des cours pratiques de langues ont été institués à l'intention des divers groupes linguistiques afin de répondre aux demandes de plus en plus pressantes d'aide professionnelle et technique pour la préservation de la langue. Ces cours ont été dispensés, à divers endroits, en langue algonquine, mohawk, crise, ojibway, malécite, lillooet, micmac, cayuga, sauteaux, chippewa et tsimshiane.

st School ogram

Programme post-scolaire

Education

Éducation permanente



	Année	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Literacy	Lecture et écriture	3,415	4,388	5,471	6,618
Adult Programs	Autres programmes destinés aux adultes	9,652	11,964	14,638	24,745
	Total	13,067	16,352	20,109	31,363

figures are estimates,
late reporting

Certains chiffres sont des approximations
par suite de rapports reçus en retard

Professional Training

ard on Monthly Statistical
ps from the Regions)

Formation professionnelle (selon les rapports statistiques mensuels régionaux)



	Année	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Initiation générale		1,443	3,888	4,285	3,962
Formation professionnelle théorique		1,393	2,114	1,778	2,118
Formation professionnelle spéciale		340	2,007	2,248	3,437
Études universitaires		235	321	459	559
Pédagogie		38	49	48	63
Soins infirmiers		20	24	24	15
Autres		364	414	529	562
Total		3,833	8,817	9,371	10,716

Employment Relocation

as on Monthly Statistical
ps from the Regions)

Réinstallation en emploi (selon les rapports statistiques mensuels régionaux)



	Année	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
À titre temporaire		8,676	6,292	6,236	6,088
À titre régulier		3,460	5,697	5,966	6,354
Formation pratique		330	218	218	170
Formation en cours d'emploi		257	269	530	709
Relogement de la famille		509	502	416	387
Apprentissage			73	125	165
Total		13,232	13,051	13,491	13,873

Community Affairs

Assisting Indian and Eskimo people in their continued social, cultural and community development is an important goal of the Indian and Eskimo programs. The development of strong administration in their communities gives the people new-found control over their own future. Improving the communities physically and socially is fundamental to the success of other programs.

Through the funds provided and the assistance available each community is encouraged to work toward autonomous administration of resources, housing, utilities, training and welfare and in the development of work opportunities. The aim of all of these is the development of local government so that each community's future is determined by Indian decisions.

The Community Affairs program pursues three main goals as set out in the sub-objectives. The details provided under each of these demonstrate the effect of the program and the new degree of responsibility undertaken and discharged by the people.

Sub-objective—To further the evolution of local affairs administration by the Indian and Eskimo peoples.

Community Development

Some years ago the department started a program of community development to stimulate the processes which lead to autonomous communities able to identify and meet their own needs. This program is now largely managed by Indians under a series of agreements with the government. Money is given to the various Indian associations and they plan and administer their own community development programs. The six Indian associations who have agreements are: The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Union of Nova Scotia Indians, the Union of New Brunswick Indians, the Yukon Native Brotherhood and the Union of B.C. Indians.

Affaires communautaires

Aider les populations indiennes et esquimaudes à progresser davantage dans le domaine social, culturel et communautaire, est l'un des objectifs importants des programmes destinés aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux. La mise en place d'une administration solide dans leur agglomération donne à la population des moyens nouveaux d'orienter l'avenir. L'amélioration des agglomérations, sur le plan matériel et social, est essentielle au succès des autres programmes. Grâce aux fonds accordés et à l'aide fournie, toutes les agglomérations reçoivent l'encouragement nécessaire dans leurs efforts en vue d'instaurer une gestion autonome des ressources, du logement, des services publics, de la formation et du bien-être, et de favoriser la création d'emplois. Tous ces programmes visent l'institution d'un gouvernement local qui permettra aux Indiens de décider de l'avenir de leurs agglomérations.

Le Programme des affaires communautaires vise trois autres objectifs principaux comme en témoignent les sous-objectifs. Les explications fournies sous chacune de ces rubriques donnent les résultats du programme et l'importance des nouvelles responsabilités assumées et exercées par la population.

Sous-objectif—Accélérer l'évolution de l'administration, par les Indiens et les Esquimaux, des affaires d'intérêt local.

Aménagement communautaire

Il y a quelques années, le Ministère a lancé un programme d'aménagement communautaire afin de favoriser la création d'agglomérations autonomes capables de déterminer et de satisfaire leurs propres besoins. Ce programme est actuellement administré, en grande partie, par les Indiens eux-mêmes, aux termes d'une série d'ententes conclues avec le gouvernement. Des sommes sont versées aux diverses associations indiennes et celles-ci planifient et gèrent leur propre programme d'aménagement communautaire. Les six associations indiennes qui ont signé ces accords sont: la Fraternité des Indiens du Manitoba, la Fédération des Indiens de la Saskatchewan, l'Union des Indiens de la Nouvelle-Écosse, l'Union des Indiens du Nouveau-Brunswick, la Fraternité des Autochtones du Yukon et l'Union des Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique.

During the year the Alberta Indian Association terminated its agreement and the responsibility has been assumed by the department. A new cost-sharing agreement was negotiated with the Province of Ontario which extends its community development programs to Indians.

Training

To help Indians improve and develop skills in handling community affairs, band training courses have been held in each of the administrative regions. These courses included seminars, workshops and on-the-job training to meet local needs. Subsidies, small-business practices, group leadership, elections and by-laws, land use, and background information on all major utility services. Courses in law enforcement were given by the RCMP to a number of band constables.

Selected band personnel were brought to Ottawa for in-depth training in the handling of band membership, statistics and records so they could perform these duties on their home reserves.

Local administration continued to develop across the country and the authority of the department to provide funds for this purpose was broadened. The Contributions to Bands Program continued to assist Indian bands and councils to manage community business. This year 437 bands handled more than \$32 million in program funds. In addition 520 Indian bands administered trust funds totalling approximately \$30 million dollars.

Other Band Activities

One of the new band activities included establishment of a band election appeal procedure, development of model taxation by-laws, and suggestions for the revision of the elections section of the Indian Act.

Au cours de cette année, l'Association des Indiens de l'Alberta a rompu ses accords et le Ministère a pris les programmes en main. Un nouvel accord à frais partagés a été négocié avec la province de l'Ontario aux termes duquel celle-ci offre aux Indiens ses programmes d'aménagement communautaire.

Formation

Afin de donner aux Indiens toutes les possibilités d'acquérir et d'améliorer les aptitudes nécessaires à la gestion des affaires communautaires, des cours de formation de bande ont été offerts dans chacune des régions administratives du Canada. Ces cours comprenaient des colloques, des ateliers et de la formation en cours d'emploi, afin de répondre aux besoins locaux. Les sujets étudiés comprenaient entre autres, l'administration, les services de bien-être, les méthodes de gestion des petites entreprises, le leadership, les élections et les règlements, l'utilisation des terres et les renseignements essentiels sur tous les services publics importants. La Gendarmerie royale du Canada a donné à un certain nombre de constables de bande des cours portant sur la mise en application de la loi.

Certains membres de bande ont été choisis pour se rendre à Ottawa recevoir une formation intensive en administration des effectifs de bande et en tenue de dossiers et de statistiques, afin qu'ils puissent s'acquitter de ces tâches dans leurs réserves.

L'administration locale a connu encore d'importants progrès un peu partout au pays et les crédits du Ministère ont été augmentés afin de pouvoir consacrer des fonds à cette fin. Le Fonds d'aide aux programmes de bandes a continué d'aider les bandes et les conseils indiens dans la gestion des affaires communautaires. Au cours de l'année, 437 bandes ont géré plus de \$32 millions du Fonds destiné aux programmes. De plus, 520 bandes indiennes ont géré des fonds en fidéi-commis d'un montant total d'environ \$30 millions.

Autres activités de bande

Parmi les nouvelles activités de bande, il y a lieu de noter la création d'un comité d'appel lors d'élections de bande, l'élaboration de règlements fiscaux types et des propositions à l'effet de réviser les articles de la Loi sur les Indiens qui se rapportent aux élections.

1 Elected band councils are responsible for the administration of reserve affairs.

1 Les conseils élus des bandes ont la responsabilité de l'administration des affaires de la réserve.

2 New housing project at Spanish River, Ontario, nears completion.

2 Un nouveau projet d'habitations est sur le point d'être complété à Spanish River, Ontario.



During the year, 54 bands passed 80 by-laws. There were 185 band council elections of which 155 were held under the provisions of the Indian Act and 30 were held according to band customs. Three Indian bands chose the Indian Act electoral system for the first time and three others reverted to the traditional system.

Objective—To assist in the improvement of housing and community services for Indians and Eskimos.

Housing Grants

Indian and Eskimo people with limited resources were helped to obtain better housing by departmental grants for construction of new homes or repairs to older ones.

During the year, 2,341 new houses were built across Canada, and major renovations were made on 964 others. Most of the money was provided in the form of grants while the remainder came from personal contributions, Indian band funds and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation under an agreement with the federal government.

Forty-three Indian band councils used departmental grants, sometimes in combination with band funds or CMHC loans to administer their housing programs. This is an increase of 26 bands over the number for the previous year.

A total of 217 Indian families were given assistance in purchasing off-reserve homes through the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. A portion of the cost paid by the department varied according to need and was in the form of an interest-free second mortgage to be forgiven over a ten-year period.

Au cours de l'année, 54 bandes ont adopté 80 règlements. Il y a eu 185 élections de conseils de bande, dont 155 ont eu lieu conformément aux articles de la Loi sur les Indiens traitant des élections, tandis que 30 autres ont été tenues selon les coutumes des bandes. Trois bandes ont adopté le système d'élections défini dans la Loi sur les Indiens et trois autres en sont revenues au système traditionnel.

Sous-objectif—Favoriser l'amélioration des services communautaires et de logement à l'intention des Indiens et des Esquimaux.

Subventions au logement

Les Indiens et les Esquimaux dont les ressources sont limitées ont pu obtenir de meilleurs logements grâce aux subventions du Ministère pour la construction de nouvelles maisons ou la rénovation des anciennes.

Au cours de l'année, environ 2,341 nouvelles maisons ont été construites à travers le Canada et d'importants travaux de réparation ont été effectués à quelque 964 autres. La plupart des montants nécessaires avaient été accordés sous forme de subventions. Quant aux autres sommes, elles provenaient des ressources personnelles des Indiens, des prêts des fonds de bandes indiennes ou de la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement, aux termes d'un accord conclu avec le gouvernement fédéral.

Cinquante-trois conseils de bandes indiennes ont eu recours aux subventions du Ministère, quelquefois accompagnées de fonds versés par les bandes ou de prêts accordés par la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement, pour gérer leur programme de logement. Ce chiffre représente une augmentation de 26 du nombre de bandes qui ont eu recours à ces services l'année précédente.

Un total de 217 familles indiennes ont reçu de l'aide de la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement pour l'achat d'une maison à l'extérieur des réserves. La partie des frais assumés par le Ministère varie selon les besoins et prend la forme d'une hypothèque à être remboursée sans intérêt après une période de dix ans.

The home rental-purchase plan for Indians and Eskimos in Arctic Quebec continued, and 170 units were completed. Two hundred older houses were taken over by the department and incorporated into the new scheme. Rental-purchase allows accommodation to be obtained at rates based on income.

Public Utilities

There was continued effort to bring improved services to Indian communities.

Water and Sanitation—A total of 49 Indian communities received assistance for these services. Where possible, agreements were made with adjacent communities to provide water and sanitation service. In other areas wells were dug or drilled; septic tank sewage disposal systems were installed in some areas.

Electricity—During the year further agreements were reached with local power authorities and power was made available to more Indian families on the reserves. A total of 2,669 Indian homes across Canada were provided with power, increasing the proportion of electrification from 80 to 82 per cent.

Roads—The construction, maintenance and improvement of reserve roads continued, with 202 miles of new roads being built. Where possible, Indian band councils used their own equipment to maintain the roads. In other areas, departmental equipment was used and Indian people were hired to do the work. In some instances, the provincial government did the construction and maintenance.

Sub-objective—To arrange for the provision of suitable social services to Indians and Eskimos.

Le programme de location-achat de logements à l'intention des Indiens et des Esquimaux de l'Arctique québécois se poursuit et 170 unités de logement ont été terminées. Deux cents vieilles maisons ont été prises en main par le Ministère et font partie maintenant du nouveau programme. Le programme de location-achat permet aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux d'habiter des logements dont le coût du loyer est établi selon le revenu de l'occupant.

Services publics

À nouveau, on s'est efforcé de fournir des services améliorés aux agglomérations indiennes.

Canalisations d'eau et d'égouts—Un nombre total de 49 agglomérations indiennes ont reçu de l'aide dans ce domaine. Dans la mesure du possible, les ententes étaient conclues avec les agglomérations voisines afin que celles-ci fournissent les services de canalisations d'eau et d'égouts. Dans certaines régions, des puits ont été creusés ou forés; et dans d'autres, des systèmes d'élimination des égouts ont été installés au moyen de fosses septiques.

L'énergie électrique—Au cours de l'année, d'autres ententes ont été conclues avec les administrations locales des services d'électricité et cette énergie a été mise à la disposition d'un plus grand nombre de familles indiennes vivant dans les réserves. Au total, 2,669 foyers indiens au Canada ont été dotés d'électricité, ce qui a porté de 80 à 82 pour cent le pourcentage des foyers électrifiés.

Routes—Les travaux de construction, d'entretien et d'amélioration des routes des réserves ont été poursuivis et 202 milles de nouvelles routes ont été construites. Dans la mesure du possible, les conseils de bandes indiennes utilisent leur propre outillage pour entretenir leurs routes. Dans d'autres régions, l'outillage du Ministère est employé et ce sont des Indiens qui exécutent le travail. Dans certains cas, les gouvernements provinciaux effectuent les travaux de construction et d'entretien.

Sous-objectif—Veiller à ce que les Indiens et les Esquimaux jouissent de services sociaux appropriés.

Social Assistance

When social assistance is necessary, persons and families living on Indian reserves or other Crown lands receive it at rates comparable to those used in the province in which they live. Assistance is provided by the department and administered either directly or by those bands which manage their own affairs, in which case a grant is made to cover the cost.

Child Care

The care and protection of dependent and neglected children living on reserves is provided where possible through agreements with provincial authorities. Where no alternative exists, departmental funds assume responsibility for providing the services.

Care of Adults

Persons requiring specialized care, particularly the elderly, are placed in special institutions such as nursing homes or a home for senior citizens. The department pays the cost, usually based on a per diem rate. Several bands have built or are building special accommodation for their senior citizens, thus allowing them to remain in their own communities.

The department also provides necessary prosthetic devices and physical rehabilitation assistance to return disabled persons to a full and active life in the community.

Probation Worker Program

An agreement made earlier to share costs with the province of Alberta in the first phase of a Probation Worker Program conceived and operated by the Native Counselling Service was put into effect during the year. The Native Counselling Service is an incorporated organization which provides counselling during post-arrest and pre-arrest periods.

Assistance sociale

Les personnes et les familles nécessiteuses, qui vivent dans les réserves indiennes ou sur les autres terres de la Couronne, reçoivent une assistance sociale. Le montant est identique à celui offert par les programmes provinciaux. Ces services sont assurés par le Ministère et administrés par ce dernier ou par les bandes qui gèrent leurs propres affaires. Dans ce cas, une subvention leur est versée afin d'en payer les frais.

Aide à l'enfance

Les soins et la protection des enfants mineurs et abandonnés qui vivent dans les réserves sont assurés, dans la mesure du possible, en vertu d'ententes signées avec les administrations provinciales. À défaut de telles ententes, c'est le personnel du Ministère qui assure ces services.

Soins aux adultes

Les adultes qui nécessitent des soins spéciaux, surtout les vieillards, sont envoyés dans des établissements spécialisés tels que maisons de repos ou foyers pour personnes âgées. Le Ministère en assume les frais, habituellement sur la base d'un *per diem*. Plusieurs bandes se sont construit ou se construisent des établissements spéciaux à l'intention de leur population la plus âgée, lui permettant ainsi de demeurer dans leur localité.

Le Ministère fournit également les prothèses nécessaires et l'aide appropriée à la réadaptation physique des handicapés afin qu'ils puissent reprendre une vie active et bien remplie au sein de la collectivité.

Programme d'assistance judiciaire

Une entente a été conclue antérieurement avec la province de l'Alberta en vue du partage des frais de la première phase d'un programme d'assistance judiciaire établi et administré par les services d'orientation des autochtones. Le programme est entré en vigueur au cours de l'année. Le service d'orientation des autochtones est une société constituée qui fournit les conseils aux délinquants au cours des périodes qui suivent l'arrestation et qui précèdent le procès.

Work Opportunities Project

Treasury Board gave approval for a trial scheme in which social assistance funds would supplement other money for projects on the reserves designed to employ recipients of social assistance. Workers are paid either the Canadian minimum wage or the established community wage for the type of work being done.

A Work Opportunity fund of \$500,000 was established and 18 projects proposed by bands were carried out with excellent results. Employment was created and a positive change in social attitudes was observed. In each case not only was the individual helped, but the community as a whole benefitted from the projects. The Work Opportunity project has been approved for next year when funds will be decentralized to regional offices.

Economic Development

Among the most important elements in a program of social change is that of providing employment—the opportunity to utilize human and material resources in the interests of the community and the individual through development of service and secondary industry and utilization of land and other natural resources.

The creation of the Indian Economic Development Fund (described under "Business Services" below) and the newfound interest of the Indian people, with their determination to move ahead in their own way and by their own efforts, provide a basis for such opportunities.

Programme de création d'emplois

Le Conseil du Trésor a donné son approbation à des projets-pilotes dans le cadre desquels les sommes consacrées à l'assistance sociale viendraient s'ajouter à d'autres fonds pour l'exécution de travaux dans la réserve, conçus pour employer les assistés sociaux. Ces derniers reçoivent le salaire minimum fixé par le gouvernement fédéral ou le salaire en vigueur dans cette agglomération pour le genre de travail exécuté.

Un Fonds de création d'emplois de \$500,000 a été constitué et un total de 18 projets proposés par les bandes ont été mis en oeuvre avec beaucoup de succès. Il en est résulté la création de nouveaux emplois et un changement positif dans certaines attitudes sociales. Dans chaque cas, les projets ont non seulement aidé les particuliers, mais ont également profité à la collectivité toute entière. Le programme de création d'emplois pour la prochaine année financière a été approuvé et les fonds nécessaires seront versés aux bureaux régionaux afin d'en assurer la décentralisation.

Progrès économique

Un des éléments les plus importants des programmes orientés vers le progrès social est la création d'emplois, c'est-à-dire, l'utilisation des ressources humaines et matérielles de façon à favoriser l'intérêt de l'individu et de la collectivité grâce à l'établissement d'industries secondaires et d'entreprises de services publics et à l'utilisation des terres et autres ressources naturelles.

La création du Fonds d'expansion économique des Indiens (qui fait l'objet de la section "Services aux entreprises", ci-après) et l'intérêt nouveau que manifestent les Indiens, de même que leur détermination à progresser selon leur propre rythme et grâce à leurs efforts conjugués, constituent les moyens fondamentaux pour atteindre ces objectifs.

Development Services

Objective—To assist Indians and Eskimos to participate in, plan, promote, organize and manage industrial and commercial activities and enterprises.

Objective—To assist Indians and Eskimos to identify and to take increased advantage of employment opportunities.

Art and Crafts

The Central Marketing Service for Indian Arts and Crafts is now modelled on corporate lines and the new quarters operates with a revolving fund of \$700,000. It exceeded a sales target of \$400,000 which made possible the purchase of aircrafts worth \$537,000 from Indian crafts-

A program of craft development is in operation in British Columbia, the Maritimes and Ontario.

Training workshops and specialized courses are offered to craftsmen and the program is directed toward the development of producer ownership through co-operatives and associations. In the Maritimes there are 120 craftsmen in training and 50 from northwestern Ontario have attended special courses. A training centre in Edmonton has given 40 Indians courses in silk screening, wood carving, copper enamelling and leather work. A permanent training centre was established in that city.

Agriculture

Over 2,000 Indian people farm 773,000 acres of reserve land. These farm operations gross over \$4.5 million. The extension of Farm Credit Corporation loans to Indian farmers enabled them to borrow almost \$1.7 million.

Services de l'expansion économique

Sous-objectif—Favoriser la participation des Indiens et des Esquimaux à la planification, à la promotion, à l'organisation et à la gestion des entreprises et des activités dans les secteurs commercial et industriel.

Sous-objectif—Aider les Indiens et les Esquimaux à découvrir et à profiter des emplois disponibles.

Art et artisanat

Le Service central de commercialisation des objets d'art et d'artisanat indiens fonctionne maintenant selon le principe des sociétés et, dans ses nouveaux locaux, il gère une caisse renouvelable de l'ordre de \$700,000. Ayant dépassé ses objectifs de vente de \$400,000, il a pu acheter pour \$537,000 d'articles fabriqués par des artisans indiens.

En Colombie-Britannique, aux Maritimes et en Ontario, un programme de promotion de l'artisanat est en marche.

Des ateliers de formation et des cours spécialisés sont offerts aux artisans et le programme vise une exploitation de ces services par les producteurs eux-mêmes grâce à des coopératives ou à des associations. Dans les Maritimes, 120 artisans reçoivent une formation dans ce domaine et 350 du nord-ouest de l'Ontario ont suivi des cours spéciaux. À Edmonton, un centre de formation dispense à 40 Indiens, des cours de sérigraphie, de sculpture sur bois, d'émaux sur cuivre et de maroquinerie. Un centre de formation permanent a été créé dans cette ville.

Agriculture

Environ 2,000 Indiens ont cultivé 773,000 acres de terres de réserves. Les revenus bruts de ces exploitations agricoles ont dépassé \$4.5 millions. Grâce à l'octroi de prêts à la Société de crédit agricole aux fermiers indiens, ceux-ci ont pu emprunter près de \$1.7 million.

Loisirs commercialisés

Cinquante-quatre entreprises de loisirs commercialisés, employant environ 350 Indiens, se sont établies dans les réserves. Parmi les nouveaux projets en voie de réalisation, il y a l'aménagement de la plage Kinookimaw et du parc Last Oak, en Saskatchewan. À Thunder Bay, (Ontario), les entreprises *Ojibway Resorts*, ont exploité avec succès un centre de ski.

1 Mink for fur fashions. Indians own and operate plant at Whitefish Bay, Ontario.

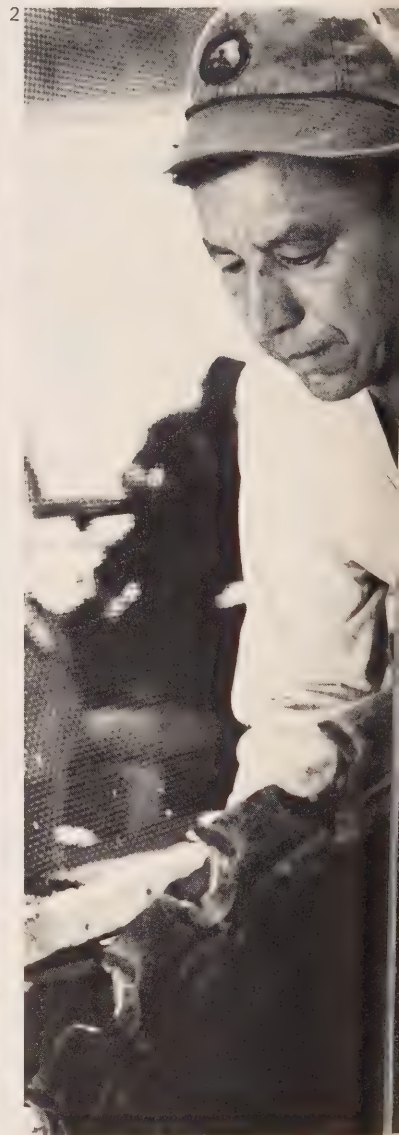
1 Le vison est toujours la fourrure de l'élégance. Des Indiens sont initiés au traitement des peaux, dans leur propre usine, à Whitefish Bay, Ontario.

2 An Indian employee sharpens a saw in the band-owned sawmill at Spanish River, Ontario.

2 Un ouvrier indien est en train d'aiguiser sa propre scie dans la scierie dont la bande est propriétaire à Spanish River, Ont.

3 A canoe manufacturing business at Village Huron near Quebec City.

3 Une entreprise prospère est la manufacture de canots établie au Village Huron, à une douzaine de milles de la ville de Québec.



Recreation Enterprises

Four recreation enterprises employing about 100 Indians were established on reserves. New projects are under construction at Kinookimaw and Last Oak Park, Saskatchewan. Ojibwa Resorts Limited successfully operated its ski facility at Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Economic Development

Council finance committees are assisted in making economic improvements for their members. Twenty-three committees were established in March 1972 with encouraging results. A training scheme is being developed for people working on the committees.

Fisheries

Under the British Columbia Fisherman's Assistance Program, 98 loans and grants were made, amounting to approximately \$1,089,000. The program is being reviewed and Indian fishermen are being consulted about it.

1,539 Indian fishermen who work with the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation handled 10,949,461 pounds of fish at a landed value of \$1,863,911. Other earnings amounted to approximately \$1.5 million. Oyster aquaculture on the Eskasoni Reserve continued to show promise.

Fur Trade

Conservation agreements with Saskatchewan and Manitoba were extended for a year to allow development of new fur programs in keeping with current conditions. For some species, fur prices rose by as much as 35 per cent, reflecting increased demand for wild furs.

Hunting Outfitting and Guiding

There are over 60 outfitting enterprises owned and operated by Indians in Canada and an equal number of independent Indian guiding operations. A new big game business under Indian ownership was developed in the Yukon; two new operations were acquired by Indians in Quebec; one in Ontario and one in Manitoba were established.

Progrès économique des bandes

Le comité de finances des conseils de bande reçoit une aide pour améliorer la situation économique de leurs membres. Au 31 mars 1972, vingt-trois de ces comités avaient été créés et avaient donné d'excellents résultats. Un important programme de formation à l'intention de ceux qui font partie de ces comités est en cours de préparation.

Pêches

Dans le cadre du programme d'aide aux pêcheurs de la Colombie-Britannique, 98 prêts et subventions ont été accordés, totalisant approximativement \$1,089,000. Ce programme est actuellement réétudié et les pêcheurs indiens sont consultés à ce sujet.

Les 1,539 pêcheurs indiens qui travaillent pour le compte de l'Office de commercialisation du poisson d'eau douce ont pris 10,949,461 livres de poisson d'une valeur brute de \$1,863,911. Les revenus provenant d'autres sources s'élevaient approximativement à \$1.5 million. Le parc d'osétriculture de la réserve indienne Eskasoni poursuit ses encourageants progrès.

Protection de la faune

Les ententes conclues avec la Saskatchewan et le Manitoba en vue de la protection des animaux à fourrure demeureront en vigueur une année encore afin de permettre l'élaboration de nouveaux programmes qui tiennent davantage compte des conditions actuelles. Par suite d'une demande accrue de fourrure sauvage, le prix de certaines a subi des majoration allant jusqu'à 35 pour cent.

Équipement de tourisme

Au Canada, il existe plus de 60 entreprises de pourvoyeurs de guides et de services touristiques qui appartiennent aux Indiens et sont exploitées par eux, de même qu'un nombre égal des services de guides indiens indépendants. Au Yukon, une nouvelle entreprise de chasse au gros gibier, propriété des Indiens, a vu le jour; au Québec, les Indiens ont acheté deux nouvelles entreprises tandis que deux établissements en Ontario et un au Manitoba ont progressé remarquablement.

Expansion industrielle et commerciale

Environ cinq cent cinquante Indiens ont gagné plus de \$2,500,000 dans cinquante-cinq industries installées dans les réserves. Le Premier ministre Trudeau a présidé l'ouverture officielle des industries Kainai, dans la réserve Blood. À Whitefish Bay, les industries Shongwashi ont ouvert leurs portes et une usine de maisons préfabriquées a été établie à Sawridge, en Alberta,

Industrial and Commercial Development

Five hundred and fifty Indians earned more than \$2,500,000 in 55 industries on reserves. Prime Minister Trudeau officially opened the Kainai Industries on the Blood reserve. Shongwashi Industries at Whitefish Bay was opened and a plant for prefabricated houses was built at Sawridge in Alberta where a 30-bed, \$500,000 luxury motel was built by the band. A total of 1,142 Indians earned over \$3 million in 908 commercial enterprises established by Indian bands or individuals.

Real Estate

An industrial park at Sault Ste. Marie was opened by the Betchewana band. In Vancouver the Musqueam band sold many of their residential housing sites. The Kamloops band received financing for a water system in their industrial park and a member opened a successful trailer park. Work proceeded on several major development projects, such as Burrard, Osoyoos and Musqueam in British Columbia, Sarcee in Alberta, Sarnia in Ontario and Seven Islands in Quebec.

Canadian Executive Service Overseas

The Canadian Executive Service Overseas organization provided 27 executive volunteers to advise Indian Bands in 99 diversified business undertakings.

Indian Minerals

The program assists Indian bands to develop the mineral resources of their reserves to provide employment and revenue for themselves.

Oil and Gas

These resources are explored and developed under the Indian Oil and Gas Regulations. During the year, land under oil and gas lease and permit declined from 1.3 million acres to 960,000 acres.

Prospects are good for producing and marketing heavy crude oil from reserves in the Athabasca-Cold Lake region and gas from shallow wells in northeastern and central Alberta. Wells are producing on reserves of 12 bands in Alberta, two in Saskatchewan and one in Ontario. Many other bands receive revenue from oil and gas leases.

où la bande de l'endroit s'est construit un luxueux motel de 30 lits au coût de \$500,000. Un total de 1,142 Indiens ont gagné plus de \$3 millions dans 908 entreprises commerciales établies par les bandes ou les particuliers indiens.

Biens immobiliers

À Sault-Ste-Marie, la bande Betchewana a ouvert un parc industriel. À Vancouver, la bande Musqueam a vendu plusieurs de ses emplacements résidentiels d'habitation. La bande Kamloops a reçu certaines sommes d'argent pour l'installation d'un système de canalisations dans le parc industriel, et un membre de cette bande y exploite avec succès un parc à roulettes. Les travaux de plusieurs importants projets d'aménagement se poursuivent, notamment à Burrard, à Osoyoos et à Musqueam, en Colombie-Britannique, à Sarcee, en Alberta, à Sarnia, en Ontario et à Sept-Îles, au Québec.

Service administratif canadien d'outre-mer

Le service administratif canadien d'outre-mer a détaché 27 administrateurs volontaires pour conseiller les bandes indiennes sur 99 projets commerciaux différents.

Ressources minières des Indiens

Ce programme aide les bandes indiennes à exploiter les ressources minières de leurs réserves de manière à fournir de l'emploi et des revenus à leurs membres.

Pétrole et gaz

La prospection et l'exploitation de ces ressources se déroulent conformément aux règlements sur l'exploitation du pétrole et du gaz dans les réserves indiennes. Au cours de cette année, la superficie des terrains visés par des baux et permis d'exploitation pétrolière et gazière est passée de 1.3 million à 960,000 acres.

La production et la mise en marché du pétrole brut lourd des réserves de la région Cold-Athabasca Lake et des puits de gaz peu profonds du nord-ouest et du centre de l'Alberta offrent des avantages inespérés. Des puits sont productifs dans les réserves de 12 bandes en Alberta, de deux en Saskatchewan et d'une en Ontario. De nombreuses bandes tirent des revenus des baux relatifs aux puits de pétrole et de gaz.

Lining

is includes the metallic, non-metallic and structural minerals administered under the Indian Lining Regulation and the Indian Act. Active projects include an underground gypsum mine at Six Nations Reserve, Ontario, and a number of quarries and gravel pits. There are three exploration projects in Ontario, two in Saskatchewan and one each in Alberta and British Columbia. Employment for Indians will be provided by the major limestone quarrying and cement manufacturing complex under construction at the Whitefish Reserve.

venues for the year were about \$400,000.

ining operations provide more employment and management opportunity for Indians than do oil and gas operations and therefore, although their revenues are appreciably smaller, their development is being stressed.

Indian Lands

Under this program reserve lands are administered to enable bands to assume more responsibility. In 1971 several successful plans were introduced to improve land administration and make it responsive to Indian needs.

Objectif—To assist Indian bands, at their request, in developing and applying land management technology on reserve land.

Land Administration

Progress was made in identifying and registering Indian interest in land in the Indian Land Register. This helped transfer increasing responsibility of management of land to bands and field offices and resulted in quicker response to requests about land titles or status from Indian bands, associations, the Indian claims commissioner and the public. Increased development and use of Indian lands makes it essential to record Indian land transactions at local registries.

Exploitation minière

L'activité minière en question porte sur le minéral métallique, non-métallique et énergétique qui fait l'objet du Règlement sur l'exploitation minière des Affaires indiennes et de la Loi sur les Indiens. Parmi les projets d'exploitation minière active il y a la mine souterraine de gypse de la réserve des Six Nations, en Ontario, et un certain nombre de carrières et de gravières. Des travaux d'exploration sont en cours, au nombre de trois en Ontario, deux en Saskatchewan, un en Colombie-Britannique et en Alberta. À la réserve Whitefish, des emplois seront mis à la portée des Indiens grâce à l'aménagement d'une importante carrière à chaud et à la construction d'une usine de fabrication de ciment.

Les revenus provenant de l'exploitation minière s'élevaient à environ \$400,000 cette année. L'activité minière offre aux Indiens plus de possibilités d'occuper un emploi ou un poste administratif que l'exploitation pétrolière et gazière. C'est pourquoi, malgré les revenus sensiblement plus faibles dans ce domaine, on en encourage l'exploitation.

Terres des Indiens

Dans le cadre de ce programme, les terres des réserves sont administrées de façon à permettre aux bandes d'assumer de plus grandes responsabilités. En 1971, plusieurs nouveaux projets visant à améliorer l'administration des terres pour qu'elles répondent davantage aux besoins des Indiens, ont connu d'excellents résultats.

Sous-objectif—Aider les bandes indiennes qui en font la demande à utiliser les méthodes modernes de gestion des terres dans les réserves.

Administration des terres

D'importants progrès ont été enregistrés dans l'identification et l'inscription des droits fonciers des Indiens qui doivent figurer au registre des terres des Indiens. Le transfert de responsabilités accrues aux bandes et aux bureaux locaux, en ce qui a trait à la gestion des terres, a ainsi été rendu plus facile et il a également été possible de répondre plus rapidement aux demandes des bandes et des associations indiennes ainsi qu'à celles du commissaire aux réclamations des Indiens et du public, relativement aux titres, ou aux actes juridiques des biens fonciers. Face à l'exploitation et à l'utilisation accrues des terres des Indiens, il était nécessaire que les transactions foncières à leur sujet soient inscrites dans les registres locaux.

A chain of title has been established on 178 reserves and abstracts for 97 of these were prepared. A total of 9,802 documents and instruments were registered in the Indian Land Registry. An increasing number of individual band members acquired duly recorded property rights on the reserve and there was a marked increase in conveyances to 2,109 with issuances of 1,708 titles. During 1971-72 reserve general registers were completed on 30 reserves bringing the aggregate total to 54.

A records unit was created to develop and implement a standard land records system for field and Indian band offices and to train agency and band staff in its maintenance, thus assisting the decentralization of land operations.

The Land Titles Section helped 31 Indian bands and associations conduct research into Indian land claims. The decentralization of property surveys serviced by the joint efforts of the Lands Division and the Legal Surveys Division of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources provided regional and district officers and Indian band councils with immediate local support.

Two formal land administration training courses were conducted for members of the departmental field staff and on-the-job training was provided for representatives of the St. Regis, Walpole Island, Wikwemikong, Saugeen and Restigouche bands and for officers of various regions and districts. Pending revision of the Branch Field Manual, Land Operations Handbooks were distributed to regional and district offices.

Une série de titres ont été établis dans 178 réserves et des répertoires ont été préparés pour 97 de ces réserves. Un nombre total de 9,802 documents et actes juridiques ont été portés au registre des terres des Indiens. Un nombre de plus en plus grand de membres de bandes acquièrent des titres de propriétés dûment enregistrés dans les réserves et il s'est produit une augmentation appréciable du nombre de transferts de titres, soit 2,109, de même que du nombre de titres émis, soit 1,798. Au cours de 1971-1972, les registres généraux de 30 réserves ont été complétés, ce qui a porté à 54 le nombre total des réserves ainsi dotées de registres.

Une sous-section des dossiers a été constituée pour établir et veiller à l'application d'un système uniforme de consignation des titres de biens-fonds à l'intention des bureaux locaux et des bureaux de bandes indiennes, et pour former le personnel de bande et celui de l'agence, à l'utilisation de ce système, avec, comme résultat anticipé, la décentralisation de l'administration foncière.

La Section d'arpentage et des titres a aidé 31 bandes et associations indiennes à effectuer des recherches au sujet des revendications des Indiens relativement à leurs terres. Grâce aux efforts conjugués du personnel de la Division des terres et de la Division de l'arpentage du ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, il a été possible de procéder à la décentralisation des services d'arpentage des terres et de fournir aux fonctionnaires régionaux et de district, de même qu'aux conseils de bandes indiennes, une aide sur place immédiate.

Deux cours de formation théorique en administration des terres ont été créés à l'intention des employés locaux du Ministère et un programme de formation en cours d'emploi a été offert aux membres des bandes de St-Régis, de l'île Walpole, de Wikwemikong, de Saugeen et de Restigouche, de même qu'au personnel des diverses régions et des districts.

En attendant la révision du manuel de gestion sur place de la Direction, des manuels portant sur l'exploitation des terres ont été distribués aux bureaux régionaux et aux bureaux de district.

Land Management

A total of 1,828 leases and 18 permits were approved and 348 assignments of interest were processed. This resulted in an income of about \$1 million for Indian bands and individuals. Most leases were for cottages although several involved long-term leases for commercial and industrial properties.

Indian Bands are increasingly aware of the value of their lands and some have hired their own land appraisers to establish rentals. Complex lease agreements for up to 99 years have been negotiated on substantial tracts of prime land. Service installations in Salish sub-division on Musqueam Indian Reserve No. 2 were completed. This residential development in Vancouver comprises 137 single-dwelling lots and the land assembly was conceived and largely carried out by the band. Leased at a prepaid rental for 100 years, the development will produce revenue in excess of \$200,000.

A 10,000 acre tract of land was leased on Blood Reserve, Alberta, to the Blood Band Ranch Corporation for farming and ranching. Construction has started on a 17-storey office complex on Coilano Indian Reserve No. 5, British Columbia. Canada Cement Lafarge is building a bulk-handling terminal with a capacity of 14,000 tons near the Whitefish River Indian Reserve No. 4, on Georgian Bay. This will expand to a full manufacturing plant if conditions warrant.

In Lands Sales, Rights of Way and Acquisition it processed about 150 permits and agreements for roads, power, telephone and pipeline facilities through Indian reserves: the bands obtained some \$150,000 in revenue. Several reserves benefited from the improvement of provincial and municipal roads within reserves. Utilities are seeking authority to use areas of reserve lands for highways to provide the most

Gestion des terres

Un nombre total de 1,828 baux et 18 permis ont été approuvés et 348 demandes de cession de droit ont été étudiées, ce qui représente un revenu d'environ \$5 millions pour les bandes et les particuliers indiens. La plupart des baux avaient trait à la location de chalets, mais un certain nombre toutefois comprenait des contrats à long terme à des fins industrielles et commerciales.

Les bandes indiennes se rendent de plus en plus compte de la valeur commerciale de leurs terres et, dans certains cas, retiennent personnellement les services d'un évaluateur afin d'en établir le loyer. Des baux plus compliqués, d'une durée de 99 ans, et portant sur des parcelles de valeur importante, ont été négociés. L'installation des services essentiels à la subdivision Salish de la réserve indienne Musqueam n° 2 a été complétée. Ce projet d'habitation, situé dans Vancouver, comprend 137 lots simples sur lesquels des constructions sont prévues et le lotissement a été planifié et réalisé en grande partie par la bande. Ce projet, au terme d'un bail payable à l'avance et d'une durée de 100 ans, rapportera plus de \$200,000.

Dans la réserve Blood (Alberta), une parcelle de terre de 30,000 acres a été louée à la *Blood Ranch Corporation* pour l'agriculture et l'élevage. La construction d'une maison de rapport de 17 étages a été entreprise à la réserve indienne n° 5 de Capilano, en Colombie-Britannique. La société Canada Cement Lafarge construit une gare de manutention de marchandises en gros, d'une capacité de 14,000 tonnes, dans la réserve indienne Whitefish n° 4 de la baie Georgienne. Si les conditions le permettent, cette gare sera agrandie pour devenir une usine complète de fabrication.

La sous-section des achats, des ventes et des droits de passage a étudié quelque 150 permis et ententes pour la construction de routes, de lignes électriques et téléphoniques et d'installations de pipe-lines dans diverses réserves indiennes. Les bandes ont ainsi obtenu \$150,000 de recettes. Plusieurs réserves tirent avantage des améliorations apportées aux routes provinciales et municipales qui traversent les réserves. Des services publics désirent obtenir l'autorisation d'utiliser une certaine superficie des terres des réserves qui offrent les tracés les plus économiques pour les

economical routes, while Indian bands are opposing routes which could seriously affect the lives of residents. Therefore 10 requests for the taking of Indian lands were rejected by Indian band councils although most councils agreed to make land available where necessary.

Business Services

This program stresses effective use of the Economic Development Fund which was established to give Indian businessmen access to basic financing and the managerial, professional and technical services necessary for the successful operation of their businesses.

The fund consists of the Indian Economic Development Account supplemented by grants and contributions. It finances and provides direct loans, and guarantees to business enterprises grants to help Indian people meet special problems in developing enterprises.

Applications totalling \$4,933,070 were approved for the 1971-72 fiscal year to finance Indian businesses in whole or in part. This was made up of \$3,975,801 in 228 loans and 33 grants totalling \$957,269. Staff recruiting and training for the Indian Economic Development Fund was undertaken. Credit training programs for Indian people and training seminars for staff and Indian businessmen were held. Publications were prepared for Indian businessmen in connection with business ownership, management and record keeping and advisory help for co-operative and credit union development was added to the service. Decentralization of certain aspects of the fund was completed in all but two regions.

routes, tandis que les bandes indiennes s'opposent aux parcours qui pourraient affecter gravement la vie des habitants. Conséquemment, dix demandes d'utilisation des terres indiennes ont été refusées par les conseils de bandes, mais la plupart de ces derniers consentent à mettre des terres à la disposition des requérants intéressés, lorsque la situation l'exige.

Services aux entreprises

Le programme de cette Division vise l'utilisation efficace du Fonds d'aide à l'économie qui a été constitué afin de permettre aux hommes d'affaires indiens de recourir aux principales ressources de financement et aux services techniques, professionnels et administratifs nécessaires à la bonne marche de leurs entreprises.

Ce fonds se compose du Compte d'expansion économique des Indiens auquel s'ajoutent les subventions et les contributions. Il accorde et finance des prêts directs et garantit aux firmes commerciales des subventions qui aideront les Indiens à surmonter les problèmes inhérents au lancement d'entreprises.

Des demandes qui se chiffrent à \$4,933,070 ont été approuvées pour l'année financière 1971-1972, en vue du financement total ou partiel d'entreprises indiennes. Cette somme se répartit entre 228 prêts d'un montant total de \$3,975,801, et 31 subventions s'élevant à \$957,269. Un programme important de recrutement et de formation du personnel du Fonds d'aide à l'économie des Indiens a été mis sur pied. Des cours de formation dans le domaine du crédit ont été donnés à des Indiens, et des colloques ont eu lieu à l'intention du personnel et des hommes d'affaires indiens. Des publications ont été préparées à l'intention des hommes d'affaires indiens et traitaient notamment de la propriété en affaire, de la gestion et de la comptabilité d'entreprise. Un service de conseils sur la procédure à suivre pour la création de sociétés coopératives et de crédits a aussi été fourni. Dans toutes les régions, à l'exception de deux, la décentralisation de certains services du fonds a été complétée.

Some major developments on Indian reserves were largely financed by funds provided through the Indian Economic Development Fund and the ant program. Opportunities were provided for employment and potential profits for Indian bands or individuals by such schemes as:

Maritimes:

oyster farming project

Quebec:

establishment and expansion of several manufacturing industries

Ontario:

ski resort in Western Ontario and a mink plate manufacturing plant in Northern Ontario

Manitoba:

financing of school buses for Indian pupil transportation

Saskatchewan:

fish processing plant operating as a co-operative venture

Alberta:

large motel

British Columbia:

industrial park development

Yukon:

purchase of two outfitter camps

Northwest Territories:

fishery lodge

Since the Indian Economic Development Fund came into being, it has contributed to the creation of 1,230 jobs.

Co-operatives

Three approaches are used to help develop Indian co-operatives:

- provincial co-operatives agencies;
- service contracts with central co-operative or other agencies;
- direct assistance in those instances where other resources are not available.

Indian co-operatives continued to increase in number, membership and size: the greatest gains in business volume being made in the Prairie provinces where they are well established. An especially notable commencement of co-operative development among the Indian people was made in the Maritimes and Ontario during 1972.

A manual for Indian co-operatives was translated and published in Cree and given wide circulation.

Quelques-unes des principales initiatives mises en oeuvre dans les réserves indiennes ont été financées en grande partie par le Fonds d'aide à l'économie des Indiens et le programme de subventions. Parmi les réalisations qui ont créé des emplois et rapporté des profits substantiels aux bandes et aux particuliers indiens, il y a notamment:

Maritimes:

une entreprise de culture des huîtres

Québec:

la création et l'agrandissement de plusieurs industries manufacturières

Ontario:

un centre de ski dans l'ouest de l'Ontario et, dans le nord de cette province, une usine de transformation des peaux de vison.

Manitoba:

le financement des services d'autobus scolaires pour le transport des écoliers indiens

Saskatchewan:

une conserverie de poissons administrée sous forme de coopérative

Alberta:

un vaste motel

Colombie-Britannique:

l'aménagement d'un parc industriel

Yukon:

l'achat de deux camps de pourvoyeurs

Territoires du Nord-Ouest:

un camp de pêche

Depuis sa création, le Fonds d'aide à l'économie des Indiens a participé à la création de 1,230 emplois.

Coopératives

Trois méthodes ont été utilisées pour favoriser la création de coopératives indiennes:

- les organismes coopératifs provinciaux;
- les contrats de services conclus avec les coopératives centrales ou d'autres organismes;
- l'aide directe dans les cas où aucune autre forme d'aide ne peut être obtenue.

Le nombre et l'importance des sociétés coopératives indiennes, de même que de leurs membres, n'ont cessé d'augmenter. Les gains les plus élevés par rapport au chiffre d'affaires ont été réalisés dans les provinces des Prairies où ces organismes sont bien établis. Un début de mouvement coopératif chez les Indiens des Maritimes et de l'Ontario a aussi été enregistré au cours de 1972.

Le manuel des sociétés coopératives indiennes a été traduit et publié en cri et a reçu une très grande diffusion.

Statistics

Statistiques

Estates 1 April 1971–28 March 1972	Successions Du 1 ^{er} avril 1971 au 28 mars 1972	
Estates of deceased Indians opened	Successions ouvertes des Indiens décédés	
Estates of deceased Indians closed	Successions réglées des Indiens décédés	
Indians whose assets were managed on their behalf	Indiens dont les capitaux sont gérés en leur nom	
Indian minors whose assets were managed under guardianship	Indiens mineurs dont les capitaux sont gérés par des tuteurs	
Minors with trust accounts	Mineurs ayant des comptes en fidéicomis	
Vouchers for credit of estates processed	Pièces justificatives étudiées en vue de l'attribution des successions	
Vouchers processed in payment of estate debts and distribution to heirs	Pièces justificatives étudiées en vue de paiement des dettes de succession et de la remise aux héritiers	
Bonds (or equivalents) distributed to heirs or to minors reaching majority *	Obligations (ou autres effets) remises aux héritiers ou aux mineurs ayant atteint l'âge de la majorité *	\$45,
Vouchers for credit of estates	Pièces justificatives en vue de l'attribution des successions	287,
Vouchers in payment of estate debts and distributions to heirs	Pièces justificatives en vue du paiement des dettes de succession et de la remise aux héritiers	557,
Balance held on behalf of minors, some adults and the estates of deceased	Solde retenu au nom des mineurs, de quelques adultes et successions des défunts	781,
Held in special account for missing heirs	Compte spécial des héritiers manquants	17,
Total value of bonds held	Valeur totale des obligations détenues	55,

*The reduction of the age of majority in several provinces resulted in a marked increase. Reports of 52 fatal accidents were reviewed and advice given where third-party liability was indicated.

*Cette augmentation appréciable est imputable à l'abaissement de l'âge de la majorité dans plusieurs provinces. Cinquante rapports d'accidents mortels ont été étudiés et des conseils ont été donnés dans les cas où la responsabilité d'un tiers était en cause.

Indian Economic Development Account		État du compte d'expansion économique des Indiens	
Total amount available	Total disponible	\$19,050,000.00	
Number of loans approved	Nombre de prêts approuvés	228	
Total of loans approved	Montant total des prêts approuvés	3,975,800.55	
Total amount advanced	Total des montants avancés	1,988,115.44	
Payments during year	Remboursement pendant l'année	1,798,643.51	
Amount outstanding—March 31, 1972	Montant restant au 31 mars 1972	6,356,350.69	
Grants		Subventions	
Number of grants approved	Nombre de subventions approuvées	33	
Total of grants approved	Montant total des subventions approuvées	957,369.00	
Revenues to Bands from Oil and Gas		Recettes des ressources de pétrole et de gaz	
		1970-71	1971-72
Grants	Primes	\$ 379,104	\$ 807,094
Leases (mineral)	Loyers (minéraux)	889,191	324,906
Leases (surface)	Loyers (surface)	125,583	98,302
Royalties	Redevances	3,702,321	4,137,344
	Total	\$5,096,199	\$5,367,646

Native workers are given first employment preference in Northern Development projects.

Pour les travaux d'aménagement du Nord, la préférence est accordée aux autochtones.



Distribution of Capital Expenditures 1971-72

Répartition des dépenses d'investissement 1971-1972

Activity

Secteur

Percentag
Pourcentag

Territorial Relations
Northern Services
Northern Housing
Northern Science Research
Northern Policy, Planning & Co-ordination

Relations territoriales
Services septentrionaux
Logement dans le Nord
Recherches scientifiques sur le Nord
Planification, coordination et
politique touchant le Nord
Eau, forêts et terres
Pétrole et minéraux
Routes et pistes d'atterrissage
Administration du programme

Water, Forests and Land
Oil and Mineral
Northern Roads and Airstrips
Program Administration

Total

Total

Distribution of Revenue by Type

Répartition des revenus selon la source

Type of Revenue

Source de revenus

Percentag
Pourcentag

Privileges, Licenses & Permits
Proceeds from Sales
Services and Service Fees
Return of Investment
Refund of Previous Year Expenditure

Droits, licences et permis
Produits des ventes
Services et redevances de services
Revenus d'investissements
Remboursement des dépenses de l'année
précédente

Miscellaneous

Divers

Total

Total

Northern Development Program

Programme de développement du Nord

Introduction

On 28 mars 1972, le ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien a annoncé une politique de développement du Nord pour la décennie 1971-81. * Cette déclaration énonce une stratégie pour le développement du Nord pour le gouvernement fédéral, et vise à trouver un équilibre entre les divers problèmes touchant la population, les ressources et l'environnement. Cette déclaration fait également état de la nécessité de coordonner, de la façon la plus complète possible, toute l'activité du gouvernement dans les Territoires.

Northern Policy identifies the government's priorities as follows:

—assurer que les lignes directrices pour l'amélioration sociale soient suivies;

—maintenir et améliorer l'environnement naturel (à travers la recherche écologique, nationale, la conservation de la faune, etc.);

—stimuler le développement des ressources renouvelables, l'industrie légère et le tourisme, particulièrement dans les régions où ils offriront des possibilités d'emploi et des occasions pour les habitants du Nord;

—encourager et assister les projets stratégiques dans le développement des ressources non renouvelables en encourageant la participation conjointe du gouvernement et des intérêts locaux; c'est généralement désirable;

—fournir un soutien à d'autres ressources non renouvelables qui seront de bénéfice à tous les habitants du Nord et aux Canadiens en général.

Objectif

—promouvoir le développement social, économique et politique du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest; co-ordonner les activités des ministères et organismes fédéraux dans les Territoires.

Sub-objective—To further the evolution of government in the Territories, including the development of administrative capabilities and financial resources; to provide or assist in providing to all northern residents services of a type normally provided by the provinces.

Introduction

Le 28 mars 1972, le ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien a présenté sa politique concernant le Nord canadien pour la décennie 1971-1981 *.

Ce document révèle les vues de tout le gouvernement fédéral au sujet du développement du Nord, de même que les objectifs qui visent à assurer un certain équilibre entre les divers problèmes touchant la population, les ressources et l'environnement. Cette déclaration fait également état de la nécessité de coordonner, de la façon la plus complète possible, toute l'activité du gouvernement dans les Territoires.

Les priorités du gouvernement définies dans cet énoncé de politique sont les suivantes:

—assurer la mise en oeuvre des grandes lignes de conduite touchant le progrès social;

—préserver et mettre en valeur le milieu naturel (grâce à la recherche écologique, aux parcs nationaux, à la protection de la faune, etc.);

—stimuler l'exploitation des ressources renouvelables, des industries secondaires et touristiques, surtout celles qui apporteront des avantages économiques aux autochtones du Nord;

—encourager et favoriser l'exploitation des ressources non renouvelables grâce aux efforts conjugués du gouvernement et du secteur privé;

—apporter l'appui nécessaire aux autres projets touchant les ressources non renouvelables qui profiteront surtout aux habitants du Nord et, en général, à tous les Canadiens.

Objectif

Promouvoir l'évolution politique, économique et sociale du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest; coordonner les activités des ministères et organismes fédéraux avec ceux des Territoires.

Sous-objectif—Favoriser l'évolution du gouvernement des Territoires, notamment par la mise à leur disposition, de pouvoirs administratifs et de ressources financières; assurer ou faire en sorte que soient assurés, à tous les Septentrionaux, les services de même nature que ceux qui sont normalement offerts par les provinces.

*On peut se procurer des exemplaires de ce document en s'adressant au Ministère.

Most financial assistance rendered to the governments of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories was in the form of deficit operating grants, loans, amortization grants, and other special loans and grants. These funds allow the Territorial governments to provide a range of social and community services to northern residents similar to those enjoyed by Canadians in southern Canada. In addition, the department participated in a number of joint economic and social studies with the Territorial governments and provided advice and information in various specialized areas.

The Yukon Executive Committee, established under the chairmanship of the commissioner, continued to provide direction to the Yukon Government. This committee consists of the commissioner, two elected councillors each responsible to the commissioner for one or more departments of the Yukon Government, and two appointed members. This is the first time elected members of a Territorial Council have held administrative responsibility.

Advances in social services included the introduction of medicare schemes in both Territories and of a system of legal aid for civil cases in the Northwest Territories. During the year negotiations were concluded with the Government of the Yukon Territory to undertake maintenance of the portion of the Alaska Highway within the Yukon Territory and the entire 117 miles of the Haines Road.

Financial Assistance

Federal-Territorial financial agreements were negotiated under which financial support was provided for Territorial programs and services, and funds were made available under shared-cost arrangements.

Sub-objective—To bring about economic expansion and social adjustment within regions of the Territories; to develop and manage the natural resources in the Territories with minimum ecological disturbance; to improve opportunities for the productive employment of northern residents and to contribute to the general economic growth of Canada.

L'aide financière accordée aux gouvernements du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest prenait généralement la forme de subventions, de prêts visant à combler les déficits d'exploitation, de subventions d'amortissement et d'autres formes de subventions et de prêts spéciaux. Grâce à ces fonds, les gouvernements territoriaux fournissent, aux habitants du Nord, une gamme de services sociaux et communautaires de même nature que ceux dont jouissent les Canadiens du Sud. De plus, le Ministère participe à un certain nombre d'études économiques et sociales de concert avec les Territoires, et il fournit conseils et données dans divers domaines spécialisés. Le comité exécutif du Yukon, présidé par le commissaire, poursuit sa tâche d'assurer la direction, sur le plan exécutif, de l'administration gouvernementale du Yukon. Ce comité se compose du commissaire, de deux conseillers élus qui sont responsables auprès du commissaire de l'un ou de plusieurs ministères du gouvernement du Yukon, et de deux membres désignés. C'est la première fois dans un conseil territorial que les membres élus détiennent des responsabilités administratives.

Parmi les progrès réalisés dans le domaine des services sociaux, il y a lieu de mentionner l'adoption de plans d'assurance-maladie dans les deux Territoires et de services d'assistance judiciaire pour les questions de droit civil dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Au cours de l'année, les négociations ont pris fin avec le gouvernement du Yukon en vue d'assurer l'entretien de la partie de la route de l'Alaska qui traverse le Yukon, ainsi que des 117 milles de la route Haines.

Aide financière

Aux termes d'un accord négocié entre le gouvernement fédéral et celui des Territoires, une aide financière est apportée aux programmes et services territoriaux et des fonds sont tenus à la disposition des gouvernements territoriaux dans le cadre d'ententes à frais partagés.

Sous-objectif—Réaliser l'expansion économique et l'évolution sociale à l'intérieur des régions des Territoires; exploiter et gérer les ressources naturelles des Territoires en conservant l'équilibre écologique; améliorer les possibilités d'emploi productifs pour les habitants du Nord et contribuer à la croissance économique générale du Canada.



Financial Assistance

Financial assistance to the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories was appropriated during 1971-72 in the following amounts:

L'aide financière

L'aide financière accordée aux gouvernements du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest en 1971-1972 se répartissait comme suit:

1971-1972

Financial Agreements	Accords financiers	Yukon	N.T.
Operating deficit grant	Subventions de déficit d'exploitation	\$6,890,000	\$48,867,000
Capital loans	Prêts d'investissement	5,009,000	16,380,000
Amortization grant	Subventions d'amortissement	2,635,800	3,190,000

Additional Financial Assistance Outside the Agreements

Aide financière additionnelle ne faisant pas l'objet d'ententes

Yukon Territory	Yukon	
Contribution—hospital care of Indians and Eskimos	Allocation—soins hospitaliers aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux	\$ 10,000,000
Contribution—1st mortgage low-cost housing subsidies	Allocation—subvention de première hypothèque aux logements à prix modique	2,000,000
Low-cost housing mortgage loans	Prêt d'hypothèque aux logements à prix modique	2,000,000
Contribution—Medicare for Indians	Allocation—assurance-santé à l'intention des Indiens	\$ 9,000,000
Contribution to Eskimos for acquisition of boats for commercial fishing	Allocation—achat de bateaux et d'équipement commercial aux Esquimaux	1,000,000
Contribution—special employment plans projects	Allocation—projets spéciaux de création d'emploi	1,000,000
Northwest Territories	Territoires du Nord-Ouest	
Contribution—hospital care of Indians and Eskimos	Allocation—soins hospitaliers aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux	7,000,000
Contribution—1st mortgage low-cost housing subsidies	Allocation—subventions de première hypothèque aux logements à prix modique	7,000,000
Territorial rental housing loan	Prêt aux logements à louer au gouvernement des Territoires	9,000,000
Contribution—Medicare for Indians and Eskimos	Allocation—assurance-santé à l'intention des Indiens et des Esquimaux	3,000,000
Contribution—special employment plan projects	Allocation—programmes spéciaux de création d'emploi	1,000,000
Loans for re-lending to municipalities for local capital improvement projects	Prêts versés au gouvernement et destinés aux municipalités pour les projets d'amélioration des investissements locaux	1,500,000

-1973

cial agreements negotiated for 1972-73
le the following proposed payments by the
al government:

Accords financiers conclus pour
1972-1973 comprenant les sommes sui-
vantes que le gouvernement fédéral
se propose de verser:

Yukon

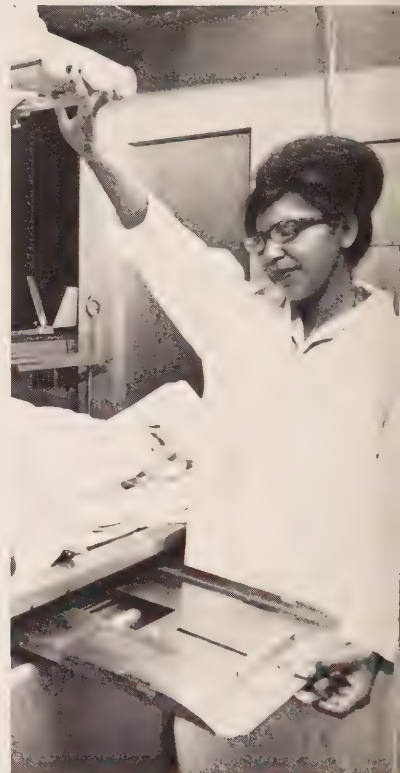
N.W.T.
T.N.-O.

ating deficit grant	Subvention de déficit d'exploitation	\$6,754,000	\$51,526,000
in lieu of income tax	Subvention tenant lieu d'impôt sur le revenu	3,687,000	5,049,000
al loans	Prêt d'investissement	6,869,000	19,660,000
ization grant	Subvention d'amortissement	2,932,000	4,797,000
for re-lending to third (outside agreements)	Prêt destiné à des tiers (ne faisant pas l'objet d'accords)	400,000	1,155,000

**Additional Financial Assistance
de the Agreements**

**Aide financière additionnelle ne
faisant pas l'objet d'ententes**

tribution—Hospital care of s and Eskimos	Allocation—soins hospitaliers aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux	110,000	822,000
tribution—Medicare of s and Eskimos	Allocation—assurance-santé à l'intentions des Indiens	108,000	368,000
rial rental housing loan	Prêt aux logements à louer au gouvernement des Territoires		895,000
tribution—First mortgage low- housing subsidies	Allocation—subvention de première hypothèque aux logements à prix modique		10,000
tribution to Eskimos for ition of boats for ercial fishing	Allocation—achat de bateaux et d'équipement commercial aux Esquimaux		15,000
.P.—service contract	G.R.C.—services à forfait	621,500	1,638,900



Employment

Strong emphasis has been placed during the year on employment for northern people. There are employment liaison staff at Yellowknife, Whitehorse, Calgary and Ottawa to promote employment opportunities for northern residents—in particular Indians, Eskimos and Métis—and to keep in touch with resource development industries and departments of the federal and Territorial governments. Employment and training agreements have been negotiated with several mines and companies offering permanent employment.

Results indicate that employers in both the private and public sectors are recognizing the need to employ native people. The number of native people employed in oil exploration in the Mackenzie Delta–Tuktoyaktuk area has increased from a few in 1968 to over 200 in 1971–72. The number employed in mining has increased from seven per cent in 1968 to 12 per cent in 1971.

L'emploi

Beaucoup d'attention a été apportée au cours de l'année à la création d'emplois pour les Septentrionaux. Un personnel de liaison est en poste à Ottawa, Calgary, Yellowknife, et Whitehorse et est chargé de promouvoir les possibilités d'embauche pour les habitants du Nord, surtout les Indiens, les Esquimaux et les Métis, et en même temps d'établir des relations avec les industries d'exploitation des ressources et les ministères du gouvernement fédéral et les gouvernements territoriaux. Des ententes touchant les emplois et la formation ont été conclues avec plusieurs sociétés et entreprises d'exploitation minière qui offrent des postes permanents.

Ainsi, les employeurs, tant du secteur privé que du secteur public, se rendent davantage compte de la nécessité d'embaucher les autochtones. Le nombre de ceux qui travaillaient à l'exploration pétrolière dans la région du delta du Mackenzie et de Tuktoyaktuk est passé d'une poignée qu'ils étaient en 1968 à plus de 200 en 1971–1972. Quant à ceux qui travaillent dans l'industrie minière, leur nombre est passé de sept pour cent en 1968 à douze pour cent en 1971. Grâce à une série de cours de formation de prospecteurs, un

result of a series of prospector training courses for native people a large number were employed in mineral exploration, either self-employed or as employees of mining firms.

A special staff group in the Department has been charged with the task of seeking effective means to increase employment and provide greater economic opportunity for northern people.

The pipeline industry and associated trade unions have contributed material and information to enable the Department to prepare a training and employment agreement for the proposed Mackenzie valley pipeline. Industry and other government departments have suggested areas of mining having potential for permanent employment.

Northern Pipelines

In the spring of 1971 a program was established to coordinate, manage and advise on interdepartmental research into the effect of pipelines on the environment and the people of the Territories. A director was appointed for the Environmental-Social Committee, which is part of the Task Force on Northern Oil Development. A co-ordinator was also appointed within the department to report to the director of the Environmental-Social Committee and to be responsible for research on northern pipeline development done within the department.

Northern Science Research

During 1971-72 grants totalling \$275,000 were awarded to 11 institutes or committees for northern studies at universities across Canada. These grants are intended to encourage training of scientists with northern experience and a commitment to northern work. They are awarded on the recommendation of a committee of scientists from government and the universities.

Other grants totalling \$71,000 were made to universities for research into problems specified by the Department: to assist in the publication of a monograph on the north for the International

grand nombre d'autochtones travaillent dans la prospection, soit de façon indépendante, soit à titre d'employés de sociétés minières'

Un groupe spécial d'employés a été formé pour trouver des moyens efficaces d'accroître les possibilités d'emploi et les avantages économiques à l'intention des populations du Nord.

L'industrie du pipe-line et les groupes d'entreprises connexes ont fourni au Ministère de l'équipement et des renseignements afin de lui permettre de préparer un programme de formation et d'embauche en vue de la construction du pipe-line projeté dans la vallée du Mackenzie. Le secteur privé, de même que d'autres ministères du gouvernement, ont proposé la formation dans différents métiers susceptibles de procurer par la suite des emplois permanents.

Les pipe-lines du Nord

Au printemps 1971, un programme a été établi en vue d'assurer la coordination, la gestion et les services de conseils au sujet de la recherche inter-ministérielle sur les conséquences de la construction de pipe-lines pour le milieu et la population des Territoires. Un directeur a été nommé à la tête du comité écologique et social qui fait partie du groupe de travail sur l'exploitation pétrolière dans le Nord. Un coordonnateur a également été nommé au Ministère et a pour tâche de faire rapport des activités au directeur du programme écologique et social; ce coordonnateur est chargé, en outre, de la recherche effectuée par le Ministère sur l'aménagement de pipe-lines dans le Nord.

Recherches scientifiques sur le Nord

Au cours de 1971-1972, des subventions totalisant \$275,000 ont été accordées à onze établissements ou comités qui font des recherches sur le Nord dans des universités du Canada. Ces subventions ont pour but d'encourager la formation de scientifiques qui possèdent une certaine expérience des régions nordiques et qui s'engagent à travailler dans ce domaine. Elles sont versées sur les recommandations d'un comité composé de scientifiques du gouvernement et des universités.

D'autres subventions, d'un montant total de \$71,000, ont été octroyées aux universités pour des travaux de recherches sur les questions suivantes précisées par le Ministère: publication, par les Presses universitaires de Toronto, d'une

Geographical Congress by University of Toronto Press; to support native people participating in the "Man in North" program of the Arctic Institute of North America; to translate the notes of the Arctic explorer Hantsch; to study the sociological causes of crimes of violence at Churchill, Manitoba and Frobisher Bay, NWT; to undertake a study of university responses to northern needs; to conduct research on social accounting systems for the north; and to study the biological effects of thermal effluents in waters of high latitudes.

Several in-house studies were under way, dealing with specific problems in the social, economic, and educational fields in the north. Special attention was given to research associated with pipelines.

Eskimo Loan Fund

The Eskimo Loan Fund was continued in 1971. Eight loans, totalling \$185,487 were approved.

Eskimo Arts and Crafts

The successful "Masterworks" exhibition of Eskimo carvings was displayed in Vancouver, Paris and Copenhagen. Sponsored by the department, the exhibition was created by the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council and will be shown in Leningrad, Moscow, London, Philadelphia and Ottawa. Selections from the departmental collection were exhibited in a number of places in Canada and abroad. The Rankin Inlet ceramics project will be continued for another year. The new hand weaving project at Pangnirtung wound up its first year of work with a successful sale of wall tapestries at the Canadian Guild of Crafts in Montreal. Encouraged by the Arts Council, Pangnirtung artists are continuing their print-making project.

monographie sur le Nord pour le Congrès international des géographes; aide aux populations autochtones qui prennent part aux programmes "L'homme et le Nord" de l'*Arctic Institute of North America*; traduction des mémoires de l'explorateur de l'Arctique, Hantsch; étude des causes sociologiques des crimes commis avec violence à Churchill, au Manitoba, et à Frobisher Bay, dans les T.N.-O.; étude du rôle des universités face aux besoins du Nord; recherches sur les systèmes de comptabilité des services sociaux destinés au Nord; et enfin, étude des conséquences biologiques des courants thermiques dans les eaux situées à de hautes latitudes.

Ont également été entreprises plusieurs études internes portant sur des problèmes spécifiques dans les domaines éducatifs, économiques et sociaux du Nord. Une attention toute spéciale a été apportée à la recherche reliée à la construction des pipe-lines.

Caisse de prêts aux Esquimaux

La caisse de prêts aux Esquimaux a poursuivi ses activités en 1971 et huit prêts, d'un montant total de \$185,487.80, ont été autorisés.

Art et artisanat esquimaux

Une exposition fort réussie des chefs-d'oeuvre de sculpture esquimaude a été présentée à Vancouver, Paris et Copenhagen. Patronnée par le Ministère, cette exposition a été préparée par le Conseil des arts esquimaux du Canada et sera présentée également à Leningrad, Moscou, Londres, Philadelphie et Ottawa. Certaines pièces choisies, faisant partie de la collection du Ministère, ont été exposées à divers endroits au Canada et à l'étranger. Le travail d'art céramique de Rankin Inlet se poursuivra une autre année. Quant à la nouvelle entreprise de tissage à la main de Pangnirtung, elle a été couronnée de succès, après un an seulement d'existence, grâce à la vente de tapisseries murales à la Guilde canadienne des métiers d'art de Montréal. Encouragés par le Conseil des arts, les artistes de Pangnirtung, poursuivent leurs travaux de gravure.



imo artist Irkootee works on a soapstone
ring at the Arts and Crafts Centre in Rankin Inlet,
T.

1 À l'œuvre dans le Centre d'art et d'artisanat de
Rankin Inlet, T.N.-O., l'artiste esquimau Irkootee
exécute avec ferveur une sculpture en stéatite.



Education Services

The federal school complex continued to operate at Churchill, and 170 Eskimo students attended the vocational school from various communities in the Eastern Arctic. More than 200 students attended the Duke of Edinburgh School at Fort Churchill, Manitoba. An Eskimo Language School was operated at Rankin Inlet, NWT. A counselling and placement staff in southern Canada provided service to 200 Eskimo students during the year.

Northern Housing

The Northern Rental Housing Program continued to serve Eskimos and Indians in the Northwest Territories. It provides subsidized housing, including fuel, power and municipal services as available, at a rate based on family income. The number of houses provided now totals 2,205, including 1,307 especially built for it. During 1971-72, 120 houses were built with the field operations handled by the Territorial government.

Capital expenditures were \$1,584,000. Operating expenditures were \$2,484,000 and rental revenue was over \$490,000.

The majority of the social services available in the Yukon and Northwest Territories are provided by the Territorial governments and details of these are to be found in the annual report of each.

Small Business Encouragement

In June 1970 small-business loans were made available in both Territories to encourage the establishment and development of small businesses. The maximum individual loan is set at \$50,000. Total provision for each Territory is \$5,000,000, of which \$300,000 is made available annually. The loans are administered locally by the Territorial governments. In the fiscal year 1971-72 fourteen such loans totalling \$306,058 were made in the Northwest Territories and 21 loans totalling \$276,400 were made in the Yukon Territory.

Services d'éducation

L'ensemble scolaire fédéral de Churchill a continué ses activités et 170 étudiants esquimaux de divers points de l'est de l'Arctique ont fréquenté l'école professionnelle. Plus de 200 étudiants étaient inscrits à l'école Duke of Edinburgh de Fort Churchill (Manitoba). Une école de langue esquimaude offre des cours à Rankin Inlet (T.N.-O.). Un personnel chargé du placement et de l'orientation des étudiants dans le sud du Canada, a fourni ses services à plus de 200 étudiants esquimaux au cours de l'année.

Logement dans le Nord

Le programme de logement à louer dans le Nord s'est poursuivi à l'intention des Indiens et des Esquimaux des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Ce programme leur assure des logements subventionnés, avec le combustible, l'énergie électrique, les services municipaux disponibles, selon un taux établi d'après le revenu de la famille. Le nombre d'habitations ainsi fournies s'élève maintenant à 2,205 et comprend également les 1,307 maisons spécialement construites à cette fin. Au cours de 1971-1972, quelque 120 maisons ont été construites dans le cadre des activités locales offertes par le gouvernement territorial.

Les dépenses d'immobilisations se sont élevées à \$1,584,000, celles de l'exploitation à \$2,484,000, et les revenus provenant de la location ont dépassé \$490,000.

Le gouvernement du Yukon et celui des Territoires du Nord-Ouest assuraient la majorité des services sociaux et le rapport annuel de chacune de ces administrations fournit à ce sujet détails et précisions.

Promotion de la petite entreprise

En juin 1970, des prêts aux petites entreprises ont été mis à la dispositions des Territoires afin d'encourager la création et l'expansion de petites entreprises. Le montant maximum de ces prêts individuels a été établi à \$50,000. La somme totale que le gouvernement se propose de verser à chaque territoire est de l'ordre de \$5,000,000 par tranche de \$300,000 chaque année. Ces prêts seront administrés sur place par les gouvernements territoriaux. Au cours de l'année financière 1971-1972, quatorze de ces prêts ont été accordés aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest totalisant \$306,058, et 21 prêts, au Yukon, pour un total de \$276,400.

modern townsites of the Pine Point lead-zinc mines.

upermarkets have been built in many of the
orthern communities and offer a wide choice of
oods to the residents.

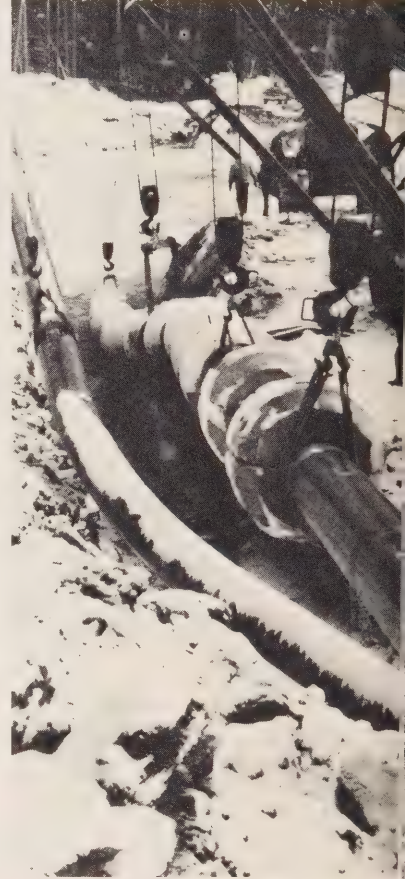
1 Le lotissement urbain d'aspect très moderne de la
mine de Pine Point qui produit notamment du
plomb et du zinc.

2 Des super-marchés ont été construits dans plusieurs
localités du Nord et offrent une grande variété
d'aliments aux résidents qui ne se lassent pas de les
fréquenter.



Building a natural gas pipeline
North of 60.

Construction d'un gazoduc
au nord du 60^e.



Oil and Gas Exploration

Oil exploration increased significantly over the previous year. The number of wells drilled increased by three to 76. The number of seismic crew-months and geological crew-months remained at the same level as the previous year, but exploration expenditures increased by nearly 30 per cent.

Oil and gas expenditures in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories exceeded \$167 million in 1971, an increase of about \$37 million over the previous year.

Oil and seismic operations concentrated in three geographic and geologic areas: Eagle Plain in the Yukon Territory, the Mackenzie Delta-Tuktoyaktuk areas and the Arctic islands, specifically in the Sverdrup Basin.

On-land geological, and photo-geological and seismic surveys by the oil industry were at the same level as in 1970. A total of 225 seismic crew-months was recorded, including time from on-land marine seismic projects in the Mackenzie Delta, in the Beaufort Sea, and in the Baffin Bay area.

Operations "Polarquest" and "Baffinquest", managed by Kenquest Exploration Division of Kenting, carried out seismic reflection surveys over 30,000 square miles surrounding the Arctic islands. More than 65 companies subscribed to projects costing about \$7.6 million for the second year of a four-year plan. Projects in 1971 included field geological work, bathymetric surveys, aero-magnetometer surveys, gravity surveys and marine seismic reflection studies, covering 15 statute miles. About 15 contractors and subcontractors were involved in the field operations.

Oil and crude oil discoveries were made in the Mackenzie Delta at Imperial-Taglu G-33, Gulf of Mexico Parsons F-09 and Imperial Mayogiak J-17 prospects. Preliminary results indicate a potential

Exploration pétrolière et gazière

En 1971, l'exploration a connu une augmentation appréciable par rapport à l'année précédente. Le nombre de puits forés est passé de trois à 76. Le nombre de mois de travail d'équipe géologique et sismique a été à peu près le même mais les dépenses d'exploration ont augmenté de près de trente pour cent.

Les dépenses d'installations pétrolières et gazières au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ont dépassé \$167 millions en 1971, soit une augmentation d'environ \$37 millions par rapport à l'année précédentes.

Le forage et les travaux sismiques ont été concentrés dans trois régions géographiques et géologiques: la plaine Eagle au Yukon, les régions du delta du Mackenzie et de Tuktoyaktuk, et l'archipel Arctique, plus précisément le bassin Sverdrup.

Le nombre de levés géologiques de surface, photo-géologiques et sismiques exécutés par l'industrie pétrolière a été sensiblement le même qu'en 1970. Les comptes rendus indiquent un nombre total de 225 mois d'équipe de travail sismique, ce qui comprend le temps consacré aux projets de levés sismiques sous-marins dans les régions du delta du Mackenzie, de la mer de Beaufort et de la baie Baffin.

Dans le cadre des opérations "Polarquest" et "Baffinquest", dirigées par Kenquest, des levés de réflexion sismique ont été effectués sur une superficie de 350,000 milles carrés de la région qui entoure l'archipel arctique. Plus de 65 sociétés ont participé à 25 projets dont le coût s'élevait à environ \$7.6 millions pour la deuxième année d'un plan quadriennal. Les projets de 1971 comportaient des travaux géologiques exécutés sur place, des levés bathymétriques, aéromagnéto-métriques, gravimétriques, ainsi que des études de réflexion sismiques sous-marines; la superficie ainsi étudiée a été de 12,315 milles. Environ 15 entrepreneurs et sous-entrepreneurs ont participé aux travaux sur place.

Dans le delta du Mackenzie, 1971 a été l'année de la découverte de pétrole brut et de gaz aux terrains pétrolifères Impérial-Taglu G-33 et Imperial-Mayogiak J-17. Les premiers résultats indiquent d'importantes réserves de pétrole et de gaz dans le delta du Mackenzie. À cause d'un gel tardif en 1971, l'industrie pétrolière a dû retarder le déplacement de son équipement

for major oil and gas reserves in the Mackenzie Delta. With a late freeze-up in 1971, the oil industry was delayed in moving rigs and equipment for winter drilling to evaluate the 1971 discoveries and test a number of additional prospects.

A third important natural gas discovery was made at Panarctic Tenneco et al, Kristoffer Bay G-06, on the southwest side of Ellef Ringnes Island. This follows the 1969 Panarctic gas discovery at Drake Point on Melville Island, and the 1970 Panarctic discovery on King Christian Island. In the 1971-72 winter season more exploration took place in the Arctic islands than ever before, with nine rigs on sites scattered over a half million square miles and a tenth rig being moved in.

Gulf Oil of Canada, Imperial Oil Limited and Chevron Standard joined the Arctic islands oil and gas search, mainly on farmouts from Panarctic. Imperial Oil Limited drilled a well on Devon Island; Gulf Oil of Canada participated in the drilling of the Panarctic Gulf Helicopter J-12 well, and Chevron Standard conducted a seismic program on Melville Island.

Panarctic Oils Limited entered into an agreement with four natural gas companies—Tenneco Oil and Minerals, Columbia Gas Development of Canada Ltd., Texas Eastern Canada Ltd. and Northern Natural Gas Company—under which the companies will advance \$75 million to Panarctic Oils Ltd. over the next five years. The consideration from Panarctic Oils Ltd. is the expectation that it will discover huge gas reserves in the Arctic islands far in excess of Canadian needs in the mid-1970s.

Gas Arctic Systems continued a feasibility study on a gas pipeline from the Arctic islands into mainland North America. A pipeline proposed by Panarctic Oils Ltd. would cross Barrow Strait; others would run by way of Ellesmere Island to Atlantic markets.

et de ses installations de forage pour des travaux d'hiver destinés à évaluer les découvertes de 1971 et à vérifier un certain nombre d'autres puits d'exploration.

Une troisième importante découverte de gaz naturel a été faite au puits G-06 par la Panarctic Tenneco, à la baie Kristoffer, au sud-ouest de la côte de l'île Ellef Ringnes. Cette découverte fait suite à celle de la Panarctic en 1969, à Drake Point, dans l'île Melville, et à celle de 1970 dans l'île Roi-Christian. L'hiver 1971-1972 a été la saison où des travaux d'exploration plus intenses se sont déroulés dans les îles de l'Arctique; neuf installations de forage ont été mises en place un peu partout sur une superficie d'un demi-million de milles carrés et une dixième installation est en voie de l'être.

Les sociétés Imperial Oil, Gulf du Canada et Chevron Standard ont participé aux recherches pétrolières et gazières dans les îles de l'Arctique, principalement sur des terrains dont les droits miniers sont détenus par la Panarctic. *Imperial Oil Limited* a foré un puits sur l'île Devon; *Gulf Oil of Canada* a participé au forage du puits *Panarctic Gulf Helicopter J-12*, et *Chevron Standard* a dirigé un programme d'activités sismiques sur l'île Melville.

Panarctic Oils Limited a conclu un accord avec quatre compagnies de gaz naturel—*Tenneco Oil and Minerals*, *Columbia Gas Development of Canada Ltd.*, *Texas Eastern Canada Ltd.* et *Northern Natural Gas Company*—en vertu duquel elles avanceront \$75 millions à la compagnie *Panarctic Oils Ltd.* pour les cinq prochaines années. En retour, la *Panarctic Oils Limited* anticipe la découverte de vastes réserves de gaz qui devraient dépasser vers 1975 les besoins des Canadiens.

La société *Gas Arctic Systems* a poursuivi une étude de rentabilité sur la construction d'un gazoduc reliant les îles de l'Arctique à la terre ferme de l'Amérique du Nord. La *Panarctic Oil Ltd.* a proposé un pipe-line qui traverserait le détroit de Barrow et d'autres qui rejoindraient les marchés de l'Atlantique en passant par l'île Ellesmere.

Mining Administration

A bill to amend the Yukon Quartz Mining Act received first reading in the House of Commons on 9 November 1970, and second reading on 5 March 1971. It was referred to the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development for study. This committee held public hearings in Ottawa, Vancouver and Whitehorse. The briefs submitted at these hearings are being studied.

Mining

There was a significant increase in the value of mineral production for the Yukon Territory during 1971. It reached a record of \$94,031,000. Lead, zinc, asbestos, silver, copper and gold were the chief products mined. In the N.W.T. the value of production dropped from \$132,637,613 in 1970 to \$98,132,000 in 1971. Total value for both Territories was \$192,163,000, a decrease of \$7,986,546 or 9 per cent from the 1970 value of \$210,149,546. The decrease for the N.W.T. was due primarily to fewer metal sales and depressed world prices, particularly for lead, silver and gold. Lead, zinc, silver, gold, tungsten and copper were the chief metals mined.

There were five open-pit and seven underground mines operating in the two Territories at the beginning of 1971, but two mines in the Yukon subsequently closed later in the year. These were Venus Mines Ltd. which operated a gold-silver mine at Windy Arm, south of Carcross, and Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited (formerly New Imperial Mines Limited) which operated an open-pit copper mine near Whitehorse. However, Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited continued to develop underground extensions of the surface mine, and the company planned to resume mining and milling operations in 1972. Hudson Yukon Mines Ltd. continued to develop its nickel-copper deposit 10 miles west of Mile 1111 on the Yukon Highway, and planned to start production in 1972.

Administration des mines

Un projet de loi visant à modifier la loi sur l'extraction du quartz dans le Yukon a été présenté en première lecture à la Chambre des communes le 9 novembre 1970 et, en seconde lecture, le 5 mars 1971. Ce projet de loi fut ensuite remis au comité permanent sur les Affaires indiennes et le Nord afin d'y être étudié. Le comité a tenu des audiences publiques à Ottawa, Vancouver et Whitehorse. Les communications reçues lors de ces audiences font présentement l'objet d'études.

Activité minière

Une augmentation appréciable a été enregistrée au cours de 1971, dans la valeur de la production minière au Yukon. Celle-ci a atteint le chiffre record de \$94,031,000. Les principaux minerais extraits sont le plomb, le zinc, l'amiante, l'argent, le cuivre et l'or. Dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, la valeur de la production minière est passée de \$132,637,613 en 1970 à \$98,132,000 en 1971. La valeur totale pour ces deux Territoires a donc été de \$192,163,000, soit une diminution de \$7,986,546, ou de neuf pour cent par rapport à 1970 où elle avait été de \$210,149,546. Cette diminution, dans les T.N.-O., est imputable principalement à des ventes moins fortes de métaux et à une baisse du prix du plomb, de l'argent et de l'or sur le marché mondial. Le plomb, le zinc, l'argent, l'or, le tungstène et le cuivre ont été les principaux minerais métalliques extraits.

Au début de 1971, cinq mines à ciel ouvert et sept mines souterraines étaient exploitées dans les deux Territoires, mais deux mines au Yukon ont par la suite été fermées à la fin de l'année. Il s'agit de la mine d'or et argent exploitée par la société *Venus Mines Ltd.* à Windy Arm, au sud de Carcross, et de la mine de cuivre, à ciel ouvert, exploitée par la société *Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited* (autrefois la *New Imperial Mines Limited*) près de Whitehorse. Cependant, la société *Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited* a poursuivi ses travaux souterrains d'agrandissement en vue de l'exploitation d'un gisement de surface et cette société prévoit reprendre ses activités d'extraction et de traitement en 1972. La *Hudson Yukon Mines Limited* a poursuivi ses travaux d'aménagement d'un gisement de nickel et cuivre situé à 10 milles à l'ouest du mille 1111 sur la route de l'Alaska, et projette de commencer la production en 1972.

1 The Giant Yellowknife Mine Ltd.—in 1971 total value of mineral production in both Territories was \$192,163,000.

1 La valeur de la production totale en 1971 de la Giant Yellowknife Mine Limitée, dans les deux Territoires, a atteint le montant de \$192,163,000.

2 Ball mills and grinding floor of Pine Point lead-zinc mines.

2 Les broyeurs à boulets et le plancher de broyage de la mine de plomb-zinc de Pine Point.



department encourages exploration under various assistance schemes, including Northern Minerals Exploration Assistance, Prospectors Assistance, and Road and Airport Assistance. The government also plans to expand its scientific assistance to industry by providing improved services and facilities such as diamond drill core storage libraries which will be set up in both Territories.

Exploration

General exploration continued to be directed primarily toward the discovery of significant base metal and uranium deposits. In the NWT work was concentrated in the greenstone belt north of Inuvik, the lead-zinc deposits on Little Cornwallis Island, the copper deposits in the Redstone River area and a tungsten deposit in the MacMillan Pass area. In addition, reconnaissance exploration was conducted in an area from the Mackenzie Mountains to the Cumberland Peninsula on Baffin Island. Preliminary exploration has indicated a mineralized area in the vicinity of the Perry River where good grade nickel-copper float has been found. In the Yukon Territory, exploration consisted mainly of detailed examination of known mineral occurrences. Detailed geological mapping and diamond drilling was carried out in the Anvil-Vangorda area by several companies. The Dawson Range Syndicate, consisting of Keno Hill Mines, Silver Standard Mines and others is exploring what appears to be a commercial copper deposit north of Carmacks on the west side of the Yukon River. More work is planned for these properties in 1973.

Forestry

During 1971 timber production in the Territories increased to a modest seven million board feet, mainly because of the limited and unstable local market. However, in anticipation of significant market and price improvement, the industry appears eager to acquire harvesting rights to large tracts of forest land and plans to significantly improve manufacturing facilities.

Extensive forest surveys indicate that the lumbering industry will play an important role in the economic development of both the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

Le Ministère encourage les travaux d'exploration au moyen de divers programmes d'aide, notamment le programme d'aide à l'exploration minière dans le Nord, l'aide aux prospecteurs et l'aide à la construction de routes et de pistes d'atterrissage. Le gouvernement a également l'intention d'apporter une aide scientifique accrue à l'industrie en procurant des services et des installations améliorés, entre autres, des bibliothèques de stockage d'échantillons de forage au diamant qui seront aménagées dans les deux Territoires.

Exploration

L'exploration minière a pour but premier la découverte d'importants gisements d'uranium et de minerais métalliques de base. Dans les T.N.-O., les travaux ont porté avant tout sur la ceinture de schiste située au nord de Yellowknife, sur les gisements de cuivre de la région de la rivière Redstone et sur un dépôt de tungstène dans la région du col MacMillan. De plus, des travaux de prospection de reconnaissance ont été effectués dans la région qui s'étend des monts Mackenzie à la péninsule Cumberland dans l'île Baffin. Les premiers travaux d'exploration ont mis à jour une région minérale à proximité de la rivière Perry où des alluvions de nickel et cuivre de bonne qualité ont été recueillis. Au Yukon, ces travaux ont consisté surtout en une étude approfondie des gisements miniers connus. Dans la région d'Anvil-Vangorda, plusieurs sociétés ont procédé à des forages au diamant et au tracé de cartes géologiques détaillées. Le *Dawson Range Syndicate*, qui se compose de la société *Keno Hill Mines*, *Silver Standard Mines* et de certaines autres, explore ce qui semble être un important nouveau gisement de cuivre situé au nord de Carmacks, sur la côte ouest du fleuve Yukon. Un plus grand nombre de travaux sont prévus dans ces concessions en 1973.

Industrie forestière

Au cours de 1971, la production de bois d'oeuvre dans les Territoires est descendue au modeste chiffre de sept millions de pied de bois de planche, principalement à cause des restrictions et de l'instabilité du marché local. Cependant, dans l'espoir d'une amélioration importante du marché des prix, cette industrie semble désireuse d'obtenir des droits de coupe de vastes étendues de terres forestières et projette d'améliorer de façon importante les installations de transformation existantes.

The worst fire season on record was experienced in the Territories during 1971 with 469 fires burning 2,682,399 acres. Drought, an abnormally long fire hazard season, and numerous lightning storms were major causes.

Land Use

Several amendments to the Territorial Lands Act were approved by Parliament on 26 June 1970. They provide legislative authority to draw up regulations for the protection, control and use of the surface of Territorial land throughout the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. Following extensive consultation with Territorial councils, mining and petroleum industries and conservation interests, the Territorial Land Use Regulations were approved by the Governor General in Council and became law on 15 November 1971. These regulations are intended to ensure adequate protection of the environment and related ecosystems and, at the same time, allow resource exploration and development. Several land management zones have been delineated on the basis of terrain sensitivity and permits will be required for any land use within them. The permits will aim to minimize disturbance of northern land during exploration and development within these specified areas.

To date approximately 200 permits have been issued with appropriate stipulations for the control of environmental disturbance on many types of operation such as well drilling, geophysical surveys, the construction of access roads, telecommunication structures, and staging areas, soil surveys, geological surveys, airstrips, and highways.

Land Management

The Land Management Section of the department has administrative responsibility for all unalienated Crown lands in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, except areas that have been transferred to other federal departments or the Territorial governments. These lands may be leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of, pursuant to the provisions of the Territorial Lands Act and Regulations.

À la lumière des levés topographiques plus complets des régions forestières, il semble que l'industrie de la coupe du bois jouera un rôle important dans l'évolution économique du Yukon et des T.N.-O.

Au cours de 1971, les Territoires ont connu la pire saison jamais enregistrée pour les incendies de forêt, soit 469 incendies qui ont détruit 2,682,399 acres. La sécheresse, une saison propice aux incendies plus longue que la normale et de nombreux orages en ont été les principales causes.

Utilisation des terres

Le 26 juin 1970, le Parlement a approuvé plusieurs modifications à la Loi sur les terres territoriales. Ces modifications donnent le pouvoir législatif d'établir des règlements en vue de la protection, du contrôle et de l'utilisation de la surface des terres territoriales du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Ce n'est qu'après de longues discussions avec les conseils territoriaux, l'industrie minière et pétrolière et les organismes intéressés à la conservation, que le règlement sur l'utilisation des terres territoriales a été approuvé par le gouverneur général en conseil et est entré en vigueur le 15 novembre 1971. Ce règlement a pour objectif d'assurer la protection appropriée de l'environnement et des systèmes écologiques qui y sont reliés, et de permettre, de ce fait, l'exploration et l'exploitation des ressources. Plusieurs zones de gestion foncière ont été déterminées en fonction de la sensibilité du sol, et des permis devront être obtenus pour toute utilisation des terrains qui s'y trouvent. Ces permis permettront de réduire au minimum les risques de dégradation pour les terres du Nord lors des travaux d'exploration et d'exploitation dans les régions en question.

Jusqu'à présent, environ 200 permis ont été délivrés et ils contiennent les dispositions nécessaires en vue de maîtriser le danger de déséquilibre écologique que présentent certaines formes d'activités, notamment, le forage de puits, les levés géophysiques, la construction de voies d'accès et la pose des installations de télécommunications, les études des sols, les levés géologiques, la construction de pistes d'atterrissage et de routes.

section also administers approximately 100 parcels of land in southern Canada. These parcels may also be leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the terms of the Public Lands Grants Act, or the Public Lands Leasing and Licensing Regulations.

The Special Dominion Lands Unit keeps records of the disposal of more than one million parcels of land in western Canada between 1873 and 1972 by homestead, pre-emption, Métis scrip, railway bounty, railway subsidy, colonization, and notification.

In 1971-72 the revenue derived from the lease, sale, or other use of lands in southern Canada and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories amounted to approximately \$293,000.

Territorial Lands

During the year the process of transferring land from the "Development Control Zones" continued. The transfers involved the communities of Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Simpson, Fort Providence, Fort Smith and Frobisher Bay, all in the Northwest Territories. A new schedule of priorities has been developed from the Government of the Northwest Territories, and transfers to the remaining communities are being dealt with in accordance with the request for the transfer of a development control zone was received from the Government of the Yukon Territory. Transfers are made without prejudice to the land entitlements of Indian communities under Treaties 8 and 11, and the department is taking action to ensure that these rights are protected. Provision is made for land transferred to the Territorial Governments to be re-assigned so that the Government of Canada can meet its obligations under the treaties. In addition to the development control zones, 66 separate parcels of land in various communities in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories were transferred to the Territorial Governments for specific purposes.

Gestion foncière

La Section de la gestion foncière du Ministère est chargée de l'administration de toutes les terres inaliénables de la Couronne situées au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, à l'exception de celles dont l'administration, la gestion et le contrôle ont été cédés à d'autres ministères fédéraux ou à l'un des gouvernements territoriaux. Ces terres peuvent être louées à bail, vendues ou affectées de toute autre manière, conformément aux dispositions de la Loi sur les terres territoriales et des règlements afférents.

De plus, la Section gère environ 3,000 parcelles de terrain situées en divers endroits du sud du Canada, lesquelles peuvent également être louées, vendues ou affectées de toute autre manière, conformément aux dispositions de la Loi sur les concessions de terres publiques ou des règlements sur la location à bail des terres publiques et sur l'octroi de permis pour de telles terres.

Une sous-section spéciale des terres fédérales conserve les dossiers de plus d'un million de propriétés de l'Ouest canadien dont on a disposé entre 1873 et 1930 au titre de concessions statutaires, de pré-emption, de cessions de droit de propriété par les Métis, de primes d'engagement militaire, de subventions à des sociétés ferroviaires, de primes à la colonisation, de ventes et d'actes de notification.

En 1971-1972, les revenus provenant de la location, de la vente ou de quelque autre utilisation des terres situées dans le sud du Canada, au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, se sont élevés approximativement à \$293,000.

Terres territoriales

Au cours de l'année, la remise aux Territoires, des terres comprises dans les zones d'aménagement contrôlé s'est poursuivie. Les transactions de 1971 ont porté sur les localités d'Aklavik, de Fort Simpson, de Fort Providence, de Fort Smith et de Frobisher Bay, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Le gouvernement de cette région nous a fait parvenir un nouveau calendrier des priorités et le transfert des titres aux autres agglomérations se fera conformément à celui-ci. Une demande de transfert des terres de la zone d'aménagement contrôlé nous est parvenue de la part du gouvernement du Yukon. Ces transferts doivent être effectués sans que soit lésé le droit des Indiens à leurs terres que leur confèrent les traités nos 8 et 11, et le Ministère

Eighty-six land reservations were established in the two Territories for other federal departments and agencies. In addition, these departments and agencies acquired from Indian and Northern Affairs the control and administration of 21 other parcels of land.

Great interest in the construction of staging areas and integrated supply support centres is still being shown by various companies and consortia.

A permit was issued to Westcoast Transmission Ltd. to build a gas transmission line from the Pointed Mountain gas field in the Northwest Territories to a point on the Yukon-British Columbia boundary. Negotiations began with Amoco Canada Petroleum Ltd. to cover the company's installations at Pointed Mountain which include gas wells, a gas dehydration plant, gas gathering lines, access roads and an airstrip.

In co-operation with the National and Historic Parks Branch three large tracts of land were set apart as national parks: one at Kluane in the Yukon Territory, one on the South Nahanni River, and one on Baffin Island in the Northwest Territories.

Arrangements were completed to transfer responsibility for lands in the eastern Arctic to the Yellowknife Regional Office, effective 1 April 1972. At the same time responsibility for the drafting and execution of documents such as leases, assignments, surrenders of leases, etc. would be transferred also.

The following table shows the number of transactions, by type, documented in each of the Territories.

s'assure que ces droits sont protégés. Une clause prévoit que les terres qui seront transférées au gouvernement des Territoires devront être amendées de sorte que le gouvernement du Canada sera en mesure de respecter ses engagements en vertu de ces traités. En plus de ces zones contrôlées, 66 parcelles de terrain indépendantes de diverses agglomérations dans le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ont été remises à des fins précises, à l'administration des gouvernements territoriaux.

Quatre-vingt-six terres de ces deux Territoires ont été réservées pour d'autres ministères et organismes fédéraux. De plus, ces ministères et organismes ont reçu, des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, le contrôle et l'administration de vingt et une autres parcelles de terrain.

Cette année encore, diverses sociétés et groupes de sociétés ont manifesté un vif intérêt pour l'aménagement de régions de relais et la construction de centres d'approvisionnement complet de soutien.

Un permis a été accordé à la société *Westcoast Transmission Ltd.* en vue de la construction d'une ligne de transport de gaz partant du puits situé à Pointed Mountain dans les T.N.-O., jusqu'à un point qui se trouve à la limite entre le Yukon et la Colombie-Britannique. Des négociations ont été amorcées avec la société *Amoco Canada Petroleum Ltd.* en vue de fournir à cette société les installations nécessaires à Pointed Mountain, entre autres, les puits de gaz, une usine de déshydratation de gaz, les conduits connecteurs de gaz, les voies d'accès et une piste d'atterrissage.

En collaboration avec la Direction des Parcs nationaux et des Lieux historiques, trois vastes territoires ont été transformés en parcs nationaux: un à Kluane dans le Yukon, un sur les bords de la rivière Nahanni-Sud et un autre dans l'île Baffin, dans les T.N.-O.

Des accords, qui sont devenus en vigueur depuis le 1^{er} avril 1972, prévoient la remise de l'administration des terres de l'Arctique oriental au bureau régional de Yellowknife. Aux termes de ces accords, ce bureau sera également chargé de la préparation et de la validation de documents tels que baux, transferts, cessions de bail, etc.

Le tableau suivant donne le nombre de transactions, selon la catégorie, attestées par des documents pour chacun des Territoires.

Sales Agreements	Accords de vente	Yukon	N.W.T. T.N.-O.
Residential	Terrains résidentiels	25	3
Commercial	Terrains commerciaux	5	7
Agricultural	Terres agricoles		2
Sport Fishing	Terrains de pêche sportive		1
Summer Residential	Terrains de résidences d'été		4
Total	Total	30	17

Leases	Baux		
Commercial	Terrains commerciaux	31	31
Residential	Terrains résidentiels	160	23
Sport Fishing	Terrains de pêche sportive		9
Recreational	Terrains récréatifs	3	2
Agricultural	Terres agricoles	18	1
Pasturing	Pâturages	45	3
Religious and Cultural	Terrains pour fins culturelles et religieuses	2	2
Gardening	Terrains de culture maraîchère		1
Summer Residential	Terrains de résidences d'été		12
Lease to Occupy	Terrains faisant l'objet d'un permis d'occupation	6	
Combined Residential Agricultural	Terrains à la fois agricoles et résidentiels	19	
Combined Residential Commercial	Terrains à la fois commerciaux et résidentiels	2	
Total	Total	286	84

Public Lands

In southern Canada five properties were acquired by transfer from other federal departments and were disposed of to agencies at various levels of government. Revenue from the sale and lease of properties amounted to \$3,942.

During the year several thousand Dominion Land files and documents were listed by name of interested parties for cross reference.

Extensive use was made of Dominion Land Records. Eighty-five certified true copies of letters patent were issued and 140 photostats of applications were processed for historical research. Hundreds of telephone enquiries were received from other departments seeking information on land matters in the old records.

Terres publiques

Dans le sud du Canada, cinq propriétés foncières ont été remises au Ministère par d'autres ministères fédéraux et quatre ont été cédées à des organismes de divers niveaux de gouvernement. Les revenus perçus à la suite de la vente et de la location de ces biens se sont élevés à \$3,942.

Au cours de l'année, plusieurs milliers de dossiers et de documents portant sur les terres fédérales ont été catalogués au nom des partis intéressés pour fins de référence.

Des dossiers des terres fédérales ont été largement utilisés au cours de cette même période. Quatre-vingt-cinq copies certifiées conformes de lettres patentes ont été produites et cent quarante photostats de demandes ont été étudiés en vue de la recherche historique.

A major shipment of files was made to the Provincial Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources, Victoria, British Columbia. It contained records covering the BC Railway Belt and Peace River Block lands returned to the Province of British Columbia by the Dominion of Canada in 1930. This is the last major shipment of Dominion Land Records to the western provinces, completing a project that began in 1949. The feasibility of transferring the majority of the remaining records to the Public Archives of Canada is now being studied.

Water Resources

In 1971 regional offices in Whitehorse and Yellowknife were staffed with water specialists who formed the nucleus of a group which will administer the Northern Inland Water Act and the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act. Regulations under both acts were drafted during 1971 and will be put into force during 1972.

During 1971 a further segment of an inventory of hydro-electric potential in the north was completed, leaving approximately two-thirds of the north still to be surveyed.

Methods of treating domestic and industrial waste in the north were studied during 1971 in order to develop water quality and effluent standards.

Arctic Land Use Research

In 1971-72—the second full season of field studies—research projects were carried out under contract by scientists from seven Canadian universities. They studied a variety of topics including terrain classification, the effect of oil and gas exploration in tundra regions, and water quality in relation to the containment of mine wastes. In addition, projects were begun in collaboration with the Geological Survey of the Department of the Environment for the production of Land Use Information Maps giving information on renewable resources and use of the terrain.

Divers autres ministères ont adressé des centaines de demandes téléphoniques pour avoir des renseignements sur les terres inscrites dans les anciens dossiers.

Une quantité imposante de dossiers a été adressée au ministère provincial des Terres, des Forêts et des Ressources hydrauliques, à Victoria (Colombie-Britannique). Cet envoi contenait des documents portant sur les groupes de terres de la ceinture ferroviaire de la Colombie-Britannique et de la région de Peace River qui ont été donnés à la Colombie-Britannique par le gouvernement fédéral en 1930. Il s'agit du dernier envoi important de dossiers de terres fédérales aux provinces de l'Ouest et il met fin à un projet entrepris en 1949. La possibilité de remettre aux Archives publiques du Canada la majorité des dossiers qui sont encore en circulation est présentement à l'étude.

Ressources hydrauliques

En 1971, les bureaux régionaux de Whitehorse et de Yellowknife ont été dotés d'un personnel de spécialistes en hydrologie, lequel constitue le noyau d'un groupe chargé de l'administration de la Loi sur les eaux intérieures du Nord et de la Loi sur la prévention de la pollution des eaux arctiques. Les règlements afférents à ces deux lois ont été préparés en 1971 et entreront en vigueur en 1972.

C'est également en 1971 qu'une autre étape de l'inventaire des ressources hydro-électriques du Nord a été complétée. Environ les deux tiers, seulement, de ces régions sont encore à être étudiées.

Toujours en 1971, on a procédé à une étude des méthodes de traitement des eaux-vannes domestiques et industrielles afin d'établir les normes de qualité de l'eau et celles des affluents.

Recherches sur l'utilisation des terres de l'Arctique

La saison 1971-1972 a été la deuxième au cours de laquelle des projets de recherche et d'études sur place ont été réalisés, aux termes de contrats, par des scientifiques appartenant à sept universités canadiennes. Les études ont porté notamment sur le classement des terrains, les conséquences de l'exploration pétrolière et gazière dans les régions de toundra, la qualité de l'eau et le contenu des déchets miniers. De plus, certains projets ont été entrepris en collaboration avec

number of the ALUR research projects contributed to the study on the effects of pipelines in the north. Studies were also begun on waste disposal from construction camps and on oil spills at land bases.

Sub-objective—To provide or assist in providing suitable industry, community and inter community infra-structure, including transportation facilities, in the Territories.

Northern Roads

The Northern Roads Program, a 10-year, \$100 million undertaking approved by Treasury Board in 1965, includes plans for the construction of new roads to connect centres of population and to provide access to potential resource areas.

A revised policy document entitled "Northern Roads Policy 1971", approved by Cabinet in December 1971, provision has been made for the construction of pioneer roads. This type of road is designed to provide low-cost access into underdeveloped areas of natural resource potential. The new policy includes conservation measures.

Major expenditures on new roads during 1971 were: \$2,300,000 on the Dempster Highway, \$1,500,000 on the Mackenzie Highway, and \$250,000 on the Fort Simpson—Fort Liard Road. Approximately \$2,676,000 was spent on reconstruction of existing highways or roads in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

This program also provides for federal contributions towards resource roads which are constructed by a resource developer but are financed entirely by the developer and the government. Financial assistance of \$90,670 for resource roads construction was paid during 1971.

l'équipe de relevés géologiques du ministère de l'Environnement afin de dresser des cartes de renseignements au sujet des ressources renouvelables et de l'utilisation des terres.

Un certain nombre de projets de recherche d'utilisation des terres de l'Arctique (RUTA) ont fourni l'élément de base pour l'étude des conséquences de la construction de pipe-lines dans le Nord. Des études ont également été mises en marche au sujet de l'élimination des déchets des camps de construction et des déversements d'huile des entrepôts.

Sous-objectif—Procurer directement ou non, une infrastructure inter-communautaire, communautaire et industrielle convenable, en particulier des moyens de transport dans les Territoires.

Programme de voirie dans le Nord

Ce programme, d'une durée de dix ans et dont le budget de \$100 millions a été approuvé par le Conseil du Trésor en 1965, comprend les projets de construction de nouvelles routes pour relier les centres peuplés et fournir des voies d'accès aux régions riches en ressources.

Un énoncé de politique révisé, intitulé "Politique routière du Nord pour 1971" que le Cabinet a approuvé en décembre 1971, renferme les dispositions en vue de la construction des routes de pionniers. Ce genre de route a été conçu de façon à doter de voies d'accès les régions inexploitées et riches en ressources naturelles. Cette nouvelle politique comporte également des mesures touchant la conservation.

Les principales dépenses engagées dans la construction de nouvelles routes au cours de 1971 se répartissent comme suit: \$2,300,000 pour la route Dempster, \$1,500,000 pour la route Mackenzie et \$250,000 pour la route reliant Fort Simpson à Fort Liard. Environ \$2,676,000 ont été affectés à la reconstruction de routes déjà en service au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Ce programme prévoit également la participation fédérale à l'aménagement de routes donnant accès aux ressources, routes construites par l'exploitant de ces mêmes ressources, mais financées à la fois par ce dernier et le gouvernement. Une aide financière s'élevant à \$90,670 a ainsi été accordée au cours de 1971 pour la construction de voies d'accès aux régions riches en ressources.

Northern Resource Airports

This scheme provides financial assistance to developers who wish to build access airstrips for resource exploration and development. About \$24,100 was paid during 1971.

Remote Airports Program

This project is designed to provide small isolated communities, not served by scheduled airline, with 3,300-foot gravel all-weather airstrips, which would meet the essential education, health and emergency needs of the community. Since 1969 airports have been constructed or are under construction at Coppermine, Whale Cove, Cape Dorset and Pangnirtung in the Northwest Territories and Old Crow in the Yukon Territory.

Sub-objective—to assist in the provision of suitable social services including schooling, manpower retraining and cultural development opportunities to northern residents and to provide appropriate enriched social services to disadvantaged northern residents.

Sub-objective—To provide a forum for review of all existing and planned federal activities in the Territories and to advise the government on the possible impact of these activities on the social, economic and political development of the Territories.

Federal Government Co-ordination

The government's policy for Northern Development, 1971-81, places increased emphasis on the need for co-ordination of government activities in the north. The responsibility for this rests with the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and it will be effected through the Advisory Committee on Northern Development (ACND). The priorities identified by the policy statement necessitated a certain restructuring of

Aérodromes d'accès aux ressources du Nord

Grâce à ce programme, une aide financière est accordée aux exploitants qui désirent construire des pistes pour l'exploration et l'exploitation des ressources. Environ \$24,100 ont été versés à cette fin au cours de 1971.

Programme d'aéroports dans les régions isolées

Ce programme, qui prévoit la construction de 3,300 pieds de pistes d'atterrissage en gravier, ouvertes en toute saison, procure aux petites agglomérations isolées non desservies par des vols réguliers, des services nécessaires pour répondre aux besoins essentiels de la collectivité en éducation et en santé, et faire face à toute situation d'urgence. Depuis 1969, des aéroports de ce genre ont été construits ou sont en cours de construction à Coppermine, Wale Cove, Cape Dorset et Pangnirtung dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, et à Old Crow au Yukon.

Sous-objectif—Veiller à assurer aux habitants du Nord des services sociaux convenables qui favoriseront notamment la scolarisation, le recyclage de la main-d'oeuvre et le développement culturel, et fournir davantage de services sociaux appropriés aux personnes défavorisées. Réunir un groupe chargé d'étudier toute l'activité fédérale présente et future dans les Territoires et conseiller le gouvernement sur les répercussions éventuelles de cette activité sur le développement politique, économique et social des Territoires.

Coordination des activités du gouvernement fédéral

La politique du gouvernement en matière de développement du Nord pour 1971-1981, met surtout l'accent sur la nécessité de coordonner l'activité gouvernementale dans le Nord et c'est au ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord qu'échoit cette responsabilité. La coordination sera assurée par l'entremise du comité consultatif de la mise en valeur du Nord. Les priorités établies dans cet énoncé de politique exigent une certaine restructuration de ce comité et de ces sous-comités. En raison des responsabilités accrues de ce comité, plusieurs sous-comités et groupes de travail ont été créés.

the ACND and its sub-committees. The responsibilities of the committee were increased, and as a result, several new sub-committees and working groups were formed.

The four sub-committees of the ACND held meetings during 1971-72 as follows:

Co-ordinating—4 meetings
Science and Technology—10 meetings
Transportation—6 meetings
Communications—5 meetings

Special groups were formed to work on specific subjects, such as scientific research or the development of indicators to determine the cost of the government's northern policy. The latter group was established after Cabinet stated that spending on all programs in the north should be subject to regular and detailed examination by all departments and agencies concerned, the Treasury Board Secretariat and both Territorial governments.

The Co-ordinating Committee

A primary concern of the Co-ordinating Committee was the special working group established to consider ways of employing more native people in the north. This group has collaborated with the Department of Labour, the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Public Service Commission.

Another working group met several times to consider the regulations required under the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act. Private expertise was consulted on some features.

Les quatre sous-comités du comité consultatif de la mise en valeur du Nord qui se sont réunis au cours de 1971-1972 sont les suivants:

Coordination—4 réunions
Science et technique—10 réunions
Transport—6 réunions
Communications—5 réunions

Des groupes spéciaux de travail ont été formés et chargés de certaines questions précises, notamment la recherche scientifique ou l'établissement de formules permettant d'évaluer le coût de la politique du gouvernement dans le Nord. Ce dernier groupe a été constitué après une déclaration du Cabinet à l'effet que les sommes consacrées à tous les programmes du Nord devraient faire l'objet d'une consultation inter-ministérielle régulière et détaillée entre tous les ministères et organismes intéressés, le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor et les deux gouvernements territoriaux.

Le comité de coordination

Une des principales préoccupations du comité de coordination a été le groupe spécial de travail établi pour étudier les moyens d'utiliser davantage, dans le Nord, la main-d'œuvre autochtone. Ce groupe a travaillé en étroite collaboration avec le ministère du Travail, le ministère de la Main-d'œuvre et de l'Immigration et la Commission de la Fonction publique.

Un autre groupe de travail s'est réuni à plusieurs reprises pour étudier le règlement qui doit être établi en vertu de l'application de la Loi sur la prévention de la pollution des eaux arctiques. Des spécialistes du secteur privé ont été consultés au sujet de certaines questions.

Les autres études du comité ont porté sur les sujets suivants:

- la dérivation des eaux du réseau hydrographique du Mackenzie,
- le Programme Perspective-Jeunesse (P.P.-J.) dans le Nord,
- les opérations futures du réseau avancé de pré-alerte,
- le relevé archéologique du Canada, et
- la coordination des activités du gouvernement fédéral dans les T.N.-O. Il en est résulté l'établissement d'un comité de coordination à Yellowknife, sous la présidence du commissaire des T.N.-O.

Other matters considered by this committee were:

- diversions of water from the Mackenzie River system,
- Opportunities For Youth (OFY) programs in the North,
- future operations of the DEW Line,
- the Archaeological Survey of Canada, and
- co-ordination of Federal Government activities in the Northwest Territories which has resulted in the setting up at Yellowknife of an interdepartmental co-ordinating committee under the chairmanship of the Commissioner of the NWT.

Sub-Committee on Science and Technology

The Science and Technology Sub-Committee was involved in the development of new scientific guidelines for northern research. Scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union under the General Exchanges Agreement have taken place. A group of Canadian Scientists met with their Russian counterparts in Moscow in February 1972. Preliminary exchanges in Polar research took place when a Federal Republic of Germany scientific fact-finding delegation visited Canada in August 1971 with the Interagency Arctic Research Co-ordinating Committee, Washington.

Discussions have been initiated concerning ways and means by which the Advisory Committee on Northern Development might support scientific projects which do not fit readily into existing Government programs.

The Advisory Committee on Northern Development is co-ordinating the preparation of scientific papers for the Fifth International Congress of the Fondation Française d'Études Nordiques in France in 1973, which has as its theme "Arctic Oil and Gas: Problems and Possibilities".

Sub-Committee on Northern Communications

The main thrust of the Sub-Committee on Northern Communications was to develop plans for the improvement of telecommunications in the Territories.

A second working group was established to study ways and means of developing community radio broadcasting in both Territories.

Sous-comité de la science et de la technique

Le sous-comité de la science et de la technique a participé à l'établissement de nouvelles directives scientifiques concernant les recherches dans le Nord. Il y a eu des échanges scientifiques avec l'Union soviétique dans le cadre d'une entente générale et c'est ainsi que des scientifiques canadiens ont rencontré leurs homologues russes à Moscou en février 1972. Les échanges préliminaires au sujet des recherches dans l'Arctique ont eu lieu lorsqu'une délégation d'enquêteurs scientifiques, venue de la République fédérale d'Allemagne, a visité le Canada en août 1971, en même temps que l'*Interagency Arctic Research Co-ordinating Committee*, de Washington.

Des pourparlers ont été engagés au sujet des voies et moyens qui permettraient au Comité consultatif du Développement du Nord canadien d'accorder une aide aux programmes scientifiques qui ne tombent pas dans le cadre des programmes actuels du gouvernement.

Le Comité consultatif du Développement du Nord canadien coordonne présentement la préparation des publications scientifiques destinées au 5^e Congrès international de la Fondation française d'études nordiques, qui se tiendra en France en 1973, et dont le thème sera: "Le pétrole et le gaz dans l'Arctique: problèmes et possibilités". Le Comité s'occupe également d'organiser la participation canadienne à cette conférence en envoyant directement des invitations individuelles.

Sous-comité des communications dans le Nord

L'effort principal du sous-comité des communications dans le Nord a visé à établir des plans en vue d'améliorer les télécommunications dans les Territoires.

Un second groupe de travail a été formé afin d'étudier les méthodes et moyens permettant de mettre sur pied des émissions radiophoniques communautaires dans les deux Territoires.

Le sous-comité a poursuivi son travail de co-ordination de la politique du gouvernement fédéral concernant les transports dans le Nord. Ce travail a porté sur certains problèmes précis qui se rapportent au réseau routier dans la vallée du Mackenzie et au ravitaillement en produits

Sub-Committee on Transportation

The work of co-ordinating the transportation policies of the federal government in the North continued in a number of specific areas within the Transportation completed on the Mackenzie River Valley transportation system and the supply of petroleum products to government users in the North. Other studies now being pursued by the Sub-Committee include aesthetic pollution in the Arctic. In all, seven new working groups and a steering group on Arctic Marine transport were established and active during the year.

Economic Staff Group

The Economic Staff Group carries out studies in the general economics and resource development of the Territories, prepares and evaluates policies and plans, and analyzes employee mobility and labour problems.

During 1971, the group was involved in a variety of projects and studies including an estimate of the supply and demand for labour in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, an evaluation of the economics of building a bridge across the Mackenzie River at Fort Providence, NWT, a cost-benefit analysis of building an extension of the airport at Coppermine and an assessment of the effect on Yellowknife of the possible closing of gold mines.

Other projects include an analysis of the socio-economic benefits of large-diameter pipelines, done jointly with a consultant; a study of the effectiveness of non-renewable resource incentive schemes; and a study, by a consultant, of the feasibility of producing a bilingual planning atlas of the Mackenzie District.

pétroliers, des employés du gouvernement dans le Nord. Le sous-comité a aussi étudié les effets inesthétiques de la pollution dans l'Arctique. En tout, sept nouveaux groupes de travail et un groupe directeur sur les transports maritimes dans l'Arctique ont été formés et ont poursuivi leurs travaux tout au long de l'année.

Le groupe de consultation en matière économique

Le groupe de consultation en matière économique effectue des études sur les questions économiques générales et sur l'exploitation des ressources des Territoires, prépare des lignes de conduite et des projets et étudie les problèmes de main-d'oeuvre et de mobilité d'emploi.

Au cours de 1971, ce groupe a participé à divers projets et études dont une évaluation de l'offre et de la demande en matière de main-d'oeuvre au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, une évaluation de la question économique relative à la construction d'un pont enjambant le fleuve Mackenzie à Fort Providence (T.N.-O.) une analyse de rentabilité d'un agrandissement de l'aéroport de Coppermine et une évaluation des répercussions économiques pour la ville de Yellowknife, de la fermeture éventuelle des mines d'or.

Les autres projets comprenaient une analyse des avantages sociaux et économiques de la construction de pipe-lines de grand diamètre, une étude faite en collaboration avec une société-conseil, une étude sur l'efficacité des programmes d'encouragement en vue de l'exploitation des ressources non renouvelables et une étude exécutée par un organisme-conseil, sur la praticabilité de dresser un atlas bilingue du district de Mackenzie.

Grant and Contribution Expenditures 1971-1972

Subventions et allocations 1971-1972

Grants

Territorial Affairs

Indian and Eskimo Culture

Northern Economic Development

Arctic Institute of North America—

Arctic Bibliography

Northern Research & Scientific
Expeditions

Assistance to Chambers of Mines

Mine Accident Prevention Association
of the N.W.T. and the Yukon

Prospectors Assistance

Petroleum Industry Training School

Northern Mineral Development Assistance

Subventions

Affaires territoriales

Culture indienne et esquimaude

Expansion économique du Nord

Arctic Institute of North America—

Bibliographie de l'Arctique

Expéditions scientifiques et recherches
sur le Nord

Aide aux Chambers of Mines

Association pour la prévention des
accidents dans les mines des T.N.—O.
et du Yukon

Aide à la prospection

École de formation en industrie pétrolière

Aide à l'exploitation minière dans le Nord

Contributions

Territorial Affairs

Hospital Care of Indians and Eskimos—
Yukon Territory

Hospital Care of Indians and Eskimos—
N.W.T.

Medicare of Indians and Eskimos—
N.W.T.

Squatter Removal and Clearance of
Whiskey Flats—Y.T.

Special Winter Employment Plan—Y.T.

Special Winter Employment Plan—N.W.T.

Northern Economic Development

1972 International Geographical
Congress

Development of Campgrounds & Picnic
Areas—Y.T.

Operation of Campgrounds & Picnic
Areas—Y.T.

Canadian Association of Petroleum
Geologists

Allocations

Affaires territoriales

Soins hospitaliers aux Indiens et aux
Esquimaux (Yukon)

Soins hospitaliers aux Indiens et aux
Esquimaux (T.N.—O.)

Assurance-maladie des Indiens et des
Esquimaux (T.N.—O.)

Expulsion des occupants illégitimes de
Whiskey Flats (Yukon)

Programme spécial d'emploi d'hiver (Yukon)

Programme spécial d'emploi d'hiver (T.N.—O.)

Expansion économique du Nord

Congrès international des géographes
de 1972

Aménagement des terrains de camping et
de pique-nique (Yukon)

Exploitation des terrains de camping et
de pique-nique (Yukon)

Canadian Association of Petroleum
Geologists

Total

Total

\$2,071 6

\$1,341 8

100

300

145

\$ 80

83

47

2

3

1,063

\$ 78

51

30

244

\$ 730

3

25

333

\$ 30

12

Capital Expenditures by Activity 1971-1972

Dépenses d'immobilisation par secteur 1971-1972

Territorial Affairs	Affaires territoriales	
Territorial Relations	Relations territoriales	\$ 2,801,859
Northern Services	Services septentrionaux	38,389
Northern Housing	Logement dans le Nord	1,795,199
Northern Science Research	Recherche scientifique sur le Nord	16,901
		\$ 4,652,348
Northern Economic Development	Expansion économique du Nord	
Northern Policy, Planning and Co-ordination	Coordination, planification et politique touchant le Nord	705
Water, Forests and Land	Eau, forêts et terres	900,796
Oil and Mineral	Pétrole et minéraux	29,586
Northern Roads and Airstrips	Routes et pistes d'atterrissage	13,586,133
		\$14,517,220
Program Administration	Administration du programme	113,282
Total	Total	\$19,282,850

Operating Expenditures by Activity

Dépenses d'exploitation par secteur

Territorial Affairs	Affaires territoriales	
Territorial Relations	Relations territoriales	\$ 907,419
Northern Services	Services septentrionaux	2,027,335
Northern Housing	Logement dans le Nord	2,506,003
Northern Science Research	Recherche scientifique sur le Nord	455,397
		\$ 5,896,154
Northern Economic Development	Expansion économique du Nord	
Northern Policy, Planning and Co-ordination	Coordination, planification et politique touchant le Nord	\$ 468,820
Water, Forests and Land	Eau, forêts et terres	9,540,653
Oil and Mineral	Pétrole et minéraux	1,334,795
Northern Roads and Airstrips	Routes et pistes d'atterrissage dans le Nord	3,706,190
Environmental-Social	Programme écologique et social	1,105,391
		\$16,155,849
Program Administration	Administration du programme	1,399,923
Total	Total	\$23,459,926

Loans and Investments 1971-72

Prêts et investissements 1971-1972

Loans

Prêts

Government of the Northwest Territories	Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Government of the Yukon Territory	Gouvernement du Yukon
Small Business Loans—N.W.T.	Prêts aux petites entreprises (T.N.—O.)
Small Business Loans—Yukon	Prêts aux petites entreprises (Yukon)
Loans to the City of Whitehorse	Prêts à la ville de Whitehorse
Eskimo Loans	Prêts aux Esquimaux
Anvil Mining Corporation Limited	Anvil Mining Corporation Limited

Investments

Investissements

Panarctic Oils Limited	Panarctic Oils Limited
Canadian Arctic Producers Limited	Les Producteurs de l'Arctique canadien limitée

Total

Total

Outstanding April 1, 1971 <i>État au 1^{er} avril 1971</i>	1971-72 Disbursements <i>Sommes versées en 1971-1972</i>	1971-72 Repayments <i>Sommes remboursées 1971-1972</i>	Outstanding March 31, 1972 <i>État au 31 mars 1972</i>
\$30,026,778	\$18,884,000	\$1,394,351	\$47,516,427
23,786,259	4,669,947	1,324,505	27,131,701
138,761	340,183	80,582	398,362
258,479	361,932	106,559	513,852
1,604,282	150,000	71,851	1,682,431
491,828	205,059	128,254	568,633
163,282		51,006	112,276
\$56,469,669	\$24,611,121	\$3,157,108	\$77,923,682
\$20,283,750	\$ 7,972,500		\$28,256,250
401,000	250,000		651,000
\$20,684,750	\$ 8,222,500		\$28,907,502
\$77,154,419	\$32,833,621	\$3,157,108	\$106,830,932

Revenue Produced by Activity and Type 1971-72

Revenus selon le secteur et la source 1971-1972

Territorial Affairs

Affaires territoriales

Territorial Relations

Relations territoriales

Northern Services

Services septentrionaux

Northern Science Research

Recherches scientifiques sur le Nord

Northern Economic Development

Expansion économique du Nord

Northern Policy, Planning
and Co-ordinationPlanification, coordination et politique
touchant le Nord

Water, Forests and Land

Eaux, forêts et terres

Oil and Mineral

Pétrole et minéraux

Northern Roads and Airstrips

Routes et pistes d'atterrissage

Total**Total**

Privileges, Licences and Permits <i>Droits, licences et permis</i>	Proceeds from Sales <i>Produits des ventes</i>	Services and Service Fees <i>Services et redevances de services</i>	Return on Investment <i>Revenus d'investissements</i>	Refund of Previous Year Expenditures <i>Remboursements des dépenses de l'année précédente</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Divers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>
\$ 4,199	\$ 23	\$ 520	\$3,853,933	\$ 42,786	\$ 1,319	\$3,902,780
17,142	6,256	1,089	6,061	523	15,185	46,256
484,348	365					484,713
\$ 505,689	\$ 6,644	\$1,609	\$3,859,994	\$ 43,309	\$ 16,504	\$4,433,749
				\$ 620	\$ 620	
\$ 451,766	\$16,409	\$ 4	\$	3,620	\$ 200	471,999
6,323,789	12,236	6,478	5,533		490,326	6,838,362
4,790		1,218	5,711	225,140	442	237,301
\$6,780,345	\$28,645	\$7,700	\$ 11,244	\$229,380	\$490,968	\$7,548,282
\$7,286,034	\$35,289	\$9,309	\$3,871,238	\$272,689	\$507,472	\$11,982,031

Distribution of Revenue by Activity 1971-1972

Répartition des revenus selon le secteur 1971-1972

Activity	Secteur	Percentage of Total Pourcentage du Total
Territorial Relations	Relations territoriales	3
Northern Services	Services septentrionaux	
Northern Science Research	Recherche scientifique sur le Nord	
Northern Policy, Planning and Co-ordination	Planification, coordination, et politique touchant le Nord	
Water, Forests and Land	Eau, forêts et terres	
Oil and Mineral	Pétrole et minéraux	5
Northern Roads and Airstrips	Routes et pistes d'atterrissage	
Total	Total	10

Distribution of Operating Expenditures

Répartition des dépenses d'exploitation

Activity	Secteur	Percentage of Total Pourcentage du Total
Territorial Relations	Relations territoriales	
Northern Services	Services septentrionaux	
Northern Housing	Logement dans le Nord	1
Northern Science Research	Recherche scientifique sur le Nord	
Northern Policy, Planning and Co-ordination	Planification, coordination et politique touchant le Nord	
Water, Forests and Land	Eau, forêts et terres	4
Oil and Mineral	Pétrole et minéraux	
Northern Roads and Airstrips	Routes et pistes d'atterrissage	1
Environmental-Social Program Administration	Programme écologique et social Administration du programme	
Total	Total	10

Administration
Program

Programme de
l'organisation
administrative

Administration Program

The Department's Administrative Program provides overall policy direction and central advisory, administrative, and technical services to the three main programs: Conservation, Indian and Eskimo Affairs, and Northern Development. The program includes managing the offices of the minister, the deputy minister and assistant deputy ministers and their staffs, and the provision of services including Administration, Legal, Information, Financial and Management, Personnel, Program Management Evaluation and the Departmental Secretariat and Parliamentary Relations Division. It also includes the Technical Services Branch which provides departmental engineering and architectural services and functional direction of matériel management.

The Administrative Services Division is responsible for headquarters accommodation, furnishing and allied services, all manuals and directives, records, and communication services. As a part of this division, the departmental library was completely reorganized to make it more efficient.

The Alphatext system (computer-controlled typewriters) is being used for a number of applications in the department.

An improved internal audit of telephone use resulted in a saving of \$250,000 on the headquarters operation.

Legal Services are provided to the department by the Department of Justice which seconded the requisite staff. A heavy backlog of legal work from previous years has been reduced and legal matters are now resolved more quickly with a smaller staff.

The Financial Management Branch is responsible for departmental policy in matters of finance, planning and administration and for providing computer, statistical and management consulting services to the operating programs. A new consolidated Financial Management Services Division was established by amalgamation of the former Departmental Accounting Division and the Financial Management Services Division. The change is intended to improve financial management within the department.

Programme de l'organisation administrative

Le Programme de l'administration du Ministère oriente la politique générale du Ministère et assure les services techniques, administratifs et consultatifs pour les trois principaux programmes: conservation, affaires indiennes et esquimaudes et développement du Nord. L'administration du bureau du Ministre, du sous-ministre et des sous-ministres adjoints et de leur personnel fait partie de ce programme qui comprend également les principaux services centraux, notamment les services administratifs, le contentieux, l'information, les finances et la gestion, le personnel, l'appréciation de la gestion des programmes et la Division des relations parlementaires et du secrétariat du Ministère. Relèvent également de ce programme, la Direction des services techniques qui assure les services de génie et d'architecture du Ministère et les services techniques de la gestion du matériel.

La Division des Services administratifs a la responsabilité des services des locaux et de l'administration centrale, des services sténographiques, des centres de dossiers, des manuels et des directives ainsi que des services de communications. La bibliothèque du Ministère relève également de cette Division et, cette année, elle a été complètement rénovée afin de servir plus efficacement le personnel et les chercheurs.

Les machines à écrire à contrôle électronique (Alphatext) font désormais partie de l'équipement du Ministère et sont largement utilisées. Un système amélioré de contrôle a permis de réduire de \$250,000 les frais de téléphone.

Le contentieux du Ministère est assuré par le ministère de la Justice qui y affecte le personnel nécessaire. Les retards considérables accumulés au cours des années précédentes dans le domaine juridique sont maintenant rattrapés plus rapidement malgré un personnel moins nombreux.

La Direction de la gestion financière applique la politique du Ministère en matière de finances, de planification et d'administration et fournit les services consultatifs de gestion, de statistique et d'informatique aux programmes en cours. Une nouvelle division réunissant les services de gestion financière a été constituée par la fusion de l'ancienne Division des services de gestion financière et celle de la comptabilité. Cette transformation a pour but d'améliorer la gestion financière au sein du Ministère.

La Division de l'analyse des programmes a entrepris l'étude des méthodes d'appréciation des résultats des programmes et fournit conseils et aide dans ce domaine afin de mettre au point une

The Program Analysis Division took steps to review the system of reporting program performance and provided advice and assistance to programs to develop units for measuring attainment of objectives.

The Departmental Statistics Division published an up-to-date Catalogue of Statistical Data listing all material stored in the statistics centre. Tabulations for the 1969 Survey of Indian Bands and Reserves were completed for each region and national summary tables were prepared. Processing and tabulating work on the Northwest Territories Manpower Survey continued as did work on the 1971 Indian Housing Survey. Work continues on design of sampling techniques for National Parks Visitor Survey.

The Computer Information Systems Division designed and implemented twelve new systems, and existing systems were modified and improved. Mathematical and scientific analyses were performed by the Management Science Section to provide analytical data in support of program management. Under the Key punch Training Program 38 native people have been trained as qualified and experienced key punchers.

A total of 4,653 employees attended courses offered by the federal government, provincial governments, universities, colleges, and other training institutions. Seventeen applicants were granted full-time leave for university studies and 452 persons received subsidies for training undertaken outside normal working hours. The cost of training for the year was about \$685,177.

The Departmental Scientific Adviser heads the departmental research committee, represents the department on the major interdepartmental scientific committees and advises the department on all scientific and related matters. He monitors scientific developments in Canada and other countries which may be of interest to the department. In consultation with other departments a proposal to establish a research laboratory at Igloodik, NWT was prepared and has been approved.

formule qui permettra d'établir dans quelle mesure les objectifs fixés ont été atteints.

La Division de la statistique du Ministère a mis à jour le catalogue des données statistiques qui fournit la liste de toutes les données emmagasinées au centre de la statistique. On a terminé les tableaux de l'enquête de 1969 sur les bandes des réserves indiennes pour chacune des régions et des tableaux abrégés ont été dressés pour tout le Canada. Le travail d'étude et de calcul de l'enquête sur la main-d'oeuvre des Territoires du Nord-Ouest se poursuit, tout comme celui de l'enquête de 1971 sur le logement des Indiens. De même, les méthodes d'échantillonnage pour l'enquête sur les visiteurs des parcs nationaux sont en cours de préparation.

La Division de l'informatique a créé et utilisé douze nouveaux systèmes et a apporté des modifications et des améliorations aux systèmes déjà en vigueur. Des analyses scientifiques et mathématiques ont été exécutées par la Section de la science de la gestion afin de fournir les données analytiques nécessaires à la gestion des programmes. Dans le cadre du programme de formation de perforeurs indiens, 38 autochtones ont reçu une formation de travailleurs qualifiés dans ce domaine.

En 1971-1972, un total de 4,653 employés ont suivi des cours offerts par le gouvernement fédéral et les gouvernements provinciaux, les universités, les collèges et autres établissements d'enseignement. Dix-sept candidats ont obtenu un congé afin de poursuivre des études universitaires à temps complet et 452 personnes ont reçu une aide pécuniaire pour des cours suivis après les heures normales de travail. Le coût de la formation pour cette année financière s'est élevé approximativement à \$685,177.

Le conseiller scientifique du Ministère préside le comité de recherche, représente le Ministère aux réunions des importants comités scientifiques inter-ministériels et conseille le Ministère sur toutes les questions scientifiques et connexes. Il recueille les données sur les découvertes scientifiques faites au Canada et dans les autres pays et qui peuvent intéresser le Ministère. À la suite de consultations avec d'autres ministères, le projet de création d'un laboratoire de recherche à Igloodik (T.N.-O.) a été présenté et approuvé.

La Division des relations parlementaires prépare les réponses aux questions soulevées en Chambre et adressées au Ministère et se charge de l'enregistrement et de l'étude de tous les décrets du Conseil et autres documents du Cabinet qui entrent au Ministère ou qui en sortent. Lors de la

The *Parliamentary Relations Division* is responsible for departmental responses to questions raised in Parliament and for recording and processing all Orders-in-Council and Cabinet documents entering or leaving the department. In the third Session of the 28th Parliament, 228 questions were directed to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, representing 5 per cent of all questions appearing on the Order Paper. All were answered. Forty-nine motions for the production of papers—18 per cent of such motions raised during the session—were referred to this department.

The *Departmental Secretariat* co-ordinates departmental responsibilities for ministerial correspondence and related matters. During the year this division prepared replies to 8,434 letters received by the minister's office.

The *Personnel Adviser* provides services to the department in all matters of staffing and staff relations. During the year the departmental establishment of permanent employees rose from 7,521 to 7,883. To meet departmental needs it was necessary to carry out over 3,100 staffing actions. Of this total 1,900 involved appointments to the Public Service from the private sector and the balance represented movement within the Public Service.

A Security Section was established to review and improve security measures within the department.

A new staff relations program was begun which intended to promote the establishment of union-management consultation committees at the local level. Several committees have been established. Also staff relations officers and other departmental personnel assisted Treasury Board in the negotiation of collective agreements.

Forty occupational health and safety committees are now functioning in departmental offices. Four major safety inspections under the Canada Labour Safety Code were conducted on the department's behalf by regional safety officers of the Canada Department of Labour and recommendations submitted to improve the safety and health of personnel employed in forest fires suppression in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Wood Buffalo National Park.

troisième session de la 28^{ième} Législature, 228 questions ont été adressées au ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, soit 9.5 pour cent de toutes les questions posées en Chambre. Des réponses ont été apportées à toutes. Quarante-neuf demandes de documents, soit 18 pour cent de toutes celles présentées au cours de la session, ont été soumises au Ministère.

Le secrétariat du Ministère coordonne l'activité du ministère au sujet de la correspondance et des questions connexes. Au cours de l'année, cette Division a répondu à 8,434 lettres adressées au Ministre.

Le conseiller en matière de personnel assure au Ministère les services relatifs aux questions d'affectation du personnel et de relations de travail. Au cours de l'année, le nombre d'employés permanents du Ministère est passé de 7,521 à 7,883. Afin de répondre aux besoins et de maintenir le niveau d'emploi, il a fallu prendre plus de 3,100 décisions touchant le personnel. De ce nombre, 1,900 consistaient en des nominations de personnes appartenant au secteur privé et passant au service de la Fonction publique, tandis que les autres décisions avaient trait à des mutations à l'intérieur de la Fonction publique.

Une Section de la sécurité a été créée pour étudier et améliorer les mesures de sécurité au sein du Ministère.

Un nouveau programme de relations de travail a été mis sur pied afin d'encourager la création de comités de consultation administration-syndicat au niveau local. Plusieurs de ces comités existent déjà. Toujours au cours de cette année, les fonctionnaires responsables des relations de travail et autres membres du personnel du Ministère ont collaboré avec les représentants du Conseil du Trésor durant la négociation de conventions collectives.

Cinquante comités de la santé et de la sécurité du travail sont actuellement à l'oeuvre dans les bureaux du Ministère. En vertu du code canadien sur la sécurité du travail, quatre importants contrôles de sécurité ont été effectués, au nom du Ministère, par des responsables régionaux de la sécurité du ministère du Travail du Canada et des recommandations ont été présentées afin d'améliorer la sécurité et la santé du personnel affecté à la suppression des incendies de forêts au Yukon, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et au parc national Wood-Buffero.

La Division de la classification et de la rémunération a pris 4,294 décisions touchant la classifica-

The Classification and Compensation Division made 4,294 classification decisions at headquarters and regional offices. Nine classification training sessions for line managers and line officers were conducted in Ottawa and at regional headquarters. Approximately 200 senior employees have now had training in this work.

The Public Information Adviser provides public information and public relations services for all programs. Each of the three major programs—Indian and Eskimo Affairs, Northern Development and Conservation is served by specialists supported by administrative and centralized editorial, design, graphic arts, print production and audio-visual facilities.

The publications and distribution unit stocks over 2,000 publications of various sorts, and during the year more than 150,000 enquiries from the general public were handled.

The division was reorganized to provide faster and more efficient service in both official languages to all programs, both at headquarters and in the field.

The Technical Services Branch provides technical advice and services for the departmental programs and has a staff of engineers, architects, town planners, landscape architects and other technical experts in over thirty disciplines or specialties. Among the specialized activities are: restoration work on historic buildings and works which includes research on historic materials and techniques; matériel management and logistics for northern and isolated areas; fire protection and prevention; equipment management; capital assets evaluation; mapping, cartography and aerial photography including interpretation of various kinds; marine engineering and architecture; design and construction services for northern buildings and facilities; community planning for native people; specialized planning for National and Historic Parks and environmental engineering and architecture.

Services provided cover three broad areas—planning and design, construction and general professional and technical services. The work covers a wide range of installations including: area, site and community plans; buildings of many kinds; housing, roads, utility systems;

tion tant à l'administration centrale que dans les bureaux régionaux. Neuf séances de formation en matière de classification à l'intention des cadres ont eu lieu à Ottawa et aux bureaux de l'administration régionale. Environ 200 employés supérieurs ont maintenant une formation dans ce genre de travail.

Le conseiller en information publique fournit les renseignements requis par le public et assure les services de relations avec le public pour tous les programmes. Chacun des trois principaux programmes: Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes, développement du Nord et conservation, possède une équipe de spécialistes à laquelle s'ajoutent des services centralisés dans le domaine de l'audio-visuel, de l'impression, des arts graphiques, de la conception des éditoriaux et de l'administration.

La Section de la distribution des publications possède plus de 2,000 ouvrages de diverses sortes. Au cours de l'année financière, cette section a répondu à plus de 150,000 demandes du grand public.

Durant cette même année, on a procédé à la réorganisation méthodique de la Division afin qu'elle puisse fournir des services plus rapides et plus efficaces dans les deux langues officielles pour tous les programmes, tant à l'administration centrale que dans les régions.

La Direction des services techniques fournit les conseils et les services techniques nécessaires aux programmes du Ministère et possède un personnel d'ingénieurs, d'architectes, d'urbanistes, d'architectes paysagistes et autres experts techniques dans plus de 30 disciplines ou spécialités. Parmi les activités spécialisées, il y a les travaux de restauration effectués sur les lieux historiques et les travaux portant sur la recherche en matière de techniques et de matériaux anciens; la gestion du matériel et la logistique dans les régions nordiques et isolées; la surveillance et la prévention des incendies; la gestion de l'équipement; l'évaluation des biens fonciers; la cartographie et la photographie aérienne avec interprétation de toute sorte; le génie et l'architecture maritimes; les services de construction et de conception de bâtiments et d'installations dans le Grand Nord; la planification communautaire pour les autochtones; la planification spécialisée dans le cadre des parcs nationaux et des lieux historiques et, enfin, l'ingénierie et l'architecture dans leur rapport avec l'environnement.

Les services ainsi fournis embrassent trois grands secteurs: la planification et la conception, la construction, ainsi que les services techniques et professionnels généraux. Les travaux portent sur

marine engineering projects and bridges. Responsibilities include supervision in remote as well as urban areas of Canada. Specialist work includes preventive maintenance, acquisition, care and storage of materials, control networks and systems with computer applications and work with national and international organizations in many fields.

The Technical Services Branch has major responsibilities in the department's capital programs.

Examples of the projects undertaken by the Branch include:

Completion of a major development at Frobisher Bay, including 152 apartments, row housing, a hotel, and a shopping and recreational centre at a cost of approximately \$8 million.

A major housing project at Schefferville, providing 106 housing units with full utilities for Indian families, at a cost of \$2.6 million.

The provision of schools and related facilities for Indian and Eskimo families at a large number of settlements in northern Quebec and the western Arctic.

A specialized program of day labour school construction in northern Ontario, designed to provide increased work and training opportunities for the Indian peoples in the affected communities.

Introduction of a new equipment management policy for all departmental equipment. This computerized system provides extensive information on the cost of operation and maintenance.

The completion of a special, multi-discipline task force study of northern roads, involving experts from many fields and government departments, to give new emphasis to the consideration of environmental and aesthetic factors in the planning, design and construction of northern highways.

Initiation of an inventory of all roads on Indian reserves to establish standards for maintenance and reconstruction.

Active participation in a special National Historic Sites task force to develop a long-term, comprehensive program for development of all Historic Parks and Sites.

une gamme très variée d'ouvrages, notamment les plans d'une région, d'un emplacement ou d'une agglomération; les constructions de toute sorte, les logements, les routes, les réseaux de services publics; les projets et les ponts de génie maritime. Cette Direction est également chargée de la supervision des travaux tant dans les régions urbaines que dans les régions isolées du Canada. Le rôle des spécialistes porte sur les mesures d'entretien préventif, l'achat et l'entreposage des matériaux, les réseaux et systèmes de contrôle vérifiés à l'ordinateur et des travaux variés entrepris en collaboration avec les organismes nationaux et internationaux.

La Direction des services techniques assume d'importantes responsabilités dans le cadre des programmes d'investissement du Ministère.

Voici quelques exemples de projets entrepris par cette Direction:

—Fin d'importants travaux d'aménagement à Frobisher Bay, dont la construction de 152 appartements d'habitations disposées en rangées, d'un hôtel, d'un centre commercial et récréatif pour la somme approximative de \$8 millions.

—Important chantier de construction à Schefferville qui fournira 106 maisons dotées de toutes les installations pour les familles indiennes. Coût: \$2.6 millions.

—Construction d'écoles et autres installations connexes pour familles indiennes et esquimaudes vivant dans un grand nombre de localités du nord du Québec et de l'est de l'Arctique.

—Mise en oeuvre d'un programme spécialisé de construction scolaire à la journée dans le nord de l'Ontario, conçu afin de fournir plus de possibilités d'embauche et de formation à la population indienne des localités voisines.

—Adoption d'une nouvelle politique de la gestion de l'outillage pour tout le Ministère. Ce système doté d'ordinateurs fournit tous les renseignements sur le coût de l'exploitation et de l'entretien.

—Phases finales, d'une étude spéciale, sur les routes du Nord, effectuée par un groupe d'experts de plusieurs disciplines et appartenant à divers ministères du gouvernement. Cette étude met l'accent sur l'importance à accorder aux facteurs esthétiques et écologiques dans la planification, la conception et la construction des routes dans le Grand Nord.

—Mise en marche d'un inventaire de tout le réseau routier des réserves indiennes afin d'établir les normes d'entretien et de reconstruction.

—Participation active à un groupe de travail spécial chargé de préparer un programme complet à long terme en vue de l'aménagement de tous les parcs et lieux historiques.

Regional Offices

Bureaux régionaux

National and Historic Parks

Atlantic
Royal Bank Building,
5161 George St.,
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Central
P.O. Box 1359,
Cornwall, Ontario

Western
131 Customs Building,
11th Avenue
and 1st Street S.E.,
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 0X5

Indian and Eskimo Affairs

Maritimes
P.O. Drawer 160,
Amherst, N.S.

Québec
175 St. Jean St.,
Québec 4, P.Q.

Ontario
22 College St.,
Toronto 101, Ontario

Manitoba
267 Edmonton St.,
Winnipeg 1, Man.

Saskatchewan
1874 Scarth St.,
Regina, Sask.

Alberta
C.N. Towers Bldg.,
Edmonton 15, Alta.

British Columbia
P.O. Box 10061,
700 West Georgia St.,
Vancouver 1, B.C.

Yukon Territory
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Northern Economic Development

Northwest Territories
P.O. Box 1500,
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Yukon Territory
P.O. Box 1767,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Technical Services

Prairie Provinces Engineering
604 Federal Bldg.,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development

Prairie Provinces Indian Minerals
112, 11th Ave. S.E.,
Calgary 21, Alta.

Parcs nationaux et Lieux historiques

Atlantique
Édifice de la
Banque Royale
5161, rue George
Halifax (N.-É.)

Centre
Case postale 1359
Cornwall (Ont.)

Ouest
131 Édifice des
Douanes
sud-est 11^e avenue
et 1^{re} rue
Calgary (Alb.)
T2G 0X5

Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes

Maritimes
Case postale 160
Amherst (N.-É.)

Québec
175, rue St-Jean
Québec 4 (Québec)

Ontario
22, rue College
Toronto 101 (Ont.)

Manitoba
267, rue Edmonton
Winnipeg 1 (Man.)

Saskatchewan
1874, rue Scarth
Regina (Sask.)

Alberta
C.N. Towers Bldg
Edmonton 15 (Alb.)

Colombie-Britannique
Case postale 10061
700, ouest rue Georgia
Vancouver (C.-B.)

Territoire du Yukon
Whitehorse (T.Y.)

Expansion économique du Nord

Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Case postale 1500
Yellowknife (T.N.-O.)

Territoire du Yukon
Case postale 1767
Whitehorse (T.Y.)

Services techniques

Provinces des Prairies Génie
604, Édifice fédéral
Saskatoon (Sask.)

Progrès économique des Indiens et des Esquimaux

Provinces des Prairies Ressources minérales des réserves indiennes
112, sud-est 11^e avenue
Calgary 21 (Alb.)

Rapport annuel

-A55



Canada Dep. of Indian Affairs & Northern Dev.

**Annual Report
Fiscal Year 1972-1973**

**Rapport annuel
Année financière
1972-1973**

LA 137

- A55

Issued under the authority of the
Hon. Jean Chrétien, PC, MP, Minister of
Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Information Canada, Ottawa, 1973
Catalogue No. R1-1973
AND Publication No. QS-1405-000-BB-A 1

Publié avec l'autorisation de
l'hon. Jean Chrétien, C.P., député, ministre
des Affaires indiennes et du Nord
© Information Canada, Ottawa, 1973
N° de catalogue R1-1973
Publication AINC N° QS-1405-000-BB-A 1

Printed on recycled post-consumer
waste paper

Imprimé sur papier rebut traité pour
une nouvelle utilisation

Financial Summary	Résumé financier	4
Conservation Program	Programme de conservation	5
National Parks	Parcs nationaux	11
National Historic Sites	Lieux historiques nationaux	19
Canals	Canaux	24
Indian and Eskimo Affairs	Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes	27
Education	Éducation	31
Community Affairs	Affaires communautaires	39
Economic Development	Progrès économique	45
Policy Planning and Research	Orientation de la planification et des recherches	56
Northern Affairs	Programme des Affaires du Nord	63
People	Population	65
Oil and Gas	Exploration pétrolière et gazière	72
Mining	Activité minière	74
Northern Pipelines	Pipelines du Nord	83
Water, Lands, Forests and Environment	Eau, terres, forêts et environnement	84
Federal Government Coordination	Coordination des activités du gouvernement fédéral	90
Administration Program	Organisation administrative	107
Regional Offices	Bureaux régionaux	114

Financial Summary

Comparative Summary of Expenditure and Revenue (in Millions of Dollars) for the Fiscal Years ended 31 March, 1972 and 1973

Résumé financier

État comparatif des dépenses et recettes (en millions de dollars) pour les années financières terminées les 31 mars, 1972 et 1973

Budgetary

Compte budgétaire

1971-72

1972-73

Increase
(Decrease)
Increase
(Decrease)
(ou diminution)

Operating Expenditure

Fonctionnement

Administration
Indian and Eskimo Affairs
Northern Development
Conservation

Administration
Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes
Développement du Nord
Conservation

9.3

11.3

199.1

216.9

87.2

107.1

** 36.6

47.8

332.2

383.1

Capital Expenditure

Immobilisation

Indian and Eskimo Affairs
Northern Development
Conservation

Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes
Développement du Nord
Conservation

62.8

63.4

19.3

31.2

** 27.6

32.1

109.7

126.7

Total Budgetary Expenditure

Dépenses budgétaires totales

441.9

509.8

Revenue *

Recettes *

Indian and Eskimo Affairs
Northern Development
Conservation

Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes
Développement du Nord
Conservation

0.3

0.3

0.1

0.0

** 5.8

6.5

Total Budgetary Revenue

Recettes budgétaires totales

6.2

6.8

Net Budgetary Expenditure

Dépenses budgétaires nettes

435.7

503.0

Non-Budgetary

Compte non budgétaire

Loans, Investments, Advances, etc.

Prêts, investissements, avances, etc.

Indian and Eskimo Affairs
Northern Development

Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes
Développement du Nord

1.8

5.1

29.7

32.0

Total Non-Budgetary Expenditure

Dépenses non budgétaires totales

31.5

37.1

Total Expenditure (Gross)

Dépenses totales (brutes)

473.4

546.9

*Note: Includes only receipts and revenue credited to votes

*à noter: Les chiffres ne comprennent que les recettes faisant l'objet d'un crédit

**Figures adjusted to reflect canals which were transferred from Ministry of Transport in 1972-73

**Les données ont été ajustées afin de refléter le transfert de responsabilité des canaux du ministère des Transports en 1972-73



Conservation Corps members were taught many aspects of water safety including proper canoeing techniques.

Des membres du groupe de la conservation ont suivi des cours sur plusieurs aspects de la sécurité nautique, notamment sur les techniques de canotage.



Conservation Program

Programme de conservation

Objective

To acquire and develop representative areas of the country, for use by the public consistent with the preservation of such areas in their natural state; to preserve, restore and operate sites and structures of importance to Canadian history including historic canals.

Introduction

The announcement on 10 October 1972 of Byways and Special Places" represented a broad program extension introducing new concepts for development of Canada's National Parks system and opening new avenues for intergovernmental co-operation in providing recreation and conservation opportunities. Complementing this was a major thrust towards the planning and development of the many new parks added in the last five years, which have made Canada's National Park system the largest in the world, comprising approximately 50,300 square miles within 29 National Parks. Canada's major National Historic Sites numbered about 90 and its historic plaques over 650. In addition, eight canals with important natural and historic links were transferred to the Department from the Ministry of Transport in June 1972.

The number of visitors to these National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites was 18,034,540, a decrease of one per cent over the previous year; the use by craft in 1972 of those canal facilities transferred was 12 per cent over the mean of the previous five-year period.

General

Cooperation and Participation

All activities of the Program were increasingly involved with governmental and non-governmental organizations, both nationally and internationally. National Parks played a leading role in the preparation and hosting of the 11th General Assembly and 12th Technical Meetings of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (I.U.C.N.) which was held in Banff in September. A senior officer of National Historic Sites headed the Canadian delegation to the first UNESCO Conference of Experts on Historic Preservation held in Paris in April. Other significant events and activities during the year involved major participation in the following:

Objectifs

Acquérir et aménager des régions caractéristiques du pays de sorte que leur fréquentation par le public en permette la conservation à l'état naturel; préserver, restaurer et mettre en service les lieux et les ouvrages qui revêtent une importance historique pour le Canada, y compris les canaux historiques.

Introduction

La mise sur pied le 10 octobre 1972, des "Lieux et parcours privilégiés" constitue une expansion importante du Programme car elle donne une nouvelle ampleur au réseau des parcs nationaux du Canada et permet de nouvelles formes de coopération intergouvernementale dans le domaine des loisirs et de la conservation. Un travail énorme a été fait pour planifier et aménager les nouveaux parcs qui se sont ajoutés au cours des cinq dernières années et font du réseau des parcs nationaux du Canada le plus vaste au monde; il englobe 29 parcs nationaux comprenant quelque 50,300 milles carrés. Le nombre des lieux historiques nationaux s'élève environ à 90 et celui des plaques historiques, à plus de 650. De plus, les huit canaux d'importance naturelle et historique, qui relevaient autrefois du ministère des Transports, sont passés en juin 1972 au Programme de conservation. Un total de 18,034,540 personnes ont visité les parcs nationaux et les parcs historiques nationaux, ce qui représente une diminution de 1% par rapport à l'année précédente; en 1972, la circulation des bateaux sur les canaux a dépassé de 12% la moyenne des cinq années antérieures.

Considérations générales

Contacts et participation

Le personnel du Programme a participé davantage aux activités des organismes publics et privés, tant à l'échelle nationale qu'internationale. Le Service des parcs nationaux a joué un rôle de premier plan dans l'organisation de la 11^e assemblée générale et de la 12^e réunion technique de l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources (U.I.C.N.R.) qui s'est tenue à Banff en septembre. Un représentant du Service des lieux historiques nationaux a dirigé la délégation canadienne à la première conférence de l'UNESCO organisée à l'intention des spécialistes en conservation historique et tenue en avril à Paris. Le Programme de la conservation a participé à des réunions et à des activités importantes telles que:

1 A young moose casts its reflection in a pool of water in Yoho National Park.

2 White water against dark rocks makes an interesting contrast in Yoho National Park.

1 Un jeune orignal projette avec curiosité son image dans une mare d'eau au parc national Yoho.

2 La blancheur de l'eau contre les rochers sombres présente un contraste frappant dans le parc national Yoho.



- Second World Conference on National Parks;
- Pre- and post-conference activity related to the J.N. Conference on the Human Environment;
- The Steering Committee for the Man and Resources Program, Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers;
- 16th UNESCO General Assembly;
- Third Assembly and Symposium of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS);
- Permanent International Association of Navigational Congresses;
- Federal-Provincial Parks Conference; and
- Canadian Conference on Historic Resources.

Parks staff members on the Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn Study Committee assisted in the preparation of two supplemental reports, the *Lake Simcoe-Couchiching Area* and the *Bay of Quinte-Kingston Sector*.

Reorganization

Plans for a major reorganization of the Program were completed to redefine the role of Headquarters and to transfer day-to-day operating responsibility to the Regions so that the Program may become more responsive to regional and local needs. Two new Regions were formed, Quebec and Prairie, in addition to those existing—Western, Atlantic and Ontario, bringing the total to five.

Bilingual Services

As a basis for the provision of services in the two official languages to the travelling public, two reports containing 120 recommendations were made by the Commissioner of Official Languages. Among the subjects dealt with in these recommendations were the correction of bilingual regulatory- safety- and interpretive-signs; the provision of information to the public in the two languages; the provision of interpretive programs in the second official language. Each park, site and canal now offers the travelling public a "threshold service level" that enables the public to decide in which official language it wishes to be served. This level is adjusted according to demand from region to region and from park to park.

- la Deuxième conférence mondiale sur les parcs nationaux
- les travaux préliminaires et complémentaires à la Conférence des Nations-Unies sur l'environnement humain
- le Comité de direction pour le Programme de l'Homme et ses Ressources, au Conseil canadien des ministères des Ressources et de l'Environnement
- la seizième Assemblée générale de l'UNESCO;
- la troisième assemblée et le symposium du Conseil international des monuments et des lieux (C.I.M.L.)
- l'Association internationale permanente des congrès de navigation
- la conférence fédérale-provinciale sur les parcs
- la conférence canadienne sur les ressources historiques.

Les membres du personnel des parcs faisant partie du Comité d'étude relatif aux canaux ontariens Rideau et Trent-Severn ont collaboré à la rédaction de deux rapports complémentaires: *Lake Simcoe-Couchiching Area* et *Bay of Quinte-Kingston Sector*.

Réorganisation

Un important projet de réorganisation du Programme a été mis au point et il entraînera la redéfinition du rôle de l'administration centrale et le transfert des responsabilités quotidiennes aux Régions afin que le Programme réponde davantage aux besoins locaux et régionaux. Deux nouvelles régions ont été formées, soit le Québec et les Prairies, ce qui porte le total à cinq, avec celles qui sont déjà existantes: les régions de l'Ouest, de l'Atlantique et de l'Ontario.

Services bilingues

Le Commissaire aux langues officielles a présenté deux rapports contenant 120 recommandations au sujet des services qui doivent être offerts au public dans les deux langues officielles. Ces recommandations concernaient la correction des écriteaux bilingues relatifs aux règlements, à la sécurité et à l'interprétation; elles portaient aussi sur l'information qu'il faut donner au public dans les deux langues et sur l'organisation de programmes d'interprétation dans la deuxième langue officielle. Tous les parcs, lieux et canaux offrent maintenant aux voyageurs un minimum de bilinguisme qui leur permet de décider dans quelle langue officielle ils désirent être servis. Le taux de bilinguisme diffère d'une région et d'un parc à l'autre; il est établi en fonction de la demande.

Training

The sum of \$319,500 was expended on training and development of employees in management or supervision, technical, scientific and professional areas, general knowledge and the two official languages. Courses and seminars were arranged internally, interdepartmentally, and through assisted educational leave.

Scholarships

Nine postgraduate students in recreation, resource planning and development were each awarded scholarships of \$2,000 under a program to help train and develop Canadians in the management of our various parks.

Conservation Corps

The National Parks Conservation Corps, succeeding the Junior Warden Program, gives young people the chance to take part in the preservation of the natural environment. In 1972, the Corps comprised 16 positions in each of eleven national parks across Canada. The response to the program should ensure its continued success and expansion.

Student Summer Employment

One thousand and twenty-five students were hired for the 1972 season under a summer employment program designed to attract a number of graduates through useful and challenging projects to permanent employment in the Public Service as well as to serve a need for highly qualified candidates to complete short term assignments. Recruited in this manner were seasonal park naturalists, historic sites guides, natural resource planners, survey crews, park attendants, lifeguards, labourers and clerical staff. Sixty-five students took part in a bicultural summer exchange program designed to offer French- and English-speaking students the opportunity to work and live in each other's environment.

Public Information

The Conservation Program expanded its activities in both official languages. These included production of more than 150 different publications; seven films were in various stages of production; co-operation was extended towards the production of five television specials and an audio-visual presentation on the three new northern National Parks was produced for use in speaking engagements; souvenir passports

Formation

Une somme de \$319,500 a été affectée à la formation et au perfectionnement des employés dans les domaines de la gestion, de la direction, des techniques, des sciences, des professions, des connaissances générales et des langues officielles. Des cours et des colloques ont été organisés au sein du Ministère et entre les ministères, et des congés d'études payés ont été inscrits au Programme.

Bourses d'études

Neuf diplômés en récréologie, en planification et en mise en valeur des ressources ont reçu des bourses d'études de \$2,000 chacune dans le cadre d'un programme visant à donner à certains Canadiens la possibilité de se former et de se préparer en vue d'assumer la gestion des divers parcs du pays.

Corps de conservation

Le Corps de conservation des parcs nationaux, qui a remplacé le Programme des jeunes gardes de parcs, a fourni aux jeunes l'occasion de participer à la préservation de l'environnement de onze parcs nationaux du Canada. La réaction favorable à ce programme permet d'anticiper son succès et son expansion.

Emplois d'été pour les étudiants

En 1972, mille vingt-cinq étudiants ont été embauchés dans le cadre d'un programme d'emplois d'été visant à attirer, par des projets d'envergure, un certain nombre de diplômés vers des postes permanents de la Fonction publique, ainsi qu'à utiliser une main-d'oeuvre hautement qualifiée pour réaliser des projets à court terme. Des naturalistes des parcs, des guides des lieux historiques, des spécialistes en planification des ressources naturelles, des équipes d'arpenteurs, des préposés aux parcs, des gardiens de plages, des ouvriers et des employés de bureau ont été recrutés de cette façon. Soixante-cinq étudiants ont pris part au programme estival d'échanges biculturels conçu dans le but d'offrir aux groupes francophone et anglophone l'occasion de travailler et de vivre dans un milieu différent du leur.

Information publique

Le Programme de conservation a exécuté un plus grand nombre de travaux que l'an dernier dans les deux langues officielles. Plus de 150 ouvrages ont été publiés, sept films sont en cours de production, cinq émissions spéciales de télévision ont été réalisées avec sa collaboration et une présentation audio-visuelle a été préparée sur les trois nouveaux parcs nationaux du Nord pour

were available to park visitors to encourage the public's awareness of parks.

History of Canada's National Parks

Four chapters of the proposed history were completed by the end of this period. Chapters to date cover the early years; the development and establishment of parks in western Canada prior to 1940; parks in eastern Canada prior to 1970; and National Park administration.

National Parks

Byways and Special Places

The announcement of this concept marked a new era for the National Parks system. Four extensions embracing the canal systems, national marine parks, national landmarks and wild rivers represent important new directions complementing parallel thrusts in traditional areas. New initiatives are also to be organized in co-operation with other departments and governments to answer the growing need of urbanites for recreation in quiet country places: the development of historic waterways as natural routes for boating, camping and other forms of recreation; the opening of Canada's great historic trails to hikers, cyclists and horse-riders and the incorporation of selected parkways in a system of low-speed routes linking points of national, historic or scenic interest.

As a basis for formal discussions with the provinces major historic and scenic routes were identified and major historic resources classified and mapped; preliminary draft criteria for the identification of areas warranting study as national historic waterways, trails and parkways were prepared and potential national landmarks identified.

The Traditional System

In consultation with provincial and territorial governments expansion of the traditional system was pursued. A Memorandum of Intention to establish a new National Park on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia was signed. Negotiations of several other park proposals were active. Discussions on land transfer were held and relocation and socio-economic adjustment programs for the proposed Gros Morne National Park advanced as a foundation for final agreement between Newfoundland and the federal government.

étayer les discours et les conférences; en outre, des passeports souvenirs ont été offerts aux visiteurs afin de les sensibiliser aux valeurs des parcs.

Historique des parcs nationaux du Canada

Quatre chapitres de l'histoire des parcs sont terminés. Ils relatent la création des parcs de l'ouest du Canada avant 1940, l'établissement des parcs de l'est du Canada avant 1970 et décrivent l'administration des parcs nationaux.

Parcs nationaux

Lieux et parcours privilégiés

L'annonce de ce Programme a marqué le début d'une nouvelle ère pour le réseau des parcs nationaux. Les quatre nouveaux secteurs, qui comprennent le réseau des canaux, les parcs marins nationaux, les sites d'importance nationale et les rivières sauvages, constituent de nouvelles orientations destinées à compléter les travaux réalisés dans les domaines traditionnels. De nouveaux projets seront également mis en marche en collaboration avec les autres ministères et gouvernements afin de répondre aux besoins croissants des citoyens qui veulent se récréer dans des endroits paisibles loin des villes: l'aménagement des voies navigables historiques en vue de la navigation, du camping et d'autres formes de loisirs, l'ouverture des grandes pistes historiques canadiennes à l'intention des excursionnistes, des cyclistes et des cavaliers, et l'intégration de routes particulières à un réseau de routes panoramiques reliant des points d'intérêt national, historique ou paysagiste.

En vue des discussions officielles qui auront lieu avec les provinces, plusieurs routes historiques et panoramiques importantes ont été classées, de précieuses ressources historiques ont été localisées et les critères ont été établis afin d'étudier et d'identifier les régions qui présentent des voies navigables renommées, des pistes et promenades ou des lieux d'importance historique nationale.

Le réseau traditionnel

L'expansion du réseau traditionnel se poursuit en collaboration avec les administrations provinciales et territoriales. Un accord de principe visant à créer un nouveau parc national sur la côte est de la Nouvelle-Écosse a été signé. Des négociations concernant plusieurs autres projets de parcs sont en cours. Il y a eu des discussions sur le transfert des terres et, dans le cas du projet du parc national Gros Morne, des programmes de réinstallation et d'adaptation économique constitueront la base d'une entente finale entre Terre-Neuve et le gouvernement fédéral.

Looking out to pack ice in the Davis Strait
from the North Pangnirtung Pass, Baffin Island
National Park.

Cette photographie de la banquise dans le détroit
de Davis a été prise du col nord Pangnirtung,
au parc national de l'île Baffin.



A special study of international park possibilities in the Point Roberts–Southern Straits of Georgia area was undertaken with the U.S. National Park Service. Elsewhere areas were identified where samples of the natural grassland ecosystem and weathered limestone landform themes occur in Canada. Further, a joint survey of National Park potential of the Churchill River in Saskatchewan was begun at the province's request.

Wild Rivers Survey

The natural significance and recreational potential of wild rivers in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Quebec were assessed and plans made to extend the survey to British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick. This will provide a data inventory on more than 60 rivers across the nation.

National Marine Parks

Marine components of existing National Parks came under investigation. Further studies of potential areas in the Gulf of St. Lawrence were made and a review of the Atlantic Marine Natural Region was initiated. The Canada–British Columbia Task Force completed its study of the Straits of Georgia. Consultations were held to frame guidelines for marine parks.

Master Planning

Regional offices continued the development of master plans for established National Parks as well as numerous development and conservation studies. On completion, plans are to be the subject of public hearings. Significant progress was made in the analysis and preparation of reports on the hearings held in the previous year.

The Trans-Canada Highway corridor in the mountain parks was the focus of a study to assess potential ecological and environmental impacts of any highway expansion which may be necessitated by national needs. Guidelines for minimization of such impacts were advanced.

Une étude spéciale portant sur les possibilités d'établir un parc international dans la région de Point Roberts et du sud du détroit de Georgie, a été entreprise en collaboration avec le Service des parcs nationaux des États-Unis. Ailleurs, des géologues ont identifié certaines régions représentatives des prairies naturelles et des formations de calcaire altéré qui existent au Canada. De plus, une étude conjointe portant sur les possibilités de créer un parc national dans la région de la rivière Churchill, en Saskatchewan, a été entreprise à la demande de la province.

Étude des rivières sauvages

Une étude a porté sur l'importance naturelle et le potentiel récréatif des rivières sauvages des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon, de la Saskatchewan et du Québec. Il est question maintenant de poursuivre les recherches en Colombie-Britannique, en Alberta, en Ontario et au Nouveau-Brunswick, ce qui permettra de dresser un inventaire portant sur plus de 60 rivières du Canada.

Parcs marins nationaux

Des recherches ont été effectuées au sujet des aspects marins des parcs nationaux actuels et des régions du golfe Saint-Laurent qui offrent des possibilités, et une étude de la région naturelle maritime de l'Atlantique a été entreprise. Le Groupe d'étude de la Colombie-Britannique a terminé ses recherches sur le détroit de Georgie. Des consultations ont eu lieu en vue d'établir des principes directeurs pour la gestion des parcs marins.

Plans-cadres

Les bureaux régionaux ont continué d'élaborer des plans-cadres pour les parcs nationaux déjà établis et ils ont effectué de nombreuses études d'aménagement et de conservation. Lorsque les plans seront terminés, le public sera invité à faire connaître ses réactions lors d'audiences. D'importants progrès ont été accomplis dans l'analyse et la rédaction des rapports relatifs aux audiences publiques tenues l'année précédente.

Afin d'évaluer les répercussions écologiques de l'expansion routière qui deviendra peut-être nécessaire au pays, certaines sections de la route transcanadienne qui traversent les parcs montagneux ont fait l'objet d'études spéciales. Des principes directeurs en vue de minimiser les effets des routes sur l'environnement ont été élaborés.

1 A woodland nature trail invites visitors to a quiet walk at Point Pelee National Park.

2 National Park visitors on a guided hike with a park naturalist learn about the park environment.

3 Conservation Corps members use an abney level to measure tree heights as part of their summer training sessions.

1 Un sentier d'observation de la nature dans la forêt invite à des randonnées paisibles les visiteurs du parc national Pointe Pelée.

2 Des visiteurs, qui prennent part à une excursion guidée dans un parc national, apprennent sous la direction d'un naturaliste à connaître l'environnement du secteur visité.

3 Les membres du groupe de la conservation utilisent un clinomètre pour mesurer la hauteur des arbres dans le cadre de leurs sessions estivales de formation.



Social Adjustment in the Establishment of National Parks

Recognizing the social and economic impact that new National Parks may have on a given region, a draft policy proposal on social adjustment was prepared in consultation with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion. The objective is to provide for inter-agency co-ordination and public consultation in the development of new park proposals. Ultimately the objective is to minimize any disruptive effects while ensuring that the potential of the park as positive economic stimulus to the regional economy is realized.

Canadian Outdoor Recreation Demand Study

Co-operation with universities and government agencies culminated in a series of Technical Notes covering findings on trends in outdoor recreation activities; development of new methods for measurement of park attractiveness; a computerized bibliography on outdoor recreation research materials and the application of statistical techniques to the analysis of outdoor recreation data.

Visitor Use Surveys

Park visitor surveys were carried out in eight National Parks.* The "1972 Statistical Reference in Visitation, the User and Use of Canada's National and Historic Parks" detailed research aimed at: calculating visitation to parks; recording use of National Parks; collecting visitor use data on specific problems. Concerted efforts were also made to interpret patterns of use within parks.

Campgrounds

Campground use increased by 18 per cent during 1971-72 and by another seven per cent in 1972-73. As a result of encouragement to private entrepreneurs to accommodate this increasing demand outside National Parks, seven new campgrounds in close proximity to parks came under development in this period throughout Canada. The Campground Vacancy Reporting System aimed at informing the public of the number of vacancies available was tested with success in the mountain parks during the 1972 season as a means of alleviating the overflow camping situation. Five camping facilities were available to travelling youth primarily in the Western Region, in some cases in affiliation with provincial youth programs.

Surveys are made on a rotating basis throughout the National Park System. All parks are covered within a five-year period. (approx.)

Adaptation sociale et création de parcs nationaux

A cause des répercussions sociales et économiques que les nouveaux parcs nationaux peuvent avoir sur une région donnée, un projet de politique en matière d'adaptation sociale a été préparé en collaboration avec le ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale. Son but est d'assurer la coordination entre les organismes et la consultation du public lors de la création de nouveaux parcs. Fondamentalement, l'objectif consiste à vouloir minimiser tous les effets négatifs et à faire en sorte que les parcs soient, le plus possible, des stimulants économiques dans les régions.

Étude des besoins de loisirs de plein air au Canada

La collaboration avec les universités et les organismes gouvernementaux a permis de réaliser une série de notes techniques portant sur les tendances des loisirs de plein air, la mise au point de nouvelles méthodes qui permettent de mesurer l'intérêt présenté par un parc donné, la structuration d'une bibliographie informatisée de documents de recherche relatifs aux loisirs de plein air et l'application des techniques statistiques à l'analyse des données concernant ces mêmes loisirs.

Enquêtes sur la fréquentation des parcs

Des enquêtes portant sur la fréquentation des parcs ont été effectuées dans huit parcs nationaux. Des enquêtes sont faites à tour de rôle dans chacun des parcs nationaux, ce qui veut dire que les relevés pour le réseau dans son ensemble couvrent une période de cinq années. Les recherches poursuivies en vue de la publication du rapport statistique sur la fréquentation, les catégories d'usagers et l'utilisation des parcs nationaux et historiques pour l'année 1972, ont eu pour objectif de calculer le nombre de visiteurs, d'établir le degré d'utilisation des parcs nationaux et de recueillir diverses données au sujet de certains problèmes spécifiques. L'étude a aussi visé à analyser certains modes d'utilisation des parcs.

Terrains de camping

L'utilisation des terrains de camping a augmenté de 18% au cours de 1971-1972 et de 7% en 1972-1973. Pour aider à répondre à la demande sans cesse croissante, les entreprises privées ont été encouragées à mettre des terrains de camping en service à l'extérieur des parcs nationaux et sept nouveaux terrains de camping ont été aménagés à proximité des parcs à travers le Canada. Au cours de l'été 1972, le système de contrôle de

New Facilities

Temporary visitor reception centres were established at Kouchibouguac, Gros Morne and Nahanni and a vehicular control point at Pacific Rim. A primary sewage treatment plant commenced operation in November 1972 in Jasper Townsite.

Forest Fire Control

A new strategy in forest fire control, developed through the training of native Canadian fire-fighter crews, together with favourable weather in Wood Buffalo National Park, resulted in a reduction of the losses from more than 600 square miles to approximately 1.6 square miles. Costs were reduced from more than \$3.2 million to less than \$500,000. This was achieved by: improved detection—aircraft supporting the fire-tower network; firefighters with a helicopter on standby and ready to take off within minutes; and an air-tanker with a scout-plane under contract and standing by, fully loaded for immediate action when required.

Airtankers attacked incipient fires at an early stage and airborne fire-fighters followed up immediately. The average time lapse between discovery and attack was reduced to 68 minutes despite an average travelling distance of 50 miles.

The park had no previously-organized fire-fighter crews, helicopters or other aircraft. Wardens depended on untrained men and borrowed aircraft.

Delays were frequent and a number of fires that could have been controlled within minutes rapidly became uncontrollable. The average lapse between fire outbreak and response in 1971 was 6½ hours.

As a result of co-ordinated shock-crews, the helicopter and the airtanker, the fire-fighting organization in Wood Buffalo National Park can now be considered one of the most efficient in Canada.

la fréquentation des terrains de camping, qui vise à informer le public du nombre d'emplacements de camping disponibles, a été mis à l'épreuve avec succès dans les parcs de montagnes. Ce système avait pour objectif de solutionner le problème du surplus de campeurs dans l'un ou l'autre parc. Cinq installations de camping avaient été prévues pour les jeunes voyageurs, surtout dans la région de l'Ouest; dans certains cas, elles ont été mises en place en collaboration avec les programmes de jeunesse provinciaux.

Nouvelles installations

Des centres temporaires d'accueil aux visiteurs ont été établis à Kouchibouguac, Gros Morne et Nahanni, et un service de contrôle des véhicules a été organisé à Pacific Rim. Une usine de traitement primaire des eaux-vannes a été mise en service en novembre 1972, dans le lotissement urbain de Jasper.

Lutte contre les feux de forêts

A cause d'une nouvelle méthode de lutte contre les feux de forêts et du temps favorable, les incendies n'ont touché que 1.6 mille carré dans le parc national Wood-Buffero en 1972, par rapport à 600 milles carrés, l'année précédente. Le coût de la lutte contre les feux de forêts a également été réduit: il est passé de \$3.2 millions à moins de \$500,000. Cette amélioration a été rendue possible par de meilleures techniques de détection (des avions de reconnaissance ont permis de compléter le travail des tours d'observation), par la formation d'une équipe de lutteurs (disposant d'un hélicoptère toujours prêt à décoller), et l'utilisation d'un avion-citerne et d'un avion de reconnaissance en mesure d'être utilisés à quelques minutes d'avis.

De cette façon, les avions-citernes pouvaient entreprendre la lutte dès le début d'un incendie et l'équipe attirée pouvait arriver sur les lieux dans les plus brefs délais. La période de temps moyen entre la découverte d'un feu et le début de la lutte a été réduit jusqu'à 68 minutes, en dépit du fait que les pompiers occasionnels devaient normalement se déplacer sur plus de 50 milles.

Jusqu'alors, le parc n'avait pas établi d'équipe de lutte contre les feux de forêts et ne disposait d'aucun hélicoptère ou avion. Les gardes du parc devaient compter sur des équipes de fortune et sur des appareils empruntés.

Resource Management

As part of a long-range undertaking aimed at comprehensive management plans for each park, a prototype resource management plan was prepared for Point Pelee, based on information gathered by the Resource Inventory program and intended for use by managers and planners.

Resource Inventory

Field collection of basic information was completed in Forillon, Kouchibouguac, Point Pelee and Waterton Lakes. Field data collection began in another five National Parks and was initiated in the three northern parks. Data being compiled and analysed will be synthesized into a *Natural and Cultural Resource Atlas*.

Interpretation

Interpretation of national park environments was given even greater emphasis. Planning and design functions in the Regions began to combine interpretation of National Parks and Historic Parks and Sites. New tools for co-ordination, planning and management were devised and evaluation techniques tested in the field. Interpretive plans for seven National Parks along the lines of that already completed for Point Pelee are under way.

Les délais étaient souvent très longs, de sorte qu'un bon nombre de feux qui auraient pu être rapidement circonscrits prirent inévitablement des proportions alarmantes. En 1971, par exemple, le laps de temps moyen entre la découverte d'un incendie et le début des opérations de lutte était de 6 heures 15 minutes.

Par suite de la création de l'équipe de choc et de l'acquisition de l'hélicoptère et de l'avion-citerne, l'organisation responsable de la maîtrise des feux de forêts dans le parc Wood- Buffalo est devenue l'une des plus efficaces au Canada.

Gestion des ressources

Dans le cadre d'un projet à long terme visant à établir, à l'intention des administrateurs et des planificateurs, des projets de gestion détaillés pour chacun des parcs, un modèle de gestion des ressources a été préparé à Pointe Pelée à partir des renseignements obtenus grâce au programme de l'inventaire des ressources.

Inventaire des ressources

La collecte des données de base à Forillon, à Kouchibouguac, à Pointe Pelée et aux lacs Waterton a été complétée. En outre, le travail est presque terminé dans cinq autres parcs nationaux et il a été amorcé dans les trois parcs du Nord. Les données, actuellement compilées et analysées, seront résumées dans un *Atlas des ressources naturelles et culturelles*.

Interprétation

Le programme d'interprétation des parcs nationaux prend de plus en plus d'importance. Les services régionaux d'aménagement et de conception commencent à combiner l'interprétation des parcs nationaux et celle des lieux nationaux et historiques. De nouveaux systèmes de coordination, de planification et de gestion ont été conçus et des techniques d'évaluation ont été mises à l'essai sur place. Des programmes semblables à celui qui a été lancé dans le parc Pointe Pelée sont en cours de réalisation dans sept parcs nationaux.

1 Wearing garb of the 1850's, a staff member at Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park in Manitoba, brings the past alive.

1 Un membre du personnel du parc historique national du Petit fort Garry (Manitoba) fait revivre le passé en portant des vêtements des années 1850.

2 A conservator uses small hand tool for cleaning corrosion products from a bone-handled knife found at Fort Beausejour National Historic Park, New Brunswick.

2 Une conservatrice utilise un petit outil manuel pour faire disparaître les traces de corrosion sur un couteau à manche d'os trouvé au parc historique national de Fort Beauséjour (Nouveau-Brunswick).



National Historic Sites

Major development continued at National Historic Parks and Sites throughout Canada.

New Parks and Major Developments

In October 1972 the Minister announced plans for a new National Historic Park within the walls of old Quebec, to be known as Artillery Park. The project was begun this year and it is expected that it will take about eight years to complete. It is unique in that its scope required many intergovernmental links. The preliminary concept not only calls for the creation of a National Historic Park but also for an urban park, including, underground parking and government facilities.

Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Park was officially opened in Quebec City on September 17, 1972 and La Grande Hermine, a replica of Cartier's flagship, is now afloat in the mooring basin of the park. The new visitor reception centre was completed during the year and in June 1972 further development plans with respect to the outside grounds were announced. In Quebec City, the walls in the Côte d'Ambourges and Montmorency Park areas were restored as was the Kent Gate; the park was landscaped.

Currier House at St. Lin was refurbished and improvements made to the structure and the grounds. A new visitor reception centre was erected on the site and parking facilities were completed.

Klondike Gold Rush

International Advisory Committee

The Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park International Advisory Committee and its various subcommittees met twice during the year. The committee includes representation from Canada, the United States, British Columbia, the Yukon Territory and Alaska. Interpretive markers were prepared for the Chilkoot Trail during the winter and seasonal staff patrolled it during the summer. A number of historic properties have been acquired in Dawson City and negotiations began on other properties.

Lieux historiques nationaux

D'importants aménagements se poursuivent dans les parcs et les lieux historiques nationaux du Canada.

Nouveaux parcs et principaux aménagements

En octobre 1972, le Ministre a annoncé le projet d'un nouveau parc historique dans l'enceinte des murs du vieux Québec; ce parc sera connu sous le nom de parc de l'Artillerie et son aménagement, qui a commencé en 1973, devrait nécessiter quelque huit années de travaux. Ce projet est unique en son genre car il a fallu, avant de le mettre à exécution, obtenir l'approbation de plusieurs gouvernements. Le plan préliminaire ne prévoit pas seulement la création d'un parc historique national, mais également l'établissement d'un parc urbain, d'un stationnement souterrain et de bureaux du gouvernement, ainsi que la construction de maisons.

L'ouverture officielle du parc historique national Cartier-Brébeuf a eu lieu à Québec le 17 septembre 1972, et la Grande Hermine, réplique du vaisseau-amiral de Jacques Cartier, est maintenant amarrée dans le bassin du parc. La construction du nouveau centre d'accueil aux visiteurs a été complétée au cours de l'année et, en juin 1972, d'autres projets d'aménagement concernant les terrains extérieurs ont été annoncés. À Québec, les remparts du secteur de la Côte d'Ambourges et du parc Montmorency ont été restaurés ainsi que la porte Kent; on a également procédé à l'aménagement paysagiste du parc.

La Maison Laurier, à Saint-Lin, a été redécorée et des améliorations ont été apportées au bâtiment et aux terrains. Un nouveau centre d'accueil aux visiteurs y a été construit et les terrains de stationnement sont maintenant terminés.

Le Comité consultatif international du parc de la Ruée vers l'or du Klondike

Le Comité consultatif international du parc historique international de la Ruée vers l'or du Klondike, ainsi que ses divers sous-comités, se sont réunis deux fois pendant l'année. Le comité est composé de représentants du Canada, des États-Unis, de la Colombie-Britannique, du Yukon et de l'Alaska. Des panneaux indicateurs balisent la piste Chilkoot en hiver, et les employés saisonniers y procèdent à des inspections pendant l'été. En outre, le Service a acheté un certain nombre de propriétés historiques à Dawson City et des négociations sont en cours au sujet de quelques autres.

Canadian Engineering Heritage Record

In September 1972 the Minister announced the establishment of the Canadian Engineering Achievement Record whereby the federal government will co-operate with the Engineering Institute of Canada in the recording of engineering and technological achievements which have played a role in the development of our nation. The title of the organization was later changed to the Canadian Engineering Heritage Record.

Heritage Canada

Within a few days after the close of the 1972-73 fiscal year the Minister announced the incorporation of Heritage Canada and its founding Board of Governors. The Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. Hartland M. MacDougall was presented with a cheque for \$12,000,000, the federal government's endowment to Heritage Canada. This is a broadly based independent national, voluntary, charitable organization free of any direction or control by the Government of Canada and will provide a national trust through which sites, buildings, and furnishings can now be donated or acquired and preserved.

L'Anse aux Meadows International Research Advisory Committee

L'Anse aux Meadows International Research Advisory Committee was established in 1972 giving us the opportunity to draw upon the Scandinavian and Icelandic research and expertise necessary for the development in Newfoundland of the proposed park, and upon the museums in these countries for the loan of all important Norse artifacts not available in North America. These will be needed in order to show who the Vikings were and how they lived. A senior official, National Historic Sites, is chairman of the Committee and members include representatives from Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Sweden; also included are a Newfoundland representative, the Director of the National Museum in Ottawa and the Chief of Research Division, National Historic Sites. The Committee met first in 1972; preliminary plans for the further excavation and eventual development of this site are now being implemented.

Canadian Inventory of Historic Building

The recording of building exteriors (Phase 1) continued in various parts of the country, mostly rural areas under the Canadian Inventory of

Relevé du patrimoine technique canadien

En septembre 1972, le Ministre a annoncé la création du Relevé des réalisations techniques canadiennes par le truchement duquel le gouvernement fédéral pourra coopérer avec l'Institut des Ingénieurs du Canada et répertorier les réalisations techniques qui ont joué un rôle dans l'expansion rapide de notre pays. Cet organisme a changé de nom et s'appelle maintenant le Relevé du patrimoine technique canadien.

Héritage Canada

Quelques jours après la fin de l'année financière 1972-1973, le Ministre a annoncé la constitution d'Héritage Canada et de son conseil d'administration ainsi que la nomination de son directeur exécutif, M. Hartland M. MacDougall. Le gouvernement fédéral a remis au président du conseil administratif d'Héritage Canada un fonds de \$12,000,000. Héritage Canada est un organisme national autonome, formé de volontaires, sans but lucratif et indépendant du gouvernement fédéral. Grâce à un fonds national placé en fidéicommiss, cet organisme fera l'acquisition de lieux, de bâtiments et d'ameublements qui méritent d'être préservés et il veillera à leur conservation.

Le Comité consultatif international de recherches sur l'Anse-aux-Meadows

Le Comité consultatif international de recherches sur l'Anse-aux-Meadows a été formé en 1972, et nous donne l'occasion de faire appel aux recherches et aux connaissances islandaises et scandinaves en vue d'aménager le parc projeté, et emprunter, dans les musées de ces pays, tous les artefacts qu'il est impossible de trouver en Amérique du Nord et qui sont nécessaires au programme d'interprétation portant sur les Vikings et leur mode de vie. Un haut fonctionnaire du Service des lieux historiques nationaux est président du Comité qui comprend aussi des représentants de la Norvège, du Danemark, de l'Islande, de la Suède et de Terre-Neuve, en plus du directeur du Musée national d'Ottawa et du chef de la Division des recherches du Service des lieux historiques nationaux. La première réunion du Comité a été tenue en 1972 et les projets préliminaires de fouilles et d'aménagement du lieu sont maintenant en voie d'exécution.

Inventaire des bâtiments historiques du Canada

Dans le cadre de l'inventaire des bâtiments historiques du Canada, le relevé des extérieurs de bâtiments (phase 1) s'est poursuivi dans diverses parties du pays et surtout dans les régions rurales. A la fin de mars 1973, environ 100,000 bâtiments

Historic Building. By the end of March 1973, over 100,000 buildings had been included in the Phase 1 record. The scope of Phase 1 has been increased from the original 100,000 structures to 125,000. Phase 2, which consists of a survey of the interiors of about 10 per cent of the best buildings selected from Phase 1, is in progress with teams in Halifax, Saint John, Montreal and Toronto. Documentary research into dates, structural history and architects has also begun.

Research

Extensive historical research was undertaken on a number of major sites in the National Historic Parks system, among them Artillery Park in Quebec City and Fort George in Niagara-on-the-Lake. Research was also extended to include the St. Peters Canal in addition to continuing work on the Rideau. Other site development research continued in all regions of Canada.

Archaeological research continued and reports completed included a study of salt-glazed stoneware ceramics found on historic sites in Canada; tableglass from Côteau du Lac, P.Q., Roma Settlement and Fort Amherst, P.E.I.; coins and buttons from Côteau du Lac; glass from Fort Gaspereau, N.B. and Beaubassin, N.S.; and coins and clay pipes from Fort Beauséjour, N.B.

Archaeology

During the summer archaeological surveys were continued in a number of National Parks. As in previous years, this work was designed to identify and locate historic resources for park planning and interpretation.

Efforts of archaeologists carried out excavations at Fort St. James, British Columbia, a 19th century Hudson's Bay Company fur trading post and Nottingham House, an early 19th century Hudson's Bay Company post near Fort Chipewyan, northern Alberta. Archaeological excavations in support of site development continued at Fort Garry, Manitoba and the Fortress of Louisbourg, Nova Scotia. Surveys and test excavations for Acadian settlements were carried out at Grand Pré National Historic Park, Nova Scotia and vicinity. In underwater archaeology, the final season of work took place at the wreck of the *Machault*, a French ship sunk in 1760 during the Battle of Restigouche.

avaient été inscrits aux registres de la phase 1. Finalement, le nombre de bâtiments visés par l'inventaire est passé de 100,000 à 125,000. Vers le milieu de l'année 1973, des équipes affectées à Halifax, Saint-Jean, Montréal et Toronto, devaient entreprendre la deuxième phase qui consiste à répertorier les intérieurs d'environ 10% des principaux bâtiments choisis lors de la phase 1. Des recherches sont aussi commencées au sujet des dates, de l'histoire des bâtiments et des architectes qui les ont construits.

Recherches

Des recherches historiques fouillées ont été entreprises au sujet de certains endroits importants du réseau des parcs historiques nationaux, notamment sur le parc de l'Artillerie, à Québec, et sur Fort George, à Niagara-on-the-Lake. Le Service poursuit également des recherches au sujet du canal St. Peters et il continue celles qu'il a entreprises sur le canal Rideau. Des études portant sur d'autres aménagements se sont poursuivies dans toutes les régions du Canada.

Les rapports rédigés à la suite des recherches concernant les artefacts comprennent des études portant sur des poteries en grès à glaçures salines trouvées dans les divers lieux historiques du Canada, sur des verres de table de Côteau-du-Lac (Québec), de l'agglomération de Roma et de Fort Amherst (I.P.-É.), sur des pièces de monnaie et des boutons trouvés à Côteau-du-Lac, sur de la verrerie provenant de Fort Gaspereau (N.-B.) et de Beaubassin (N.-É.), sur des pièces de monnaie et des pipes d'argile découvertes à Fort Beauséjour.

Archéologie

Au cours de l'été, des fouilles archéologiques se sont poursuivies dans un certain nombre de parcs nationaux. Comme ce fut le cas au cours des années précédentes, ces fouilles avaient pour but d'identifier et de localiser les ressources historiques en vue de la planification et de l'interprétation des parcs. Les archéologues ont procédé à des fouilles à Fort St-James en Colombie-Britannique, poste de traite de pelleteries utilisé par la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson, datant du début du 19^e siècle, et à Nottingham House, un ancien poste de la même Compagnie situé près de Fort Chipewyan, dans le nord de l'Alberta. Des fouilles ont également eu lieu en vue de l'aménagement du Petit fort Garry (Manitoba) et de la forteresse de Louisbourg (Nouvelle-Écosse). Des levés ainsi que des fouilles de sondage visant à découvrir des établissements acadiens ont été exécutés au parc historique

Conservation of Artifacts

The artifact conservation laboratory expanded rapidly. Experts in the field of conservation have been joining the archaeological service from many different countries and have helped create a laboratory with an international reputation. Large sections of the wreck of the 'Machault' recovered from the site of the Battle of Restigouche are being preserved in a specially designed building using a slow drying-through-sand method of preservation. Thousands of metal artifacts, leather shoes and ceramics have been conserved from this site, and many wooden artifacts have been restored to their original state. The conservation of artifacts from this wreck was the subject of a paper presented to the International Council of Museums (ICOM) triennial meeting in Madrid by an officer of National Historic Sites. Many thousands of artifacts, pieces of furniture and other materials have been conserved and restored for research and display in historic sites across Canada. Conservation officers have taken an active role in the setting up of training schemes for conservators in Canada, and were instrumental in the founding of the Canadian group of the International Institute of the Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC).

Interpretation

The early home of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at St. Lin, Quebec was refurbished to the period of the 1840's as part of the long range development of this site. Interpretive programs were initiated for the early equipping and furnishing of the RCMP vessel St. Roch, in Vancouver, B.C., the Robert Service cabin in Dawson, Y.T. and the Farwell Trading Post at Fort Walsh in southern Saskatchewan. In addition work continued on the extension and upgrading of the interpretation at historic sites throughout Canada.

national de Grandpré (Nouvelle-Écosse) et dans les environs. Les dernières fouilles sous-marines ont eu lieu à l'emplacement du naufrage du Machault, navire français coulé en 1760 au cours de la bataille de Restigouche.

Conservation des artefacts

Le laboratoire de conservation a connu une expansion rapide. Des spécialistes en conservation de plusieurs pays se sont joints au Service d'archéologie et ont participé à la création d'un laboratoire de réputation internationale. De grosses pièces du navire "Le Machault", mises au jour à l'emplacement de la bataille de Restigouche, sont conservées dans un bâtiment spécial au moyen d'une méthode de séchage prolongé au sable. Des milliers d'objets façonnés en métal, des chaussures de cuir et articles de poterie provenant de cet endroit ont également été conservés et de nombreux artefacts en bois ont été restaurés dans leur état original. Un agent du Service des lieux historiques nationaux a présenté à la réunion triennale du Conseil international des musées (CIM), tenue à Madrid, un document sur la conservation des artefacts de ce navire. Plusieurs milliers d'objets façonnés, de pièces d'ameublement et d'autres articles ont été conservés et rénovés pour des fins de recherche et d'exposition dans les lieux historiques du Canada. Les agents de conservation ont joué un rôle actif dans l'établissement des programmes de formation destinés aux conservateurs du Canada et ils ont participé à la création de l'équipe canadienne de l'Institut international pour la conservation des ouvrages historiques et artistiques (IIC).

Interprétation

Dans le cadre d'un projet d'aménagement à long terme, l'ancienne maison de Sir Wilfrid Laurier, à Saint-Lin (Québec), a été décorée dans le style de 1840. Des programmes d'interprétation ont été inaugurés afin d'équiper et de meubler selon leur époque, le Saint-Roch, navire de la G.R.C. amarré à Vancouver (C.-B.), la cabane de Service Robert à Dawson (Yukon) et le poste de traite Farwell, à Fort Walsh, dans le sud de la Saskatchewan. En outre, des efforts se poursuivent dans l'ensemble du Canada afin de développer et d'améliorer les services d'interprétation des lieux historiques.

In support of these projects, an intensive program for the acquisition of artifacts and reproductions was conducted covering both the civil and military fields. The civil side involved both native and European influences over a span of centuries and a wide variety of activities including the acquisition of ceramics, glass, furniture, clothing, textiles, metal products, equipment and reproduction wallpapers, leather goods and metal work. The military field included the production of period cloth, uniforms, accessories, accoutrements, weapons, armament and ammunition. As a result of this program, over 15,000 items were acquired and processed during the year.

The increasing involvement in animated interpretation resulted in the formation of a small costume design section whose efforts this year were primarily directed to the creation of period costume designs for the summer staff at Bellevue House in Kingston, Ontario. The guides were provided with individual wardrobes including changes of clothing appropriate to the time of day and the day of the week. Each garment was based on an original, many of which were provided through the courtesy of other institutions in Canada.

During the year, the curatorial staff maintained a continuing liaison with many of the major institutions in Canada, the United States, continental Europe and the United Kingdom, and visited a number of museums and historic sites in North America.

Dans le cadre de ces projets, un vaste programme a été lancé en vue de l'acquisition d'artefacts et de reproductions, relevant tant du domaine civil que militaire. L'aspect civil du programme comprend l'étude des influences autochtones et européennes au cours de quelques centaines d'années et couvre une grande variété d'activités, notamment l'achat de poteries, de verres, de meubles, de vêtements, de tissus, d'objets en métal, d'ustensiles, ainsi que la reproduction de papiers peints, de tissus, d'objets en cuir et de pièces de serrurerie d'art. Dans le domaine militaire, le programme a nécessité la fabrication de tissus d'époque, d'uniformes, d'accessoires, de fourniments, d'armes et de munitions, et il a permis l'achat et le traitement de 15,000 articles au cours de l'année.

L'intérêt accru pour les programmes d'interprétation animée a amené la création d'une petite section de dessin des costumes. Cette année, la section s'est d'abord attachée à la reconstitution de costumes d'époque portés par le personnel féminin de la maison Bellevue à Kingston (Ontario). Les guides ont reçu des garde-robes individuelles qui leur permettent de s'habiller de façon appropriée selon l'heure et le jour. Tous les vêtements sont fabriqués d'après des modèles originaux dont plusieurs ont été obtenus grâce à la courtoisie d'autres institutions canadiennes.

Durant l'année, le personnel de conservation s'est tenu en contact avec un grand nombre d'institutions importantes du Canada, des États-Unis, de l'Europe continentale et du Royaume Uni, et il a visité plusieurs musées et lieux historiques de l'Amérique du Nord.

- 1 The lower entrance to the Peterborough lift lock, Trent Canal, as seen from above.
- 2 The historian must sometimes search out non-documentary material. Here, a researcher examines a map.
- 3 Young visitors to Fort Malden National Historic Park in Ontario, try making bread with old-fashioned equipment.

- 1 L'entrée en aval de l'écluse hydraulique de Peterborough, sur le canal Trent, vue de haut.
- 2 L'historien est parfois obligé de consulter du matériel non documentaire. La photo nous montre ici un chercheur en train d'étudier une carte.
- 3 De jeunes visiteurs du parc historique national Fort Malden (Ontario) essaient de faire du pain avec des ustensiles de l'ancien temps.

Canals

The jurisdiction of the following canals was transferred from the Ministry of Transport to the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs by Order in Council effective 1 June 1972:

- the St. Peters Canal in the Province of Nova Scotia;
- the St. Ours and Chambly Canals in the Province of Quebec, sometimes called the Richelieu River Canals;
- the Ste. Anne and Carillon Canals in the Province of Quebec, sometimes called the Ottawa River Canals;
- the old Beauharnois Canal, in the Province of Quebec;
- the Rideau Canal, in the Province of Ontario, sometimes called the Rideau Canal System; and
- the Murray and Trent–Severn Canals, in the Province of Ontario, sometimes called the Trent Canal System.

The Canals Division which administered these canals under the Ministry of Transport became part of the Conservation Program.

The canals which are mainly used by pleasure craft, were, with the exception of portions of the Trent–Severn Waterway, open to navigation from mid-May to mid-October. Sections of the Trent Canal were closed to navigation until 6 July 1972 because of high flows resulting from abnormal spring run-off and precipitation conditions.

A comprehensive hydrologic study of the 7,200 square mile Trent Watershed in Ontario was undertaken. The purpose of the study is to determine better methods of water management on this watershed which is located in the more densely populated area of Canada.

Financial contributions were made to three municipalities on the Trent Canal for the construction of new overhead bridges which replaced swing bridges. Contracts were awarded and work progressed on the construction of a modern lock which will form a bypass of Locks 28, 29 and 30 of the Rideau Canal at Smiths Falls, Ontario. Considerable work was carried out on the construction of a guard gate and the widening and improvement of the upper entrance to the Chambly Canal in St. Jean, Quebec.

Canaux

En vertu d'un décret du conseil, depuis le 1^{er} juin 1972, les canaux suivants ne relèvent plus du ministère des Transports, mais du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord:

- le canal St. Peters, de la province de Nouvelle-Écosse;
- les canaux Saint-Ours et Chambly, dans la province de Québec, connus également sous le nom de canaux de la rivière Richelieu;
- les canaux Sainte-Anne et Carillon, dans la province de Québec, connus également sous le nom de canaux de la rivière des Outaouais;
- l'ancien canal Beauharnois de la province de Québec;
- le canal Rideau dans la province d'Ontario, connu également sous le nom de réseau du canal Rideau;
- les canaux Murray et Trent–Severn dans la Province d'Ontario, connus également sous le nom de réseau du canal Trent.

La Division des canaux, qui était autrefois la responsabilité du ministère des Transports, fait maintenant partie du Programme de la conservation.

Les canaux, surtout utilisés désormais pour la navigation de plaisance, sont, à l'exception d'une partie de la voie fluviale Trent–Severn, ouverts à la navigation de la mi-mai à la mi-octobre. Une section du canal Trent a été fermée à la circulation maritime jusqu'au 6 juillet 1972, à cause des forts débits provoqués par les crues et les précipitations printanières qui ont atteint des niveaux anormalement élevés.

Une étude approfondie du bassin hydrographique de la Trent (qui couvre une superficie de 7,200 milles carrés) a été entreprise en Ontario. Cette étude a pour objectif de déterminer de meilleures méthodes de gestion des eaux, car ce bassin se trouve dans une des régions les plus peuplées du Canada.

Trois municipalités situées aux abords du canal Trent ont reçu une aide financière pour la construction de nouveaux ponts suspendus en remplacement des ponts pivotants. Des contrats ont été accordés et une écluse moderne est en voie de construction; elle contournera à Smiths Falls (Ontario) les écluses 28, 29 et 30 du canal Rideau. D'importants travaux ont été exécutés à Saint-Jean (Québec) avec la construction d'une porte de garde et l'élargissement de l'entrée supérieure du canal Chambly.



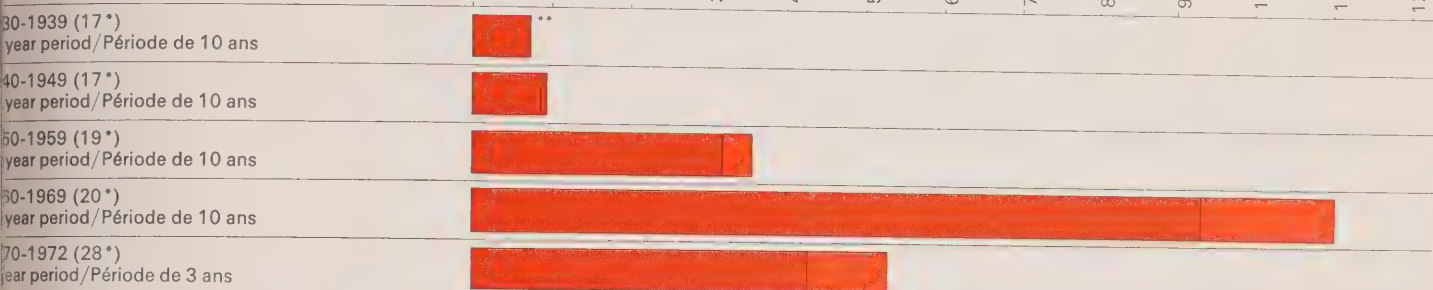
National Parks National Historic Parks

Parcs nationaux Parcs historiques nationaux

Tendance

Fréquentation

Millions



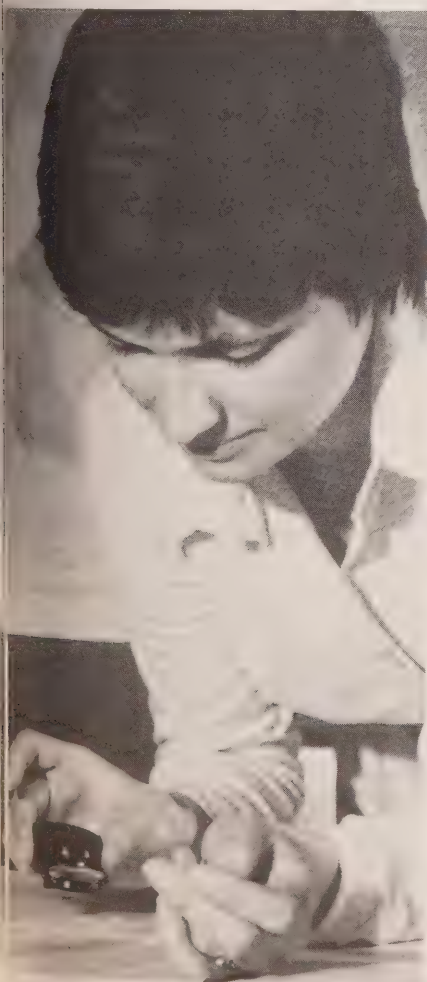
Number of National Parks
during the years indicated.
Complete data prior to 1940-1941.

*Nombre des parcs nationaux
pour les années indiquées.

**Données incomplètes antérieurement à 1940-1941.

■ National Parks
■ National Historic Parks

■ Parcs nationaux
■ Parcs historiques nationaux



Summary of Expenditures and Revenue (Actual) 1972-1973

Dépenses et revenus Année financière 1972-1973

By Vote	Par crédits	Total \$000's milliers de \$
Operating expenditures	Frais d'exploitation	47,806
Capital expenditures	Dépenses d'immobilisation	32,061
Total	Total	79,867
Revenue	Revenus	6,487

By Activity	Selon les activités	O & M \$000's <i>Exploitation et entretien</i> milliers de \$	Capital \$000's <i>Dépenses d'investissement</i> milliers de \$	Total \$000's milliers de \$
National Parks	Parcs nationaux	21,942	19,350	41,292
Historic Sites	Lieux historiques	15,118	7,539	22,657
Administration	Administration	5,389	448	5,837
Canals	Canaux	5,357	4,724	10,081
Total	Totaux	47,806	32,061	79,867

Distribution of Program Expenditures	Répartition des dépenses du Programme		\$000's milliers de \$
Payroll costs	Salaires	36%	28,700
General operating expenditures	Frais généraux d'exploitation	24%	19,350
Capital expenditures	Dépenses d'immobilisation	40%	32,061
Total	Total	100%	79,867

Financial Summary

Résumé financier

Budgetary	Compte budgétaire	1971-72 \$000's	1972-73 \$000's	Incremental \$000's <i>Augmentation</i>
Operating expenditures	Frais d'exploitation	31,854	47,806	15,952
Capital expenditures	Dépenses d'immobilisation	23,078	32,061	8,983
Revenue	Revenus	5,650	6,487	837
Non-budgetary	Compte non budgétaire	N/A		



Snowshoes, laced by hand, are an example of the high quality work produced by Indian craftsmen.

Des raquettes, tressées à la main, illustrent la haute qualité de l'artisanat indien.



Indian and Eskimo Affairs

Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes

Objective

In consultation with Indian and Eskimo peoples to innovate, support and encourage co-ordinated activities whereby Indians and Eskimos may achieve their cultural, economic and social aspirations within Canadian society.

Objectif

En tenant compte de l'avis des Indiens et des Esquimaux, entreprendre, appuyer et favoriser des activités coordonnées grâce auxquelles ils pourront réaliser leurs aspirations culturelles, économiques et sociales au sein de la société canadienne.

Introduction

The Indian people and the government share goals of settling past grievances and shaping a better future. Program activities reflect these aims in many ways:

—Funds are provided for research so that claims based on past dealings can be properly presented.

—Responsibilities are, to an increasing extent, discharged by band councils and Indian groups supported through grants and contributions from funds which were once administered entirely by departmental staff.

—The significance accorded to native culture is reflected in new educational policies, in the fostering of cultural activities and in the extensive consultation and involvement of Indian people in administration.

The community development program of the 1960's finds its expression in the greatly enhanced activities of band councils in the 1970's. This strengthening of local government has led to an increasing self-confidence and participation in planning budgets, programs and activities.

At the same time there have been initiatives to improve the physical amenities on reserves through improved housing, utilities and community facilities: the result has been improved health standards and better communities. The increase in appropriations has not affected the extremely low cost of administration. Services and direct payments to Indian people and communities still account for more than 90 per cent of expenditures with all other costs, including administration, being less than 10 per cent.

Introduction

La population indienne et le gouvernement visent tous deux à réparer les injustices passées et à façonner un avenir plus prometteur. Les nombreuses activités des programmes reflètent de diverses façons ces objectifs:

—Des fonds sont accordés pour des travaux de recherche, afin que les revendications fondées sur les négociations antérieures soient présentées en bonne et due forme.

—Les conseils de bande et les groupements indiens assument un nombre de responsabilités sans cesse accrues, grâce à des subventions et à des contributions qui proviennent de fonds dont la gestion, autrefois, relevait entièrement du personnel du Ministère.

—Les nouvelles lignes de conduite en matière d'éducation, l'appui fourni aux activités culturelles, les nombreuses consultations et la participation des Indiens à l'administration traduisent l'importance qui est accordée à la culture des autochtones.

Les fruits du programme d'aménagement communautaire des années 60 se manifestent dans l'intensification des activités des conseils de bande depuis le début de la décennie actuelle. Grâce à ces administrations locales plus solides, les Indiens ont plus confiance en eux et participent davantage à la planification des budgets, des programmes et des activités.

D'autre part, des mesures ont été prises afin d'améliorer les commodités des réserves, dont le logement, les services publics et les installations communautaires, ce qui a entraîné un relèvement du niveau d'hygiène et de la qualité de la vie communautaire. L'augmentation des crédits n'a pas influé sur les frais extrêmement minimes de l'administration. Les services fournis à la population et aux communautés indiennes, de même que les sommes qui leur sont versées directement, représentent encore plus de 90% des dépenses totales. C'est donc dire que les autres frais, y compris ceux d'administration, sont de moins de 10%.

Expenditures 1972-1973

Dépenses 1972-1973

Operating Expenditures	Dépenses de fonctionnement	Millions of En millions de
Community Affairs	Affaires communautaires	8
Education	Éducation	102
Administration *	Administration *	10
Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation and Negotiation)	Recherches et liaison (consultation et négociation dans le domaine des Affaires indiennes)	4
Economic Development	Progrès économique	11
Total Operating Expenditures	Dépenses totales d'exploitation	210

Capital	Investissements	
Community Affairs	Affaires communautaires	4
Education	Éducation	1
Administration	Administration	
Economic Development	Progrès économique	
Total Capital Expenditures	Dépenses totales d'investissement	6

Totals by Program	Dépenses totales par programme	
Community Affairs	Affaires communautaires	12
Education	Éducation	12
Research and Liaison (Indian Consultation and Negotiation)	Recherches et liaison (consultation et négociation dans le domaine des Affaires indiennes)	2
Economic Development	Progrès économique	18
Administration	Administration	18
Total Program	Dépenses totales pour les programmes	273

*Includes Expenditure for Indian Annuities and Miscellaneous Pensions.

*Comprend le paiement des rentes aux Indiens et de pensions diverses.

People Served

On 31 décembre 1972 there were 264,680 registered Indians, a net increase of 7,061 or 2.7 per cent during the year. The program also serves some 3,600 Inuit people who live in the Northwest Territories and Quebec.

Even status Indians applied for and were granted removal from membership registration, and were paid a total of \$3,622.41.

During the year the question of the status of Indian women marrying non-Indians was reviewed by the Supreme Court of Canada. Pending a decision, no Indian women were enfranchised as a result of their marriage to non-Indians.

Of the 317 Indian children whose adoptions were registered during the year, 48 were adopted by Indian people and 269 by non-Indians.

Education

Six Objectives—To provide educational facilities and services designed to advance the cultural aspirations of Indians and Eskimos and to assist them in achieving, as individuals, equality of opportunity and self-fulfilment in relation to other Canadians.

To assist Indian and Eskimo peoples to preserve and develop their cultural heritage and to express their cultural identity.

During the year a milestone was reached in the progress of Indian education, when the Minister accepted proposals for increased parental responsibility and local band control of educational matters. These proposals were outlined in the policy paper, *Indian Control of Indian Education*, presented by the National Indian Brotherhood. The paper reflects the thinking and expectations about education of Indian leadership across Canada.

La population

Au 31 décembre 1972, le nombre d'Indiens inscrits s'élevait à 264,680, ce qui représente, pour l'année écoulée, une augmentation nette de 7,061 personnes, soit de 2.7 pour cent. Le Programme des Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes s'étend également à quelque 3,600 Esquimaux qui vivent dans le Nouveau Québec.

Sept Indiens ont demandé et obtenu leur radiation de la liste des Indiens inscrits et, au total, une somme de \$3,622.41 leur a été versée.

Au cours de l'année, la Cour suprême du Canada s'est penchée sur la question du statut des Indiennes qui épousent des non-Indiens, en vue de rendre une décision à ce sujet. D'ici à ce qu'une décision soit prise, aucune de ces Indiennes n'a été affranchie.

Pendant la même période, 317 adoptions d'enfants indiens ont été enregistrées, dont 48 par des Indiens et 269 par des non-Indiens.

Éducation

Sous-objectifs—Fournir des installations et des services éducatifs destinés à promouvoir les aspirations culturelles des Indiens et des Esquimaux et les aider à atteindre, comme individus, l'épanouissement personnel et l'égalité de possibilités par rapport aux autres Canadiens.

Aider les Indiens et les Esquimaux à préserver et à développer leur patrimoine culturel et à exprimer leur identité propre.

Pendant l'année, une étape a été franchie dans le secteur de l'éducation des Indiens. En effet, le Ministre a approuvé les propositions voulant que les parents assument plus de responsabilités dans ce domaine et que les bandes locales administrent elles-mêmes leur système d'enseignement. Ces propositions, exposées dans une déclaration de principe intitulée *Les Indiens, maîtres de leur éducation*, avaient été présentées par la Fraternité des Indiens du Canada. Le document en question fait état des idées et des désirs en matière d'éducation des chefs de file indiens de l'ensemble du Canada. Le Ministère s'est engagé à apporter les réformes demandées au système d'éducation des Indiens qui vivent dans les réserves et sur les terres de la Couronne, tout en veillant à toujours tenir compte de l'avis des associations et des bandes indiennes et à travailler de concert avec elles.

1 Ceremonial dress is still very important to Canadian Indians.

1 Le costume de cérémonie est encore très populaire chez les Indiens du Canada.

2 Education plays an important role in the life of young Indian children.

2 L'instruction a de plus en plus d'importance pour les jeunes Indiens d'aujourd'hui.



To accomplish the changes outlined in this paper, the department has received authority from Treasury Board which will allow band councils to manage education programs in whole or in part, both in-school and post-school, and to receive training that they may require to operate the programs. There has been a significant increase of band council or education committee involvement in all phases of the education program.

During the past year, the education branch produced a bibliography of books by or about Indians, as well as many other teaching aids, including a set of language experience charts, multi-media instructional kits and numerous curriculum units. Native languages are now being taught in many schools and most of the language instructors are chosen and employed by the local band councils. In some regions Indian artists, dancers and musicians visited both provincial and federal schools attended by Indian students to demonstrate traditional skills and talents.

Federal and Non-Federal Schooling **School Attendance**

In January 1973, 71,319 Indian children were enrolled in pre-school, elementary or secondary school classes in federal and provincial schools. The pre-school program for four- and five-year olds continued to receive special emphasis, and the number of Indians employed as classroom aides, social counsellors, counsellor technicians and home and school co-ordinators grew from 193 in 1971-72 to 293 in 1972-73. There was a 2.1 per cent increase in kindergarten enrolment and a four per cent increase in secondary-school enrolment.

School Construction

Twenty-two major capital projects were under construction or completed during the year, giving the federal school system a total of 112 new classrooms, 7 gymnasiums and 42 staff units.

Pour lui permettre d'accomplir ces changements, le Conseil du Trésor a autorisé le Ministère à permettre aux conseils de bande d'administrer leurs programmes d'enseignement en totalité ou en partie, qu'il s'agisse d'enseignement scolaire ou postsecondaire, et de bénéficier des cours de formation nécessaires à cette fin.

L'année dernière, la Direction de l'éducation a publié une bibliographie des ouvrages portant sur les Indiens ou rédigés par eux, et a de plus produit beaucoup de matériel didactique, y compris des graphiques d'expérience linguistique, du matériel d'enseignement audio-visuel et plusieurs programmes d'études. La langue des autochtones est maintenant enseignée dans un grand nombre d'écoles, et la plupart des instituteurs sont choisis et embauchés par les conseils de bande. Dans quelques régions, des artistes, des danseurs et des musiciens indiens se sont rendus dans les écoles provinciales et fédérales fréquentées par les Indiens, afin d'y faire la démonstration de leurs talents traditionnels.

Enseignement dans les écoles fédérales et non fédérales

Fréquentation scolaire

En janvier 1973, un total de 71,319 enfants indiens fréquentaient les classes de la maternelle, de l'élémentaire et du secondaire dans les écoles fédérales et provinciales. Le programme des maternelles à l'intention des enfants de quatre et cinq ans a reçu, encore cette année, une attention toute spéciale, et le nombre d'Indiens qui agissent comme assistants-professeurs, conseillers sociaux et techniques et coordonnateurs entre le foyer et l'école est passé de 193 qu'il était en 1971-1972 à 293 en 1972-1973. Une augmentation de 2.1 pour cent a été enregistrée dans les inscriptions aux maternelles, et de 4 pour cent au cours secondaire.

Construction d'écoles

Pendant l'année, vingt-deux importants projets de construction ont été entrepris ou complétés, ce qui fait que le système scolaire fédéral dispose désormais de 112 salles de classe, 7 gymnases et 42 locaux à l'intention du personnel.

Additional major projects were carried out in Kashechewan, Ontario and Onion Lake, Saskatchewan, in both cases by Indian bands using local labour. This is a new development which will form a larger part of each year's construction program. The total cost of the federal schools construction program was in excess of \$11 million. A further five million dollars was paid for classroom space in provincial schools attended by Indian pupils.

Pupil Transportation and Student Residences

School buses, many of them operated by band councils or Indian contractors, are provided to transport children to provincial schools or centralized federal schools.

For those who must live away from home to continue their education, accommodation is provided in boarding homes, group homes or student residences; the majority of these students are provided with tuition fees, books, boarding costs and allowances for pocket money. The policy on admissions to student residences and boarding homes underlines the basic concern for enabling families to stay together whenever possible.

Eleven thousand Indian students were provided with accommodation and related counselling services. Emphasis was placed on the hiring of native people in student residences, particularly as child care workers. There were increased professional development and cultural orientation programs, and parents were involved in residence advisory groups and committees. In addition to the Blue Quills Residence in Alberta, the Qu'Appelle Residence in Saskatchewan is now operated by an Indian board of directors representing the twenty-four Indian bands in the area.

D'autres importants projets ont été mis en oeuvre à Kasechewan, en Ontario, et à Onion Lake, en Saskatchewan, par des bandes indiennes qui, dans chaque cas, ont fait appel à la main-d'oeuvre locale. Il s'agit là d'une initiative encourageante qui, d'année en année, prendra de plus en plus d'importance dans le programme de construction. Au total, les travaux de construction d'écoles fédérales ont coûté plus de 11 millions de dollars. De plus, une somme de cinq millions de dollars a été consacrée à la location de classes dans les écoles provinciales fréquentées par les écoliers indiens.

Transport d'écoliers et résidences d'élèves

Des services d'autobus scolaires, dont un bon nombre sont exploités par les conseils de bande ou par des entrepreneurs indiens, assurent le transport des élèves aux écoles provinciales et aux écoles fédérales regroupées.

Les jeunes qui doivent quitter leur foyer pour poursuivre leurs études sont logés dans des pensions, des foyers scolaires ou des résidences d'élèves. Dans la plupart des cas, le Ministère assume les frais de scolarité, de livres et de pension et accorde aux étudiants des allocations de dépenses personnelles.

En vue de permettre aux familles de rester ensemble chaque fois que cela est possible, le Ministère a établi des lignes directrices relativement à l'admission des élèves aux foyers scolaires et aux résidences d'étudiants.

Au total, 11,000 élèves indiens ont été logés aux frais du Ministère et ont bénéficié de services de consultation connexes. Ce sont surtout des autochtones qui ont été employés dans les résidences d'élèves, notamment pour prendre soin des enfants, et le relèvement des normes concernant ces services se reflète dans l'intensification des programmes de formation professionnelle et d'orientation culturelle. Les parents ont pris une part active aux travaux des groupes et des comités consultatifs pour s'assurer que les soins accordés aux enfants qui vivent dans les résidences répondent à leurs besoins. De plus, les résidences scolaires de Blue Quills (Alberta) et de Qu'Appelle (Saskatchewan) sont maintenant exploitées par une association indienne dotée d'un conseil d'administration qui représente les vingt-quatre bandes indiennes de la région.

Post School Education

Several significant trends developed during the year. The number of persons enrolled in pre-educational courses during 1972-73 increased from 3,962 in 1971-72 to 4,503. During the same period, there were similar increases in university enrolments: from 559 to 911, and in teacher training from 63 to 104. Professional training enrolments increased from 562 to 1,368. Indian bands, through their education committees, took a much more direct role in deciding the content and presentation of adult education courses for the residents of their reserves, with additional adult education courses being offered in Indian languages and crafts. More adult students participated in programs on a full day, a week basis rather than in classes offered for only a few hours each week.

The summer employment program for high school students, introduced last year, was continued, with 1,281 students employed in a wide range of reserve-based community projects. This year's program was entirely administered by band councils using federal grants.

Several bands administered their own employment placement programs, in accordance with the policy of transferring more control and responsibility for programs to Indian people.

On-the-job training continued to provide an excellent means of enhancing employability. During the year, trainees were involved in a wide range of occupations, with greater emphasis being placed on opportunities in the federal, provincial and private non-profit agency areas. The department paid the full cost of wages during the training period.

A human resource survey was completed in the Ontario region. The survey will provide useful information on training and employment needs, particularly for the current and potential labour force in the area.

Enseignement post-scolaire

Plusieurs progrès importants ont été enregistrés au cours de l'année. Le nombre d'inscriptions au cours d'initiation générale, qui était de 3,962 en 1971-1972, est passé à 4,503 en 1972-1973. Pendant la même période, les inscriptions aux universités sont passées de 559 à 911, et les inscriptions aux cours de formation des enseignants ont augmenté de 63 à 104. En ce qui a trait à la formation professionnelle, le nombre d'inscriptions, qui était de 562 l'année précédente, a atteint 1,368. Les bandes indiennes, par le truchement de leurs comités d'éducation, ont joué un rôle beaucoup plus actif dans l'élaboration des programmes et des cours d'éducation permanente qui s'adressent aux habitants de leurs réserves, ce qui démontre bien qu'ils reconnaissent les avantages de l'éducation des adultes pour l'ensemble de la communauté et qu'ils s'y intéressent davantage. Dans certains cas, des bandes ou des groupes de bandes ont établi pour le bénéfice de leurs réserves des centres d'éducation permanente.

Un plus grand nombre d'adultes ont préféré suivre des cours à plein temps plutôt que de n'y consacrer que quelques heures par semaine. Même si cette formule a signifié des coûts plus élevés, les résultats ont été plus satisfaisants.

Les cours de langue et d'artisanat indiens offerts aux adultes ont été augmentés. Ainsi, grâce aux programmes d'éducation permanente, les Indiens ont non seulement mis à jour et approfondi leurs connaissances culturelles, mais ils ont aussi appris de nouvelles techniques qui leur permettront d'accroître leur apport à la société canadienne.

Le programme d'emploi d'été, lancé l'année dernière à l'intention des élèves des écoles secondaires, s'est poursuivi cette année. Au total, 1,281 élèves ont été employés dans le cadre d'une vaste série de projets communautaires mis en oeuvre dans les réserves. Cette année, le programme a été entièrement administré par les conseils de bande, au moyen de subventions fédérales.

Plusieurs bandes ont géré elles-mêmes leurs propres programmes de placement, ce qui s'inscrit dans la politique visant à accorder des pouvoirs et des responsabilités accrus aux Indiens.

Cultural Development

Assistance was provided to Indian groups and individuals in the form of advice, encouragement and grants totalling \$334,000, for projects in the creative and performing arts. The grant program was decentralized to regional offices during the year.

The Indian cultural magazine *Tawow*, published by the department, provided a national outlet for Indian contributors. Other writers were given technical assistance, editorial advice, background information, publicity and were introduced to publishers. Seven manuscripts were reviewed and edited; of these, two have been published.

Indian artists have been encouraged and assisted in exhibiting their work to the public and to their own people. The departmental collection is the vehicle through which shows are arranged, and a number of important acquisitions were made which will help to introduce Canadians to the richness of Canadian Indian Art.

La formation en cours d'emploi a continué de fournir aux Indiens un excellent moyen d'augmenter leurs possibilités d'embauche. Au cours de l'année, les stagiaires ont été initiés à une série d'occupations diverses, notamment dans des domaines qui relèvent du gouvernement fédéral, des provinces et des organismes privés sans but lucratif. Le Ministère a payé tous les salaires pendant la période de formation.

Une étude des ressources humaines a été complétée dans la région de l'Ontario. Cette étude fournira des renseignements très utiles sur les besoins en matière de formation et d'emploi, notamment en ce qui a trait à la population active actuelle et prévue dans cette région.

Développement culturel

L'aide accordée aux groupes et aux particuliers indiens a pris la forme de conseils, de primes et de subventions totalisant \$334,000 pour des projets dans le domaine des arts de création et d'exécution. Ces projets étaient destinés à stimuler l'intérêt dans la documentation, la diffusion et la vulgarisation de la culture particulière aux Indiens. Au cours de l'année, la décentralisation du programme de subventions vers les bureaux régionaux a été entreprise et effectuée avec succès.

La revue culturelle indienne *Tawow* a été l'une des publications du Ministère les plus en demande et, sur le plan de la qualité et de l'esthétique, elle a connu un succès sans précédent. Grâce à cette revue, les écrits des auteurs indiens ont été diffusés dans tout le Canada.

Ces écrivains ont bénéficié d'une aide technique, de conseils de caractère rédactionnel, de renseignements de base et de publicité, et ils ont été présentés aux éditeurs. Sept manuscrits ont été soumis à des comités de lecture et de révision, et de ce nombre, deux ont été publiés.

Post School Program

Programme post-scolaire

Adult Education

Éducation permanente



Year	Année	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Basic literacy	Lecture et écriture	4,388	5,471	6,618	4,075
Other adult programs	Autres programmes destinés aux adultes	11,964	14,638	24,745	28,480
Total	Total	16,352	20,109	31,363	32,555

Vocational Training (based on Monthly Statistical Reports from the Regions)

Formation professionnelle (selon les rapports statistiques mensuels régionaux)



Year	Année	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Pre-vocational	Initiation générale	3,888	4,385	3,962	4,503
General vocational	Formation professionnelle théorique	2,114	1,778	2,118	2,097
Special vocational	Formation professionnelle spéciale	2,007	2,248	3,437	2,781
University	Études universitaires	321	459	559	911
Teacher training	Pédagogie	49	48	63	104
Nursing	Sciences infirmières	20	24	15	25
Other professional	Autres	414	529	562	1,368
Total	Total	8,817	9,371	10,716	11,789

Employment Relocation (based on Monthly Statistical Reports from the Regions)

Réinstallation en emploi (selon les rapports statistiques mensuels régionaux)



Year	Année	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Short-term	À titre temporaire	6,292	6,236	6,088	6,474
Regular	À titre régulier	5,697	5,966	6,354	7,272
On-service training	Formation pratique	218	218	170	*
On-the-job training	Formation en cours d'emploi	269	530	709	832
Family relocations	Relogement de la famille	502	416	387	460
Apprenticeship	Apprentissage	73	125	165	105
Total	Total	13,051	13,491	13,873	15,133

Discontinued

* Abandonnée

Many bands operate their own school buses on reserves.

Plusieurs bandes exploitent aujourd'hui leurs propres entreprises de transport scolaire.

Native language instruction programs were in operation in 160 schools. Local native people were employed, and training programs for native language instructors were established. A western and eastern Cree syllabic typewriter was developed co-operatively by the department and private industry.

Educational Research

Twenty-three research projects in education were conducted during the year: the total expenditure was \$329,000. The research explored curriculum, psychological assessment, pre-school, manpower, native language instruction, general education surveys, university services and native family background. Native groups directed twelve of the projects and native people were employed in almost all of them.

A native education research resource centre is being established by the Education Branch in Ottawa to serve the educational research needs of Indian and Eskimo communities and associations. The centre will distribute information including bibliographic lists and newsletters on education research.

Les artistes indiens ont été encouragés à présenter leurs oeuvres au public et à leurs compatriotes, et ils ont reçu de l'aide à cette fin. Grâce à sa collection, le Ministère peut organiser des expositions et, cette année, il a fait d'importantes acquisitions qui l'aideront à révéler aux Canadiens la richesse de l'art indien du Canada.

Des cours dans la langue des autochtones ont été donnés dans 160 écoles. Des autochtones des localités environnantes ont été embauchés à cette fin et des programmes de formation ont été établis à l'intention des enseignants. Le Ministère et l'industrie privée ont tous deux collaboré à la fabrication d'une machine à dactylographier l'écriture syllabique des Cris de l'Ouest et de l'Est.

Recherche en éducation

Vingt-trois projets de recherche en éducation ont été réalisés au cours de l'année et ont coûté \$329,000 au total. Au cours de ces travaux, les intéressés se sont penchés sur les programmes d'études, l'évaluation psychologique, l'enseignement préscolaire, la formation de la main-d'oeuvre, l'enseignement dans la langue autochtone, l'éducation en général, les services universitaires et le milieu familial des autochtones. Des groupes d'autochtones ont dirigé douze de ces programmes et, dans la plupart des cas, des autochtones ont participé à leur exécution. Les travaux qui ont été terminés portaient sur des cours d'études modèles dans le domaine de l'histoire et de la culture des tribus au Québec, au Manitoba, en Saskatchewan et en Alberta; des unités d'enseignement dans les langues autochtones des provinces de l'Ouest; l'évaluation des cours universitaires offerts aux étudiants autochtones et l'analyse générale des besoins et des aspirations des autochtones sur le plan éducationnel.

La Direction de l'éducation est en train d'organiser un centre d'aide à la recherche concernant l'éducation des autochtones, afin de répondre aux besoins des communautés et des associations indiennes et esquimaudes dans ce domaine. Le centre assurera la diffusion de renseignements, y compris des listes bibliographiques et des lettres documentaires au sujet de la recherche en éducation.



Community Affairs

Sub-objectives—To foster the development of self-reliance in the administration of Indian and Eskimo communities through advice, financial support and other assistance.

To assist in the improvement of housing and related physical amenities, and the provision of adequate social services in Indian and Eskimo communities.

Continued efforts have been made to strengthen band council management as well as the administrative staff in their various roles. More and more decisions with respect to the application of government programs are made by bands. Throughout Canada, band councils are experiencing a multitude of demands as a result of unprecedented activity on reserves.

Community Development

In the mid-sixties, the department started a Community Development Program on a number of reserves across Canada. The purpose was not so much to solve problems as to assist Indian people through individual contacts and group work, to equip themselves with the means of participating in the solution of their own problems. In the late sixties and early seventies the program was gradually taken over by the various provincial associations who entered into formal agreements with the federal government. Agreements exist in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Yukon Territory, British Columbia, and Ontario.

Training

An important element in the assumption of local government by Indian people is adequate training so that they may efficiently discharge their new responsibilities. Courses are offered for band council members, for band staff and also for the general membership at large. Use is made not only of departmental resources but also of those offered by the Department of Manpower and Immigration, by community and co-operative colleges, by university extension departments,

Affaires communautaires

Sous-objectifs—Encourager par des conseils, des secours financiers et d'autres moyens, l'accès des communautés indiennes et esquimaudes à l'autonomie administrative.

Favoriser l'amélioration du logement et des commodités qui s'y rattachent, de même que la création, dans les communautés indiennes et esquimaudes, de services sociaux appropriés.

Des efforts constants ont été déployés afin d'affermir l'administration des conseils de bande et de confirmer le personnel administratif dans ses divers rôles. De plus en plus, les bandes prennent elles-mêmes des décisions relativement à la mise en oeuvre de programmes gouvernementaux. Dans tout le Canada, les conseils de bande font face à une multitude de demandes par suite de l'activité sans précédent des réserves.

Aménagement communautaire

Vers le milieu de la dernière décennie, le Ministère a lancé, dans certaines réserves du Canada, un programme d'aménagement communautaire. Ce programme ne visait pas tellement à résoudre des problèmes, mais plutôt à aider les Indiens, grâce à des contacts personnels et à des travaux de groupe, à se doter des moyens qui leur permettaient de participer à la solution de leurs propres problèmes. Vers la fin des années 60 et au début des années 70, diverses associations provinciales se sont graduellement chargées d'administrer elles-mêmes le programme, à la suite d'ententes officielles conclues avec le gouvernement fédéral. Les associations qui ont signé ces accords sont celles du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan, de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick, du Yukon, de la Colombie-Britannique et de l'Ontario.

Formation

En vue de permettre aux Indiens de se charger de leur administration, il importe de leur assurer la formation qui les aidera à s'acquitter efficacement de leurs nouvelles attributions. C'est pourquoi des cours sont offerts aux membres des conseils de bande, au personnel des bandes ainsi qu'aux Indiens en général. À cette fin, ils bénéficient des ressources du Ministère et aussi de celles qui sont offertes par le ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration, les collèges communautaires, les écoles de gestion des

The Blackfoot Reserve in Alberta built more than 40 new homes in the last 18 months.

La réserve indienne des Pieds-Noirs en Alberta s'est enrichie de 40 nouvelles maisons au cours des derniers 18 mois.

by provincial agencies and, occasionally, by consulting and other private firms. Training is given in such areas as management, leadership, citizenship, social services, financial management, education, by-laws, housing, land management, and law enforcement.

The membership division in Ottawa continues to give intensive training in membership, statistics and records to those employees who will assume these important duties on the reserve. An additional 17 bands assumed this responsibility in 1972-73, to bring the total number of bands administering the membership function to 36 since the program began in 1970.

The Contributions to Bands Program continued to grow in 1972-73 to the extent that 465 Bands administered more than \$40.5 million, in Program funds. In addition, 520 Bands administered trust funds totalling approximately \$32 million. An evaluation of the Contributions to Bands Program was begun during the year to determine its effectiveness, and to recommend changes where necessary. Indian representatives were, and will continue to be involved in the review.

Other Band Activities

The task force concerned with policing on reserves recommended a series of alternatives including a three-year experiment which would develop 150 band constables who would be members of provincial police forces. This enriched service would enable preventive policing to replace the present complaint-oriented policing found on many reserves.

Out of the 237 elections 198 were held under the election sections of the Indian Act, while 39 were held under the traditional band custom system. Several appeals were registered, centring mainly on the question of residency and eligibility to vote.

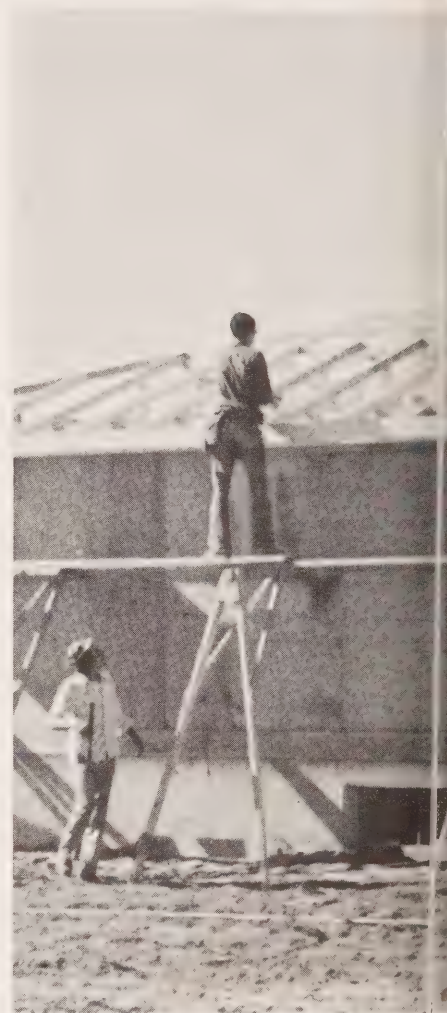
coopératives, les départements d'éducation permanente des universités, les organismes provinciaux et, à l'occasion, par des maisons d'experts-conseils et autres entreprises privées. Des cours de formation sont donnés dans des domaines tels que la gestion, l'animation, la citoyenneté, les services sociaux, l'administration financière, l'éducation, l'établissement des règlements, le logement, la gestion foncière et l'exécution des lois. Il n'existe aucune restriction quant au genre de cours de formation, d'ateliers, de colloques ou de stages de formation pratique qui peuvent être organisés. À Ottawa, la Division de l'effectif des bandes continue d'offrir des cours intensifs de formation dans le domaine de l'administration des effectifs de bande et de la tenue de dossiers et de statistiques. Ces cours sont à la portée de tous les employés qui devront s'acquitter de ces tâches dans les réserves. En 1972-1973, dix-sept autres bandes se sont chargées de ces attributions, ce qui porte à 36 le nombre de celles qui administrent leurs effectifs dans le cadre du programme lancé en 1970.

Le Programme de contributions aux bandes a continué de s'étendre au point que 465 bandes ont administré plus de \$40.5 millions de ces fonds. En plus, 520 bandes ont administré des fonds en fiducie totalisant quelque \$32 millions. Une évaluation du Programme de contributions aux bandes a été amorcée au cours de l'année dans le but de connaître son efficacité et de recommander des changements s'il y a lieu. Les représentants indiens sont engagés dans le processus d'évaluation et le seront encore à l'avenir.

Autres activités de bande

Le groupe d'étude du maintien de l'ordre dans les réserves a proposé une série de mesures, dont un programme d'une durée de trois ans en vue de former 150 constables de bande, lesquels deviendraient membres des corps de police provinciaux. Grâce à ce service amélioré, les services du policier qui, dans nombre de réserves, se résument à répondre aux plaintes, seraient remplacés par un travail de prévention.

Au cours de l'année, il y a eu 237 élections dont 198 ont eu lieu aux termes des articles de la Loi sur les Indiens qui portent sur les élections, tandis que 39 ont été tenues selon les coutumes traditionnelles des bandes. Plusieurs appels ont été interjetés, notamment sur les questions de résidence et de droit de vote.



Two bands chose the elective system for the first time while five bands—Uchucklesat, Tanakteuk, Lac-des-Mille-Lacs, Wahnapiatae and Red Rock—returned to the traditional custom methods. Eleven bands held referenda involving their privileges.

During the year under review, 30 bands passed 53 by-laws.

Housing

Three housing programs are available for on-reserve construction; during the 1972-73 year, 204 houses were constructed and 1,347 were renovated. Another program provides for off-reserve relocation; through this program a total of 13 people received assistance, raising to 993 the total number who received assistance since the introduction of the program in 1967-68.

Subsidy Housing Program

Administered by the department, this program provides a maximum subsidy of \$8,500 to the potential Indian home owner. Lesser amounts are available for applicants with larger incomes. To obtain the subsidy, an applicant is normally required to add a minimum cash payment which may be as low as \$135. Program funds are available for each region and also for each district within a region.

Band councils are obliged, in the context of the amount available to them, to consider requests and assign priorities.

Indian On-Reserve Housing Program

This program provides C.M.H.C. loans to individuals who do not obtain Subsidy Housing Program assistance; loans are also available to individuals who do receive such aid but require additional funds in order to build better quality houses. Loans granted under the program are guaranteed by the Minister. During the year 83 Indian people took advantage of this program, for which a guarantee to C.M.H.C. by the Minister regarding repayment is required.

3. and Administered Housing Program

This program was designed not only to permit bands to undertake housing projects but also to enable them to make their own provisions for labour and materials. The program, unlike the Subsidy Housing Program, is administered locally, not by the Department. Program funds may be

Deux bandes ont opté pour le système d'élections défini dans la Loi, et cinq autres—celles de Uchucklesat, Tanakteuk, Lac-des-Mille-Lacs, Wahnapiatae et Red Rock—sont revenues aux méthodes traditionnelles. De plus, onze bandes ont organisé des référendums en vue d'obtenir une proclamation du gouverneur en conseil au sujet des boissons alcooliques. Au cours de l'année, 30 bandes ont adopté 53 règlements.

Logement

Il existe trois programmes de construction et d'amélioration des logements dans les réserves; en 1972-1973, quelque 2,204 maisons ont été construites, et 1,347 ont été restaurées. Un autre programme prévoit le relogement à l'extérieur des réserves; dans le cadre de ce programme, 203 personnes ont été aidées, ce qui porte à 993 le nombre de celles qui ont bénéficié de l'aide depuis le lancement du programme en 1967-1968.

1. Programme de subventions au logement

En vertu de ce programme, les Indiens peuvent recevoir des subventions à la construction, lesquelles varient de \$3,500 à \$8,500, selon le revenu. Les subventions peuvent être moins élevées si le conseil de bande des Indiens est de cet avis, compte tenu des circonstances. Aux subventions peuvent s'ajouter les contributions personnelles, la main-d'œuvre ou des prêts provenant des fonds des bandes indiennes.

2. Programme de logement des Indiens dans les réserves

Aux termes de ce programme, des prêts de la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement sont consentis aux personnes qui ne remplissent pas les conditions requises pour recevoir de l'aide en vertu du Programme de subventions au logement, ou qui veulent construire des maisons plus dispendieuses afin de pouvoir loger toute leur famille. Au cours de l'année, 83 Indiens ont pu bénéficier de ce programme, aux termes duquel le Ministre doit garantir le remboursement à la S.C.H.L.

3. Programme de logement administré par les bandes

Par voie de résolution, les conseils de bande peuvent demander l'autorisation de diriger leurs propres programmes de logement en se servant des fonds alloués par le Ministère. Au total, 132 bandes ont tiré profit de ce programme. Sur ce nombre, 24 administrent des programmes prévus pour des périodes de 5 à 8 ans.

A row of new houses on a Blackfoot Reserve in Alberta.

De nouvelles maisons bâties en rangée dans une réserve de l'Alberta.



combined with C.M.H.C. loans to individuals as well as to bands. Before the services provided by this program may be utilized, a special band council resolution must be passed. A total of 132 bands availed themselves of this program. Of the total, 24 bands are administering long-term programs ranging between 5 to 8 years.

4. C.M.H.C. Housing Project Loans

Managed by band housing authorities, this program differs from the Indian On-Reserve Housing Program in that the loan required for the construction or development of a housing project is granted to the band rather than to individuals.

Indian band councils may combine C.M.H.C. loans, all guaranteed by the Minister, with departmental appropriations and also with Indian band and personal funds. During 1972-73, 15 bands added a total of \$3,466,080 in C.M.H.C. loans guaranteed by the Minister.

5. Indian Off-Reserve and Eskimo Re-Establishment Housing Program

An Indian or Eskimo who is regularly employed away from his reserve or settlement may be assisted in securing a C.M.H.C. first mortgage loan as well as a second mortgage loan from the Minister of this department. The second mortgage is interest-free and may be forgiven over a ten-year period where the applicant meets certain conditions. A personal contribution based on income is required.

Water and Sanitation

A total of 271 projects in excess of \$6.5 million provided water to 3,219 houses and sanitation facilities to 2,545 houses. Several existing systems were upgraded with new pumping stations and treatment plants. Where feasible, agreements were negotiated with adjacent communities to provide water and sanitation service to Indian reserves. In some reserves complete or partial water and sewage systems were constructed, or wells were drilled and septic tanks installed. Where no source of potable water was available, truck delivery of water was introduced or continued. Recipients are expected to pay a user's fee for these services while the department subsidizes the operation and maintenance.

4. Prêts de construction de logement par la S.C.H.L.

Ce programme administré par les bandes diffère du programme de logement des Indiens dans les réserves en ce sens que les emprunts requis pour la construction ou l'amélioration des maisons sont consentis aux bandes plutôt qu'aux particuliers. Les conseils de bandes indiens peuvent ajouter à ces montants qui sont tous garantis par le Ministre, les subventions accordées par le ministère et les fonds des bandes et des individus. Au cours de 1972-1973, 15 bandes ont contracté des emprunts auprès de la S.C.H.L. Les prêts consentis par cette société s'élèvent à \$3,466,080 et le remboursement en est garanti par le Ministre.

5. Programme de logement des Indiens à l'extérieur des réserves et de logement des Esquimaux

Les Indiens ou les Esquimaux, qui ont un emploi permanent à l'extérieur de leur réserve ou de leur agglomération, peuvent recevoir de l'aide pour obtenir un emprunt sur première hypothèque de la S.C.H.L. ou, du Ministère, sur deuxième hypothèque. L'emprunt sur deuxième hypothèque peut être remboursé sans intérêt sur une période de dix ans, si le débiteur remplit certaines conditions. Dans ce cas, l'applicant doit fournir une contribution personnelle qui est fixée d'après son revenu.

Canalisations d'eau et d'égouts

Dans l'ensemble, 3,219 maisons ont été dotées d'un système d'adduction d'eau, et des canalisations d'égouts ont été reliées à 2,545 autres domiciles, grâce à 271 projets dont le coût a atteint plus de 6 millions et demi de dollars. Plusieurs systèmes déjà en place ont été pourvus de stations de pompage et d'usines de traitement des eaux usées. Lorsque c'était possible, des ententes ont été conclues avec les localités avoisinantes afin que celles-ci fournissent les services de canalisations d'eau et d'égouts dans les réserves indiennes. Dans quelques réserves, des systèmes complets ou partiels de canalisations d'eau et d'égouts ont été aménagés, ou des puits ont été creusés et des fosses septiques ont été installées. Aux endroits qui ne comptent aucune source d'eau potable, des services de distribution d'eau par camion ont été inaugurés ou poursuivis. Les usagers versent une redevance pour ces services et le Ministère en subventionne le fonctionnement et l'entretien.

1 Ceremonial dances are still important to the Indian people.

1 Pour beaucoup d'Indiens, les danses rituelles font toujours partie de leur culture traditionnelle.

2 Many Indian people are being trained as mechanics.

2 Plusieurs Indiens reçoivent une formation appropriée pour devenir mécaniciens.

3 More and more Indians are farming in Canada.

3 Un nombre sans cesse accru d'Indiens s'adonnent à l'agriculture.



3



Electrification

During the year additional agreements with power authorities were concluded, extending services to additional reserves and to a total of 607 houses. Another 2,181 houses were wired for electricity. Of all Indian homes in Canada, 83 per cent are electrically equipped. This compares favourably with non-Indian communities considering that many Indian communities are in isolated areas of Canada.

Roads

New road construction amounted to 99.8 miles and road reconstruction totalled 119.2 miles. On Indian reserve land a total of 4,500 miles of roads are maintained at either band council or departmental expense. This does not include 1,400 miles of roads maintained by the provinces.

Other Community Improvement Activities

Other activities included erosion control, the completion of 22 band administration buildings, the construction of fire halls, the purchasing of fire-fighting equipment, and the preparation of subdivision areas and building lots.

Court Worker Program

An earlier agreement with the Province of Alberta to share the costs of a court worker program operated by the Native Counselling Services continued in effect during the year. An agreement also was made with the Ontario Association of Indian Friendship Centres whereby the department would contribute towards the cost of the Association's court worker program. Both organizations provide counselling during post-arrest and pre-trial periods.

Work Opportunity Projects

The Department continued this program, which supplements social assistance funds with other money to make possible reserve-based employment projects for Indians normally on social assistance.

Électrification

Au cours de l'année, d'autres ententes ont été conclues avec les administrations des services d'électricité pour que ces derniers soient étendus à un plus grand nombre de réserves et, au total, à 607. Un autre groupe de 2,181 maisons ont été électrifiées, ce qui fait qu'au Canada, 83 pour cent des foyers indiens sont pourvus d'électricité. Ce qui se compare avantageusement avec des agglomérations non-indiennes, si l'on songe que plusieurs communautés indiennes sont situées dans des régions isolées.

Routes

De nouvelles routes ont été aménagées sur une distance de 99.8 milles et des travaux de reconstruction ont été exécutés sur une longueur de 119.2 milles. Dans les réserves indiennes, 4,500 milles de routes sont entretenues soit aux frais du conseil de bande ou du Ministère, tandis que 1,400 autres milles le sont par les provinces.

Autres travaux d'aménagement communautaire

La construction de vingt-deux immeubles administratifs de bande et postes d'incendie a été complétée, de l'équipement pour la lutte contre l'incendie et le contrôle de l'érosion a été acheté et des lotissements ainsi que des terrains à bâtir ont été aménagés.

Programme d'assistance judiciaire

Une entente conclue antérieurement avec la province de l'Alberta, en vue du partage des frais d'un programme d'assistance judiciaire administré par les services d'orientation des autochtones, est restée en vigueur durant l'année. Un autre accord a été signé avec l'Association des centres d'accueil pour les Indiens de l'Ontario, aux termes duquel le Ministère assume une partie des frais du programme d'assistance judiciaire de cet organisme. Les deux groupements fournissent des conseils aux délinquants au cours des périodes qui suivent l'arrestation et qui précèdent le procès.

Programme de création d'emplois

Un programme aux termes duquel les sommes consacrées à l'assistance sociale viennent s'ajouter à d'autres fonds accordés pour des travaux conçus à l'intention des assistés sociaux des réserves s'est poursuivi. Les ouvriers ont touché le salaire en vigueur dans les localités de leur emploi.

Total value of the 101 projects undertaken, which created nearly 1,500 jobs, was \$2,383,000. Of this amount, a Work Opportunity Fund accounted for \$500,000 with the balance made up of \$235,000 from band revenues, \$750,000 from social assistance, \$485,000 from other departmental appropriation programs, and \$413,000 from other sources, primarily the provinces.

Economic Development

Sub-Objectives—To foster the development of self-reliance in the administration of Indian and Eskimo communities through advice, financial support and other assistance.

To assist Indian and Eskimo communities to utilize, as determined by them, their collective resources for the creation of optimum employment and income for individual members.

Economic Development Branch programs are directed toward the improvement of the economic position of Indians, and to increase their involvement in the planning and implementation of specific projects.

The increasing number of Indians using the Indian Economic Development Fund to establish business enterprise in their communities, and the formation of additional Band Economic Development Committees, are positive indications of Indian interest in the economic future of their communities.

Development Services

This program promoted Indian enterprise in the following areas:

Arts and Crafts

The 1972-73 sales of Central Marketing Service amounted to \$427,145 of which \$32,768 were raw materials. This was a total increase of \$20,666 over the previous year's sales.

Purchases made by field buyers and paid for in cash direct to producers amounted to \$163,009. Purchases shipped by producers direct to C.M.S. Warehouse amounted to \$384,403 for a total of \$547,412 direct income to producers.

Quelque 101 projets ont été entrepris pour une valeur totale de \$2,383,000. Ces projets ont permis la création de près de 1,500 emplois. Ils ont été financés grâce à un fonds de création d'emplois de \$500,000, à une somme de \$235,000 provenant des revenus des bandes, à un montant de \$750,000 de l'Assistance sociale, à une participation de \$485,000 de d'autres programmes du Ministère ainsi que de \$413,000 obtenus d'autres sources, principalement des provinces.

Progrès économique

Sous-objectifs—Encourager par des conseils, des secours financiers et d'autres moyens, l'accès des communautés indiennes et esquimaudes à l'autonomie administrative.

Aider les communautés indiennes et esquimaudes à tirer profit, comme bon leur semble, de leurs ressources collectives, en vue de créer le plus d'emplois et de revenus possible pour chacun de leurs membres.

Les programmes de la Direction du progrès économique visent à améliorer la situation économique des Indiens ainsi qu'à accroître leur participation à la planification et à l'exécution de projets précis.

Le nombre de plus en plus grand d'Indiens qui se servent du Fonds du progrès économique des Indiens pour établir des entreprises commerciales dans leurs localités, ainsi que la formation d'autres comités d'expansion économique des bandes, démontrent bien l'intérêt accru des Indiens à l'économie future de leurs communautés.

Services de l'expansion économique

Au cours de l'année financière 1972-1973, le Programme des services d'expansion économique a surtout été axé vers les domaines suivants:

Art et artisanat

En 1972-1973, le chiffre des ventes s'est élevé à \$427,145, dont une somme de \$32,768 découle de la vente de produits bruts. Il s'agit là d'une augmentation totale de \$20,666 par rapport aux chiffres de l'année précédente.

Le prix des achats effectués sur place et payés comptant aux producteurs mêmes a atteint \$163,009. Les achats de produits expédiés directement par les producteurs à l'entrepôt du Service central de commercialisation, ont totalisé

1 Indian bands have formed co-operatives to merchandise Indian crafts to the Canadian public.

2 Raymond Gabriel of Oka, Quebec, recognized internationally for his work with silver.

3 Many Indian children have a gift for painting and crafts.

1 Des bandes indiennes ont formé des coopératives pour la vente au public canadien de leurs produits d'artisanat.

2 Raymond Gabriel, qui habite Oka dans le Québec, est reconnu internationalement pour son travail d'artiste joaillier.

3 Plusieurs enfants indiens ont hérité de leurs parents de dons certains pour l'art et l'artisanat.



York was pushed forward on the new prestige book, "Indian Arts in Canada" for printing and distribution early in 1973. The collection and preparation of biographical material on outstanding Indian artists and craftsmen and also the collection of general information on traditional Indian arts and crafts for retailers and producers continued.

A small working level group with representatives from Indian and Northern Affairs, Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Consumer and Corporate Affairs was formed to study the problem of non-authentic art and craft items and the unauthorized production of authentic Indian work. A campaign was initiated in the fall of 1972 to publicize the departmental "beaver pelt" trade-mark tags that certify the authenticity of tagged articles. Radio and TV commercials, audio-visual programs and magazine advertisements were used prior to the Christmas season. Such programs will be expanded in 1973-74.

Training courses were conducted through agreement and co-operation of local Manpower Centres and Regional Education Services. Operation of the Edmonton Arts and Crafts Training Centre has introduced over 200 trainees to new media of expression such as ceramics, silk screen production and printing, as well as improving quality standards for traditional products and crafts. This training is a basis for expanded development activities on reserves.

Commercial Recreation

Enterprises established on reserves, and owned and operated by Indians, now number 57. These employ about 380 individuals, most on a seasonal basis, and account for about \$500,000 in wages.

\$384,403, ce qui représente des recettes globales de \$547,412 pour les producteurs. Le travail a été accéléré en vue de faire imprimer et distribuer, au début de 1973, un nouveau livre de haute qualité intitulé "L'Art indien au Canada". Le rassemblement et la rédaction de notes biographiques concernant d'éminents artistes et artisans indiens se sont poursuivis de même que la compilation des renseignements généraux sur les travaux traditionnels d'art et d'artisanat indiens, à l'intention des détaillants et des producteurs. Ces renseignements comprenaient des dessins accompagnés de légendes destinés aux Indiens intéressés à produire des objets inspirés de leur culture particulière. Ils visaient aussi à annoncer les services offerts dans le cadre du programme du Ministère.

Un petit groupe de travail composé de représentants du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, du ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, ainsi que du ministère de la Consommation et des Corporations, a été formé afin d'étudier le problème que pose la mise en vente d'objets d'art et d'artisanat non authentiques, de même que la reproduction non autorisée d'oeuvres indiennes véritables. À l'automne de 1972, le Ministère a lancé une campagne de publicité afin de faire connaître la marque de fabrication qui garantit l'authenticité des objets qui la portent. Les messages publicitaires diffusés à la radio et à la télévision, les programmes audio-visuels et les annonces dans les revues sont autant de moyens qui ont été utilisés avec succès avant la période des Fêtes. Tous les programmes à cet égard seront intensifiés en 1973-1974.

Des cours de formation ont été donnés, grâce à la collaboration des Centres de main-d'oeuvre locaux et des Services d'éducation régionaux, à la suite d'ententes conclues à cet effet. L'école d'art et d'artisanat d'Edmonton a enseigné à plus de 200 élèves de nouveaux modes d'expression comme la céramique et la sérigraphie, et a contribué à relever les normes de qualité des produits et des techniques traditionnels. Ces cours de formation servent de base à des activités intensifiées dans les réserves.

Loisirs commercialisés

Les Indiens possèdent et exploitent maintenant 57 entreprises établies dans les réserves. Ces dernières emploient quelque 380 personnes, dont la plupart sont des travailleurs saisonniers, et versent environ \$500,000 en salaires.

Commercial Fisheries Program

The five-year British Columbia Indian Fishermen's Assistance Program terminated 31 March 1973. The program has been successful in increasing fleet efficiency and improving the economic situation of Indian fishermen in British Columbia. During the five year period, more than \$4 million was provided to Indian fishermen to improve their vessels and equipment. However, the need for the program is even more important for the future because of the rationalization of the salmon fishery under the requirements of the Salmon Vessel Licence Control Program. At present, more than 1,800 Indian fishermen are employed in the industry.

Indian fishermen participating in the freshwater fishery areas continue to maintain their position within the industry and in 1972-73, net landed values increased marginally.

The oyster aquaculture project at Eskasoni Reserve continued and indications were that a quantity of cultured oysters would be marketed by the fall of 1973.

Wildlife

Furs constituted the main source of income derived by Indians from resources. The higher price trend noted last year continued through 1972-73 created new interest and activity and increased incomes from trapping substantially.

Tourist Outfitting and Guiding

A new national directory of Indian outfitting and outdoor recreation facilities and services was published and Indians participated in seven national sportsmen's shows to promote their enterprises. Three new establishments, one each in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick were opened in 1972-73, and several others were improved or enlarged. A number of additional enterprises were planned during the past year and are expected to begin operations in 1973 and 1974.

Programme de pêche commerciale

Le programme quinquennal d'aide aux pêcheurs indiens de la Colombie-Britannique a pris fin le 31 mars 1973. Ce programme a permis d'accroître l'efficacité des flottes de pêche et d'améliorer la situation économique des pêcheurs indiens de la Colombie-Britannique. Pendant cette décade, les pêcheurs indiens ont bénéficié de plus de 4 millions de dollars pour l'amélioration de leurs bateaux et de leur équipement. Toutefois, l'existence d'un tel programme est de plus en plus importante pour l'avenir, en raison de la rationalisation de la pêche au saumon selon les exigences du Programme de contrôle des permis de saumoniers. À l'heure actuelle, plus de 1,800 pêcheurs indiens sont employés par l'industrie de la pêche.

La participation des Indiens intéressés à la pêche en eau douce est demeurée stable dans l'industrie et, en 1972-1973, la valeur nette des débarquements a légèrement augmenté.

Le programme d'ostréiculture de la réserve Eskasoni s'est poursuivi et tout indique qu'une certaine quantité d'huîtres cultivées pourra être mise sur le marché à l'automne de 1973.

Faune

En regard des autres ressources, la fourrure a constitué la principale source de revenu des Indiens. L'augmentation des prix signalée l'année dernière s'est poursuivie pendant 1972-1973, ce qui a contribué à accroître sensiblement l'intérêt, l'activité et les recettes dans le domaine du piégeage.

Services de guides et de pourvoyeurs

Un nouveau répertoire des services de pourvoyeurs et des installations de loisirs de plein air exploités par les Indiens a été publié. De plus, les Indiens ont participé à sept expositions nationales destinées à mieux faire connaître leurs entreprises. Trois nouveaux établissements, dont un en Ontario, un au Québec et un au Nouveau-Brunswick, ont été ouverts en 1972-1973, et plusieurs autres ont été améliorés ou agrandis. Au cours de l'année, des plans ont été tracés en vue d'établir d'autres entreprises et celles-ci devraient ouvrir leurs portes en 1973 et 1974.

and Economic Development Committees

Band Councils may receive financial contributions to fund Economic Development Committees which plan, promote and ultimately assume full responsibility for the band's economic program. In 1972-73, a total of 34 bands participated in the program and received some \$200,000 for this purpose. In addition, these bands contributed approximately \$50,000 from band funds to support their own work programs.

A major training program was being developed for committee members, Band Councils and band members.

Industrial and Commercial Development

This year there was expanded interest by Indian people in industrial and commercial development as well as a greater awareness by industry of the opportunities of locating on Indian reserves. Fifty enquiries were followed up and negotiations reached advance stages on the location of 15 plants each of which would provide 75-100 full-time years of employment. 198 industrial plants, located on reserves, provided employment to 280 Indian people and an income of over \$900,000. Over 700 commercial enterprises provided employment to approximately 1,100 Indian people, with over \$3,000,000 in income being realized.

Real Estate

Negotiations were conducted for land development at Sarnia, The Pas, Sarnia, Seven Islands, Enoch, and several reserves in British Columbia. At present, real estate development has taken place on over 90 reserves providing employment to approximately 400 Indian people and a financial return of over \$1,500,000.

Canadian Executive Services Overseas

Canadian Executive Services Overseas organization provided 40 executive volunteers to advise Indian Bands and individual Indian enterprises in over 100 diversified undertakings.

Comités d'expansion économique des bandes

Les conseils de bande peuvent recevoir des fonds en vue de financer les comités d'expansion économique qui planifient et mettent à exécution le programme économique des bandes et qui en assument finalement toutes les responsabilités. En 1972-1973, trente-quatre bandes ont participé au programme et ont reçu quelque \$200,000 à cette fin. De plus, ces bandes ont affecté environ \$50,000 de leurs fonds au financement de leurs propres projets.

Un important programme de formation est en cours d'élaboration à l'intention des membres des comités, des conseils de bande et des membres des bandes.

Expansion industrielle et commerciale

Cette année, les Indiens se sont intéressés davantage à l'expansion industrielle et commerciale, et l'industrie, de son côté, s'est souciee davantage des possibilités de lancer des entreprises dans les réserves indiennes. Des réponses ont été fournies à 80 demandes de renseignements et des pourparlers sont en bonne voie au sujet de l'établissement de cinq firmes dont le volume d'emploi sera de 75 à 100 années-homme. Les 198 entreprises industrielles en exploitation dans les réserves ont employé 2,380 Indiens et leur ont versé des salaires de plus de 5 millions de dollars au total. Environ 1,100 Indiens ont par ailleurs travaillé dans plus de 700 entreprises commerciales et ont retiré plus de 3 millions de dollars en rémunération.

Biens immobiliers

Des pourparlers sont en cours en vue d'aménager des terres à Sarnia, Le Pas, Sarnia, Sept-Îles, Enoch et dans plusieurs réserves de la Colombie-Britannique. Des travaux d'exploitation immobilière ont été exécutés dans plus de 90 réserves, ce qui a fourni de l'emploi à environ 400 Indiens, ainsi que des revenus dépassant un million et demi de dollars.

Service administratif canadien d'outre-mer

Le Service administratif canadien d'outre-mer a détaché 40 administrateurs volontaires pour conseiller les bandes indiennes et les Indiens au sujet de plus de 100 entreprises différentes.

Forestry

An analysis showing the extent and type of forest land use on all Indian Reserves was completed as was an examination of Department-owned and -operated forest enterprises. A forest management plan was prepared for the Doncaster Indian Reserve.

Minerals

The Indian Minerals Program assists Indian bands to develop the mineral resources of their reserves. The program also assists in training and advising Indian people for employment in the mining and petroleum industries.

Oil and gas resources are explored and developed by industry under the Indian Oil and Gas Regulations. During the year, acreage held under permit and lease increased from 1.0 million acres to 1.3 million acres. The three types of revenue to bands all increased to the record total of \$7.4 million, exceeding the previous year by \$1.5 million. Oil and gas were produced from 183 wells on Indian reserves in Western Canada. Sixteen Alberta bands and two Saskatchewan bands received royalties from this production. Many other bands receive bonus and rental revenues from the oil and gas rights.

Exploration of oil and gas rights increased during the past year. A major oil production test program from oil sands on an Indian reserve in the Athabasca region in Alberta also has been reactivated.

Minerals other than oil and gas are administered under the Indian Mining Regulations and the Indian Act. Although band revenues amounted to only \$300,000 from mining, more opportunities were provided by the exploration and production of minerals than by petroleum activities.

The Indian Minerals Program has focussed on identifying the potential for metallic and industrial minerals on the Indian lands to encourage development and provide greater employment benefits. The literature research stage of identification for Indian lands neared completion. About 12 reserves also were evaluated by drilling and geotechnical surveys.

Forêts

Une analyse visant à démontrer le degré et le mode d'utilisation des forêts dans toutes les réserves indiennes, de même qu'un examen des entreprises forestières que le Ministère possède et exploite, ont été effectués. Un plan de gestion forestière a également été établi pour la réserve indienne de Doncaster.

Ressources minières

Ce programme aide les bandes indiennes à exploiter les ressources minières de leurs réserves et il contribue également à former et à conseiller les Indiens pour les mettre en mesure de trouver de l'emploi dans l'industrie minière et pétrolière.

Les ressources pétrolières et gazières sont prospectées et exploitées par l'industrie conformément au Règlement sur l'exploitation du pétrole et du gaz des réserves indiennes. Au cours de l'année, la superficie des terrains visés par des baux et permis est passée de 1.0 million à 1.3 million d'acres. Les revenus que les bandes retirent de ces trois sources ont atteint le chiffre sans précédent de 7.4 millions de dollars, ce qui représente une augmentation de 1 million et demi de dollars par rapport à l'année précédente. Le pétrole et le gaz sont produits à partir de 183 puits situés dans les réserves indiennes de l'Ouest canadien. Seize bandes de l'Alberta et deux de la Saskatchewan perçoivent des redevances à cet égard. Plusieurs autres bandes retirent des primes et des revenus de location des droits d'exploration pétrolière et gazière.

Les droits d'exploration pétrolière et gazière ont augmenté au cours de l'année dernière. De plus, en Alberta, un important programme expérimental a été remis en oeuvre dans une réserve indienne de la région d'Athabasca, en vue de produire du pétrole à partir des sables pétrolifères.

Les minéraux, sauf le pétrole et le gaz, sont régis par le Règlement sur l'exploitation minière dans les réserves indiennes et par la Loi sur les Indiens. Même si l'activité minière n'a rapporté aux bandes que des revenus de \$300,000, elle a fourni beaucoup plus d'emplois aux Indiens que l'industrie pétrolière.

Le Programme des ressources minières des Indiens a été axé sur l'étude des possibilités dans le domaine des minéraux métalliques et industriels des terres indiennes, afin d'en promouvoir l'exploitation et de favoriser la création d'emplois. La recherche documentaire à ce sujet est

Business Services

Business services are structured around the Indian Economic Development Fund. Some years ago the government decided the old Indian Revolving Loan Fund was inadequate for stimulating development of new business ventures by Indians, both on and off the reserves. The program was under-capitalized and limited to the provision of direct loans. Beyond the lending of money, it did little to help the Indian businessman get started. It was obvious that a much more comprehensive facility was needed.

After consultation with Indian businessmen, the Indian Economic Development Fund was established on 1 April 1970. Its purpose was to stimulate and encourage the development of business opportunities for Indians on and off reserves. The fund can be utilized by Indians (or non-Indians whose enterprises will benefit the Indian community) when conventional lending requirements cannot be met. It functions in four ways:

Guarantees of up to 100 per cent are provided to individuals or groups who cannot meet a lending agency's normal requirements. This means banks, credit companies, credit unions and *caisses populaires* can, on strength of the guarantee, finance fledgling business ventures on a minimum risk basis. Assistance to non-Indians is limited to a maximum of 90 per cent.

Loans are available for fixed assets and working capital on standard lending terms. Rates are reviewed every six months and adjusted to reflect current market trends.

sur le point d'être terminée. Des levés géotechniques et des travaux de forage ont aussi été exécutés dans une douzaine de réserves environ afin d'en évaluer les ressources.

Services aux entreprises

Ce programme est conçu en fonction du Fonds du progrès économique des Indiens.

Il y a quelques années, le gouvernement a jugé que l'ancienne "Caisse renouvelable de prêts aux Indiens" ne pouvait pas encourager suffisamment les Indiens à lancer de nouvelles entreprises, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur des réserves. La caisse manquait de capitaux et son aide était limitée à celle des prêts directs. Sauf au chapitre des prêts, ce programme n'a pas tellement aidé les hommes d'affaires indiens à s'établir.

Il était évident qu'un programme beaucoup plus complet était nécessaire. En plus des prêts, il s'imposait que des garanties, des subventions et des services techniques de consultation fussent mis à la disposition des hommes d'affaires indiens pour les aider à mener leurs projets à bon terme.

À la suite de consultations avec des hommes d'affaires indiens le *Fonds du progrès économique des Indiens* a été constitué le 1^{er} avril 1970. Son but consiste à stimuler et à encourager l'établissement d'entreprises commerciales qui profitent aux Indiens, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur des réserves. Le fonds peut servir aux Indiens (ou aux non-Indiens dont les entreprises seront avantageuses pour la communauté indienne) qui ne remplissent pas les conditions conventionnelles requises pour être éligibles aux emprunts. Quatre formes d'aide sont prévues dans le cadre de ce nouveau programme.

Des *garanties* sont données pour le remboursement intégral des emprunts dans le cas des particuliers ou des groupements qui ne peuvent répondre aux exigences habituelles des organismes de financement. Ainsi, les banques, les sociétés de fiducie, les caisses d'épargne et de crédit, y compris les caisses populaires, peuvent, sur la foi de ces garanties, financer de nouvelles entreprises en ne prenant qu'un minimum de risques. (Récemment, une entente conclue avec l'Association des banquiers canadiens a ouvert la voie à de nouvelles possibilités dans ce domaine.) L'aide accordée aux non-Indiens est limitée à 90% au maximum.

1 Tourist camps and guiding are offered by bands in the north country.

2 Medical care is always available for Indian people.

3 Many Indian men are employed on construction projects on reserves.

1 Des Indiens trouvent une source de revenus dans la coupe du bois sur les réserves.

2 Les soins médicaux sont toujours à la disposition des Indiens.

3 Plusieurs Indiens sont embauchés dans des projets de construction sur les réserves.



grants and Contributions are also available to take care of some of the unique problems faced by Indian people in the development or expansion of business operations. Most often grants are provided for start-up costs, economic planning and setting up support services, and for working capital or "gap fillers."

Management Advisory Services consisting of qualified professional people from both inside and outside the government are available, providing such services as the evaluation of business proposals, pre-loan counselling, assistance in financial arrangements and managerial or technical assistance for on-going operations. A special advisory service is available for planned and existing co-operative operations. Many highly creative and resourceful Indian people have now used the fund to build businesses in their communities. Some recent examples of these are as follows: a karate school; a moccasin and slipper manufacturing plant; a high-rise window cleaning operation; a co-operative feedlot operation; the development of a scrap metal company specializing in dismantling obsolete railway cars and automobiles; a co-operative community store; and a cordwood trucking operation.

Publications in connection with Indian business ownership, financing and management, designed to stimulate interest and to provide information to both Indian and non-Indians were widely circulated.

Des *prêts* sont accordés aux conditions habituelles pour la constitution de capitaux fixes et de fonds de roulement. Les taux sont revus tous les six mois et indexés sur les tendances courantes du marché.

Des *subventions et des contributions* sont également offertes aux Indiens pour leur permettre de faire face aux problèmes exceptionnels que pose l'établissement ou l'expansion d'une entreprise commerciale. Dans la plupart des cas, les subventions sont accordées pour payer les frais d'établissement, le coût de la planification économique et la mise sur pied de services de soutien, ainsi que pour constituer des fonds de roulement ou pour combler les déficits.

Des *services consultatifs en matière de gestion* sont offerts par des spécialistes hautement qualifiés des secteurs public et privé. Grâce à ces services, les projets d'entreprise sont évalués, des conseils sont dispensés relativement aux projets d'emprunt, de l'aide est donnée au sujet des dispositions financières et une assistance administrative et technique est accordée dans le cas des entreprises en activité. Nombre d'Indiens ingénieux et débrouillards se sont servis de ce fonds pour établir des entreprises commerciales dans leurs communautés. Voici quelques exemples de réalisations récentes:

Une école de karaté à Halifax; l'établissement d'une fabrique de mocassins et de pantoufles; une entreprise de nettoyage des fenêtres d'immeubles élevés; une coopérative de pâturage; l'établissement d'une société de récupération de la ferraille, spécialisée dans le démontage des vieux wagons de chemin de fer et des automobiles usagées; un magasin de vente au détail d'objets d'art et d'artisanat indiens; le financement d'une coopérative communautaire de consommation; une entreprise de transport du bois de chauffage par camion.

Des publications portant sur les droits de propriété, le financement et la gestion des entreprises indiennes ont reçu une très grande diffusion. Ces publications sont destinées à stimuler l'intérêt des Indiens et des non-Indiens et à les renseigner sur ces sujets.

Indian Lands

Reserve lands are administered in a way to enable bands to assume more responsibility. In 1972 several successful plans were introduced to improve land administration and make it responsive to Indian needs.

Land Administration

Progress was made in identifying and registering Indian interest in land in the Indian Land Registry. This helped transfer increasing responsibility for management of land to bands and field offices and resulted in quicker response to requests about land titles or status from Indian bands, associations, the Indian Claims Commissioner and from the public.

A total of 7,805 documents and instruments was registered in the Indian Land Registry. An increasing number of individual band members acquired duly recorded property rights on the reserve, and a total of 2,146 titles were issued.

The program to establish registers to record chains of title to individual parcels of land allotted or conveyed since 1876 was stepped up, and during the year eight reserves were researched.

The Land Titles Section has decentralized operational land registry records to the B.C. Region. Authority to approve leases pursuant to Section 53 and assignments under Section 54 of the Indian Act in regard to the Salish subdivision, Musqueam Indian Reserve in British Columbia was also decentralized to the Regional Director. This should facilitate the administration and management of Indian Reserve Lands in that province. Further decentralization of records continued through the year and the Ontario Region has now been included in this program.

The Land Titles Section helped 58 Indian bands and associations conduct research into Indian land claims. They also investigated 959 disputes, claims and other enquiries about Indian land title, status and other similar land matters, directed to them by Indian bands, associations and other parties. The decentralization of property surveys serviced by the joint efforts of the Land Division

Terres des Indiens

Les terres des réserves sont administrées de façon à permettre aux bandes d'assumer de plus grandes responsabilités. En 1972, plusieurs nouveaux projets, visant à améliorer la gestion des terres pour qu'elles répondent davantage aux besoins des Indiens, ont connu d'excellents résultats.

Administration des terres

Des progrès ont été enregistrés dans l'établissement et l'inscription des droits fonciers des Indiens qui doivent figurer au registre des terres des Indiens. Le transfert de responsabilités accrues aux bandes et aux bureaux locaux, en ce qui a trait à la gestion des terres, a ainsi été rendu plus facile et il a également été possible de répondre plus rapidement aux demandes des bandes ainsi qu'à celles du commissaire aux réclamations des Indiens et du public, relativement aux titres, ou aux actes juridiques des biens fonciers.

Au total, 7,805 documents et actes juridiques ont été portés au registre des terres des Indiens. Un nombre plus élevé de membres de bandes ont obtenu des droits de propriété dûment enregistrés dans les réserves, et 2,146 titres de propriété ont été délivrés.

Le programme d'établissement de registres destinés à consigner les séries de titres visant les parcelles de terre attribuées ou cédées depuis 1876, a été accéléré et, au cours de l'année, des recherches ont été faites dans huit réserves.

La Section de l'arpentage et des titres a décentralisé vers la région de la Colombie-Britannique, les dossiers de consignation des titres de biens-fonds. De plus, le directeur régional a été autorisé à approuver les baux et les cessions en vertu des articles n^{os} 53 et 54 de la Loi sur les Indiens, dans le cas de la subdivision Salish, dans la réserve indienne de Musqueam, en Colombie-Britannique. Ces mesures contribueront sans doute à faciliter les travaux d'administration et de gestion des terres des réserves indiennes dans cette province. La décentralisation des dossiers s'est poursuivie pendant toute l'année, et la région de l'Ontario est maintenant englobée dans ce programme.

La Section de l'arpentage et des titres a aidé 58 bandes et associations indiennes à faire des recherches au sujet des revendications des Indiens relativement à leurs terres. Elle a de plus enquêté dans le cas de 959 litiges, revendications

and the Legal Surveys Division of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources was commenced. There were approximately 225 survey items dealt with in the survey program, an increase of about 100 items over the previous year.

Three formal land administration training courses were conducted for members of the Department field staff, and on-the-job training was provided for representatives of the St. Regis, Wikwemikong, Saugeen, The Pas, Sheshegwaning, Whitefish Lake, Sheguiandah, and West Bay bands and for four officers of the Saskatchewan Regional Office.

Land Management

In the fiscal year 1972-73, a total of 1,652 leases and licences were approved and 328 assignments of interest in Indian lands were processed. These transactions netted an income for the Indian bands, including band members, in the amount of \$4,414,346. The leases and licences cover use of Indian lands for various purposes, such as agriculture and residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial, developments, conservation and recreational activities.

Many bands are now proposing to establish band corporations so that they may manage their lands independently. Band corporations were formed at Rankin Location Indian Reserve No. 15D in Ontario, White Bear Indian Reserve No. 70 in Manitoba, Chitek Lake Indian Reserve No. 191 at Last Mountain Lake Indian Reserve No. 80 in Saskatchewan, Sarcee Indian Reserve No. 145 at Sawridge Indian Reserve No. 150 in Alberta at Seabird Island Indian Reserve and Cowichan Indian Reserve No. 1 in British Columbia.

et demandes de renseignements qui lui ont été soumis par des bandes et des associations indiennes ainsi que par d'autres groupes, au sujet des titres et du statut juridique des terres des Indiens et autres questions foncières. Grâce aux efforts conjugués du personnel de la Division des terres et de la Division des levés officiels du ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, la décentralisation des services d'arpentage des terres a été entreprise. Ainsi, il a été possible d'instaurer de nouveaux services de conseil, de consultation et de planification, qui se sont révélés avantageux tant pour les fonctionnaires des régions et des districts que pour les bandes indiennes. Dans le cadre du programme d'arpentage, environ 225 levés ont été effectués, soit une centaine de plus que l'année précédente.

Trois cours de formation théorique en administration des terres ont été donnés aux employés locaux du Ministère et un programme de formation en cours d'emploi a été offert aux membres des bandes de Saint-Régis, de Wikwemikong, de Saugeen, de Le Pas, de Sheshegwaning, de Whitefish Lake, de Sheguiandah et de West Bay, ainsi qu'à quatre fonctionnaires du bureau régional de la Saskatchewan.

Gestion des terres

Au cours de l'année financière 1972-1973, un nombre total de 1,652 baux et permis ont été approuvés et 328 cessions de droit ont été établies, ce qui représente un revenu net de \$4,414,346 pour les bandes et certains de leurs membres. Les baux et les permis portent sur l'utilisation des terres indiennes à diverses fins : chalets et résidences, agriculture, commerces et industries, pâturages, oléoducs.

Plusieurs bandes projettent maintenant de constituer des sociétés pour pouvoir administrer leurs terres de façon autonome. Déjà, des sociétés du genre ont été formées à la réserve indienne n° 15D de Rankin (Ontario), à la réserve indienne n° 70 de White Bear (Manitoba), à la réserve indienne n° 191 du lac Chitek et à la réserve indienne n° 80 du lac Last Mountain (Saskatchewan), à la réserve indienne n° 145 de Sarcee et à la réserve indienne n° 150 de Sawridge (Alberta), ainsi qu'à la réserve indienne de l'île Seabird et à la réserve indienne n° 1 de Cowichan (Colombie-Britannique).

The Land Sales, Rights-of-Way and Acquisition Unit processed about 175 licences and agreements for roads, power, telephone and pipeline facilities on Indian reserves. These activities netted a revenue of approximately \$200,000.

Certain Crown lands newly acquired or surplus to departmental requirements were made available to Indians. The Oo-za-we-Kwun Centre at Rivers, Manitoba, is a good example of this. The centre provides technical training facilities to Indians so they may find better employment.

Policy, Planning and Research

Sub-Objectives—To ensure that lawful obligations under Treaties and other agreements are met.

To foster the development of self-reliance in the administration of Indian and Eskimo communities through advice, financial support and other assistance.

Indian Research Projects

During 1972-73, a new Policy, Planning and Research Branch was formed in recognition of the fact that the broad course of future Indian Policy will be shaped through consultation on legislation and negotiations about Indian claims. The Government has given assurance that it supports Indian research projects and has agreed to provide substantial funds (\$7.5 million to 1975-76) for research into Indian rights and treaties, and presentation of claims. Agreement was reached to begin negotiations with the Yukon Native Brotherhood. It is expected that other major comprehensive claims will be treated similarly.

The National Indian Brotherhood called for a revision of the Indian Act and it was agreed that this work will be co-ordinated by the Indian Association of Alberta.

La Sous-section des achats, des ventes et des droits de passage a étudié quelque 175 permis et ententes pour la construction de routes et pour l'installation de pipelines, ainsi que de lignes électriques et téléphoniques dans les réserves indiennes, ce qui a rapporté des recettes d'environ \$200,000.

Quelques terres de la Couronne nouvellement acquises, ou dont le Ministère n'avait pas besoin, ont été mises à la disposition des Indiens. Le centre Oo-za-we-Kwun, de Rivers, au Manitoba, en est un exemple. Ce centre offre des cours de formation technique aux Indiens pour leur permettre de se trouver de meilleurs emplois.

Orientation de la planification et des recherches

Sous-objectifs—Assurer la mise en application des obligations légales conformément aux traités et à d'autres accords.

Encourager par des conseils, des secours financiers et d'autres moyens, la réalisation de l'autonomie administrative des communautés indiennes et esquimaudes.

Recherches des Indiens

En 1972-1973, la Direction de la planification et des recherches a été mise sur pied, compte tenu du fait qu'en général, la politique ayant trait aux Indiens sera dorénavant élaborée par voie de consultation législative et à la suite de négociations au sujet des revendications des Indiens. Le gouvernement a promis d'accorder son appui aux travaux de recherche des Indiens et a accepté de fournir des fonds considérables (7 millions et demi de dollars jusqu'en 1975-1976) pour leur permettre d'étudier leurs droits et leurs traités et de présenter des revendications. Une entente a été conclue afin d'entamer les négociations avec la Fraternité des autochtones du Yukon. Il y a lieu de penser que d'autres revendications de grande portée seront étudiées de la même façon. La Fraternité nationale des Indiens a demandé une révision de la Loi sur les Indiens et il a été entendu que l'Association des Indiens de l'Alberta coordonnerait ce travail.

rs, Oliver Smith of the Six Nations Reserve
shions an original piece of pottery.

Mme Oliver Smith, de la réserve des Six Nations,
applique ici son talent à exécuter une oeuvre
originale en poterie.



Capital Planning Participation

The Band Capital Planning Program is progressing through its second financial cycle and continues to be well received by the bands. The submissions for 1974-75 indicate that bands are gaining in their appreciation of capital planning and the establishment of priorities. A Band Operating and Maintenance Planning Program was initiated on a pilot basis in each Region. It appears to be receiving favourable reaction from bands and it is expected that bands generally will be participating in both O & M and Capital Planning for the 1975-76 program forecast.

Procedures and Research Facilities

At the end of January 1973 responsibility for outside researchers was transferred to the Treaties and Historical Research Section and priority has been given to improving departmental procedures and research facilities for those engaged in research on behalf of Indian associations and bands. Through the Task Force on Access to Files, screening panels and guidelines were established to facilitate this work, and considerable improvements were made over the year.

Special Information Project

A special project, the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Information and Education Project, was developed during the year and supervised by the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. Its purpose is to inform the native people in the Northwest Territories of the nature, the problems and the possible advantages that might be associated with the proposed pipeline through the valley. It also may provide a model for public participation programs relative to large scale developments in northern areas, particularly where significant numbers of native people are affected.

Treaty Obligations

The government's policy is that lawful obligations under treaties and other agreements will be met. To this end, emphasis shifted from an analysis of individual treaties to an analysis of classes of provisions so as to develop policies upon which the bulk of claims and comprehensive settlements can be productively based. A Claim Registry was established to ensure that claims be properly recorded, researched and the necessary

Planification de l'investissement

Le Programme de planification des investissements des bandes est entré dans son deuxième cycle financier et continue d'être bien accueilli par les bandes. Les exposés pour 1974-1975 indiquent que les bandes comprennent mieux la planification des investissements et l'établissement des priorités. Dans chaque région, un programme pilote a été lancé en vue de la planification des dépenses de fonctionnement et d'entretien des bandes. Celles-ci ont bien accueilli le programme et il semble qu'en général elles y participeront, surtout lors de l'étude et de la préparation des prévisions budgétaires de 1975-1976.

Procédés et installations de recherches

A la fin de janvier 1973, les pouvoirs relatifs aux chercheurs de l'extérieur ont été transférés à la Section des traités et de la recherche historique, qui s'est donné comme principal objectif d'améliorer les procédés et les services du Ministère à l'intention des personnes chargées de faire de la recherche pour le compte des associations et des bandes indiennes. A cette fin, des comités d'étude des dossiers ont été créés et des lignes de conduite connexes ont été établies, et des améliorations considérables ont pu être apportées au cours de l'année.

Projet spécial d'information

Un projet spécial, soit le Projet d'information sur le pipeline de la vallée du Mackenzie, a été conçu sous la supervision de la Direction. Ce projet vise à renseigner les autochtones des Territoires du Nord-Ouest sur la nature des travaux proposés, ainsi que sur les problèmes et les avantages qui peuvent éventuellement en découler. Il pourrait également servir de modèle à des programmes de participation publique se rapportant à d'autres projets importants d'expansion des régions septentrionales, notamment dans les cas susceptibles de toucher un grand nombre d'autochtones.

Exécution des obligations légales

Dans le domaine des traités, le gouvernement a adopté une ligne de conduite visant à assurer le respect des obligations légales qui en découlent ou encore imposées par d'autres accords. A cette fin, l'analyse de diverses catégories de dispositions a fait suite à l'étude de chaque traité, en vue de l'élaboration de lignes directrices pouvant servir de base à l'ensemble des revendications et à leurs règlements. Un service d'enregistrement a été instauré afin de permettre la consignation des revendications, la poursuite

action taken. Research was undertaken to analyze the ammunition and twine provisions of all treaties, and research into Treaty 6 was completed except for an analysis of the education requirement.

During the past year a number of claims were received and are being analyzed to determine the federal response. Negotiations were started with the Island Lake Band regarding its residual land entitlement, and with the Cree Band regarding reserve land. Research is continuing with respect to the others. Following a series of meetings with the claimant Indian people, an agreement was reached which settles Treaty 7 Ammunition claim.

The Department is monitoring a number of major hydro developments which affect Indian interests. The James Bay Indians have been helped in their lawsuit against Hydro-Quebec over the development in their area.

Other Activities

Special Assignments and Review

A Special Assignments and Review Group, reporting to the Assistant Deputy Minister, was created during 1972-73. The Group was assigned to provide an assessment capability of new programs as they are implemented, of experimental programs and certain on-going programs, especially with a view to ensuring that their objectives reflect the wishes of both the Indian people concerned and the Department.

This Group has had certain special development pilot programs, adopting the total community approach. Through this, efforts are made to draw funds from various Government sources to create total employment on these pilot reserves as part of the economic, social, and political development of them. This has only been done with the complete commitment of the reserves concerned.

des recherches et l'adoption des mesures nécessaires. Des recherches en vue d'analyser les dispositions de tous les traités portant sur les munitions et la corde ont été entreprises. Le travail est terminé dans le cas du traité n° 6, sauf en ce qui a trait aux dispositions sur l'éducation.

Un certain nombre de revendications ont été soumises au cours de l'année et elles sont présentement à l'étude par le gouvernement fédéral. Des négociations ont été entamées avec la bande de Lac-aux-Îles au sujet de ses droits résiduels sur les terres, ainsi qu'avec la bande des Cris à propos des terres des réserves. Les recherches se poursuivent dans le cas des autres revendications. À la suite d'une série de réunions avec la population indienne, une entente a été conclue au sujet de la revendication présentée en vertu des dispositions sur les munitions du traité n° 7.

Le Ministère surveille un certain nombre de grands travaux d'aménagement hydro-électrique qui lèsent les intérêts des Indiens. Dans le cas du projet de la baie James, les Indiens ont été aidés dans leurs poursuites judiciaires contre l'Hydro-Québec.

Autres activités

Affectations spéciales et révision

En 1972-1973, le Service de la révision et des affectations spéciales (R.A.S.) a été créé dans le cadre du Programme des Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes. Ce service est notamment chargé de faire l'évaluation systématique et objective de tous les projets qui sont mis en oeuvre dans le cadre du Programme, afin de s'assurer que leurs objectifs sont conformes aux aspirations de la haute direction tout comme à celles de la population indienne.

Ce nouveau service s'est attaché à élaborer et à mettre en oeuvre certains projets pilotes en adoptant un système d'approche communautaire. Il a aussi appliqué ses efforts à obtenir des fonds de diverses sources gouvernementales afin d'assurer le plus d'emplois possibles et de favoriser le développement économique, social et politique de certaines réserves-types. Ce travail n'a été fait qu'avec l'assentiment entier des réserves en cause.

Centres de culture et d'éducation des autochtones

En 1968, le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord a commencé à étudier les utilisations pos-

Native Cultural—Education Centres

In 1968, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development began exploring alternative uses of residential schools which were being phased out. Several adult-training schools in the United States were examined. Proposals from a number of private industrial concerns were received for the operation of a similar training school in Edmonton; however, they were rejected as being unacceptable to the Indian Association of Alberta which planned to submit its own proposal. The Alberta Indian Association completed its study and submitted a proposal to the Federal Government in 1970. An interdepartmental committee was appointed to study it and recommend an appropriate response. This led to a Cabinet decision in July 1971 to support the concept of Native Cultural—Education Centres in an amount of \$42 million during a five-year period.

The Native Cultural—Education Centre Program is sponsored by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and will be funded to a maximum of \$8 million per year. The Department of the Secretary of State has responsibility for development of a cultural program for Métis and non-status Indians.

To ensure that native people in all parts of Canada have access to available funds, it is expected that there will be an annual pre-allocation of funds by province or territory, based on population. In this way, funds will not be used on a first-come, first-served basis. Each proposal will be assessed on its own merit, and a degree of flexibility is foreseen in the smaller population areas to ensure the viability of centres under consideration.

sibles des résidences d'élèves qui étaient en train d'être abolies graduellement. Plusieurs centres américains de formation des adultes ont fait l'objet d'une étude. Certaines entreprises du secteur privé ont présenté des projets à l'effet d'établir un centre de formation semblable à Edmonton. Ces projets ont toutefois été rejetés, étant donné qu'ils étaient inacceptables pour l'Association des Indiens de l'Alberta, soucieuse de présenter elle-même des propositions à cet égard. Après avoir terminé son étude, cette association a soumis, en 1970, un projet au gouvernement fédéral. Un comité interministériel a alors été désigné pour l'étudier et faire les recommandations appropriées. C'est à la suite de ces mesures que le Cabinet a décidé, en juillet 1971, d'accorder son appui à des centres de culture et d'éducation des autochtones, grâce à l'octroi d'une somme de 42 millions de dollars, dont le paiement sera échelonné sur une période de cinq ans.

Une somme d'environ 8 millions de dollars sera affectée chaque année au financement du Programme des centres de culture et d'éducation des autochtones parrainé par le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord. Le Secrétariat d'État s'occupe par ailleurs du financement de projets culturels à l'intention des Métis et des Indiens non-inscrits.

Pour s'assurer que les autochtones de toutes les parties du Canada bénéficieront des fonds disponibles, il est prévu que, chaque année, les responsables du programme procéderont à une affectation préalable des fonds par province et par territoire, en se basant sur l'importance numérique de la population. Ainsi, les fonds ne seront pas accordés selon l'ordre des demandes présentées. Chaque projet soumis sera évalué selon son mérite, et un certain degré de flexibilité devra être manifesté dans les régions peu peuplées, afin d'assurer la viabilité des centres en question.

In 1972-73, nine centres were approved for financial assistance of up to \$1,900,000 and several new proposals are now under review. Three of the approved centres are located in Ontario, two in Alberta, one in each of the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan and one in the Yukon Territory.

Consultation Funds

The primary objective of consultation funding is to permit Indian representatives to hold meetings with departmental officials and other Indian leaders. This consultation often takes place through provincial or regional All Chiefs meetings. This year, like last, \$896,000 has been made available and the funds allocated on a regional basis with Regional Directors in control of their allotments.

Tripartite Committees

The Department also promotes the establishment of Tripartite Committees (Indian - Provincial - Federal) in the provinces. Nova Scotia is the most active in this field. The Indian Association of Alberta has asked that the Tripartite Committee of that province be reactivated.

Jusqu'à présent, le financement de neuf centres a été approuvé pour l'année financière 1972-1973 et plusieurs autres projets sont à l'étude. Des fonds, jusqu'à concurrence de \$1,900,000, seront accordés aux neuf centres autorisés qui sont situés au Nouveau-Brunswick, au Québec, en Ontario, en Saskatchewan, en Alberta et au Yukon.

Financement des séances de consultation

Le financement des séances de consultation vise avant tout à permettre aux associations indiennes de tenir des réunions avec les dirigeants du Ministère et les bandes indiennes qu'elles représentent, ainsi qu'à acquitter les frais des assemblées qui regroupent tous les chefs des provinces.

Cette année, tout comme l'année dernière, une somme de \$896,000 a été consentie à cette fin. Les fonds ont été accordés par région et ce sont les directeurs régionaux qui procèdent aux affectations dans leur secteur de compétence.

Commissions tripartites

Le Ministère a l'intention d'encourager et de promouvoir l'établissement de commissions tripartites actives (composées de représentants de la population indienne, des provinces et du gouvernement fédéral) dans chacune des provinces. Dans ce domaine, c'est la Nouvelle-Écosse qui est la plus active. L'Association des Indiens de l'Alberta a demandé que la commission tripartite de cette province reprenne ses travaux.

Economic Development Expansion économique

Indian Economic Development Account

État du compte d'expansion économique des Indiens

Total account available	Total disponible	\$27,050,000.
Number of loans approved	Nombre de prêts approuvés	3
Total of loans approved	Montant total des prêts approuvés	5,575,412.
Total amount advanced	Total des montants avancés	5,403,965.
Repayments during year	Remboursements pendant l'année	1,364,931.
Amount outstanding—March 31, 1973	Montant restant au 31 mars 1973	10,395,384.

Loans guaranteed

Prêts garantis

Number	Nombre	8
Total of guarantees	Total des garanties	3,429,075.

Grants plus contributions

Subventions et contributions

Number approved	Nombre des subventions et contributions approuvées	1
Total approved	Total des montants approuvés	1,463,438.

Employment

Embauche

Jobs created	Emplois créés	1,1
--------------	---------------	-----

Almost half a million people have viewed Eskimo carvings in the Departmental Masterworks Exhibition.

Près d'un demi-million de visiteurs ont admiré les sculptures esquimaudes du Ministère à l'exposition des chefs-d'oeuvre de l'art inuit.



Northern Affairs Program

Programme des Affaires du Nord

Objective

To advance the social, economic and political development of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories; to co-ordinate the activities of federal departments and agencies in the Territories.

Introduction

The Government's Policy on Northern Development in the 70's, announced in March, 1972, outlines a strategy for northern development for the entire federal government and aims at striking a balance between people, resource development and environmental concerns. The Northern Affairs Program has been structured to enable it to carry out properly the Department's responsibilities within the Northern Policy.

People

People, resources and environment are the vital elements in the Northern Program's overall objective outlined above, and the development of people the mainstay of Government policy for the north. First priority is given to the needs and aspirations of 53,000 people north of 60°. The creation of employment opportunities for native northerners, the provision of improved education and training and the involvement of northern people in shaping their own future are important elements of the Government's policy. Resource development should reflect national economic considerations but maximize benefits to the local population and minimize disruption of traditional northern activities. This should be done with careful regard for the protection of a particularly sensitive environment.

Objectives—To effect cultural and social development and foster equality of opportunity for northern residents by methods which are compatible with their own preferences and aspirations; to assist in providing suitable social services, including education, manpower re-training and appropriate enriched social services for disadvantaged northern residents; to realize the potential contributions of the Territories to the social and cultural development of Canada.

Objectifs

Promouvoir l'évolution politique, économique et sociale du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest; coordonner les activités des ministères et organismes fédéraux avec celles des Territoires.

Introduction

La politique du gouvernement concernant le Nord canadien pour la décennie 1971-1981, publiée au mois de mars 1972, dévoile les vues de tout le gouvernement fédéral à l'égard du développement du Nord canadien, de même que les objectifs visant à assurer un certain équilibre entre les diverses questions touchant la population, les ressources et l'environnement. L'organisation du Programme des Affaires du Nord a été conçue en fonction de sa mission: réaliser les engagements du Ministère, dans le contexte de la politique concernant le Nord canadien.

Population

Les habitants, les ressources et l'environnement sont les trois éléments essentiels à la réalisation de l'objectif global du Programme des Affaires du Nord; la politique concernant le Nord canadien est donc fondée sur eux. Cette politique accorde la priorité aux besoins et aux aspirations des 53,000 Canadiens qui vivent au nord du 60^e parallèle. La création de possibilités d'emplois pour les autochtones du Nord, l'amélioration des services d'éducation et de formation et la responsabilité des autochtones dans leur propre avancement, constituent des aspects essentiels de ce document. La mise en valeur des ressources doit être faite en fonction de l'économie nationale, mais elle doit assurer un maximum d'avantages pour les habitants dont elle doit bouleverser le mode de vie le moins possible. C'est donc dire qu'il faut songer à protéger un environnement dont l'équilibre est particulièrement délicat.

Sous-objectifs—Réaliser l'évolution sociale et culturelle et favoriser l'égalité des chances pour les habitants du Nord par des méthodes qui soient compatibles avec leurs préférences et aspirations; aider à assurer aux Septentrionaux des services sociaux convenables, notamment dans les domaines de la scolarisation et du recyclage de la main-d'oeuvre; fournir davantage de services sociaux aux personnes défavorisées; concrétiser les possibilités de contribution des Territoires à l'évolution sociale et culturelle du Canada.

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance to the governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories was appropriated during 1972-1973 in the following amounts:

L'aide financière

L'aide financière accordée aux gouvernements du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest en 1972-1973 se répartissait comme suit :

1972-1973

Financial Agreements	Accords financiers	Yukon	N.W.T.N.
Operating deficit grant	Subventions de déficit d'exploitation	\$10,441,000	\$56,575,0
Capital loans	Prêts d'immobilisations	6,869,000	19,660,0
Amortization grant	Subventions d'amortissement	2,932,000	4,797,0
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Total partiel</i>	\$20,242,000	\$81,032,0

Additional Financial Assistance Outside the Agreements	Aide financière additionnelle (en dehors des ententes)	Yukon	N.W.T.N.
Loans for re-lending to municipalities and other third parties	Prêts pour le financement des caisses de prêts aux municipalités et autres tiers	\$ 400,000	\$ 1,155,0
Territorial rental housing loans	Prêts pour les logements de location des Territoires		895,0
Contribution—hospital care of Indians and Eskimos	Contribution—soins hospitaliers des Indiens et des Esquimaux	110,000	822,0
Contribution—Medicare for Indians and Eskimos	Contribution—Assurance-santé pour les Indiens et les Esquimaux	108,000	368,0
R.C.M.P.—service contract	Gendarmerie royale—contrat de services	621,500	1,638,0
Contribution to Eskimos for acquisition of boats for commercial fishing	Contribution versée aux Esquimaux pour l'achat de bateaux de pêche commerciale		15,0
Contribution—first mortgage low-cost housing subsidies	Contribution—subventions de première hypothèque pour logements à prix modique		10,0
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Total partiel</i>	\$ 1,239,500	\$ 4,903,0
Total	Total	\$21,481,500	\$85,935,0

1973-1974

Comparable levels of financial assistance for 1973-1974 have been negotiated by the financial relations committee as follows :

Les degrés comparables d'aide financière pour 1973-1974, négociés par le comité des relations financières, se répartissent comme suit :

Financial Agreements	Accords financiers	Yukon	N.W.T.N.
Operating deficit grant	Subvention de déficit d'exploitation	6,864,000	56,025,0
Grant in lieu of income tax	Subvention tenant lieu d'impôt sur le revenu	4,637,000	6,471,0
Capital loans	Prêts d'immobilisations	5,600,000	15,600,0
Amortization grant	Subvention d'amortissement	3,583,000	7,734,0
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Total partiel</i>	20,684,000	85,830,0

Additional Financial Assistance outside the Agreements	Aide financière additionnelle (en dehors des ententes)	Yukon	N.W.T. T.N.-O.
Loans for re-lending to municipalities and other third parties	Prêts pour le financement des caisses de prêts aux municipalités et autres tiers		2,555,000
Territorial rental housing loans	Prêts pour les logements de location des Territoires		870,000
Loans for second mortgages to residents	Prêts aux résidents pour une deuxième hypothèque	120,000	
Contribution—hospital care of Indians and Eskimos	Contribution—soins hospitaliers des Indiens et des Esquimaux	173,000	1,352,000
Contribution—Medicare for Indians and Eskimos	Contribution—assurance-santé pour les Indiens et les Esquimaux	120,000	213,000
Contribution—first mortgage low-cost housing subsidies	Contribution—subventions de première hypothèque pour des logements à prix modique		25,000
Contribution to Eskimos for acquisition of boats for commercial fishing	Contribution versée aux Esquimaux pour l'achat de bateaux de pêche commerciale		15,000
Contribution for low income rental-purchase housing	Contribution pour logements à prix modique à louer ou acheter	196,000	
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Total partiel</i>	609,000	5,030,000
Total	Total	\$21,293,000	\$90,860,000

Financial Assistance

To assist the Territorial governments in providing residents with government services of a suitable standard, the department makes available grants and loans for operating expenses and capital projects. Appropriate levels of financial assistance are negotiated by the Territories and the federal government. The following financial assistance was provided to the two Territories during 1972-73:

These funds allow the Territorial governments to provide a range of social and community services similar to those provided by the provinces. Further information on these services is in the annual reports of the two Territorial governments.

Sub-objective—To further the evolution of government in the Territories, including the development of administrative capabilities and financial resources, and to prepare northern residents for increased participation in local government; to provide or assist in providing services of a type normally provided by the provinces to all northern residents.

Housing for Northerners

The Northern Rental Housing Program continued to serve the Indians and Eskimos in the Northwest Territories and added 110 houses to the existing stock in 1972. Capital expenditures in 1972-73 amounted to \$1,705,000, operation expenditures were \$2,706,000 and rental revenues totalled \$456,000. Program capital and operations funding is provided by the federal government while the Government of the Northwest Territories administers and operates the 2,100 housing units located in 46 communities.

In 1971 The Government of the Northwest Territories formed a Task Force on Housing. As a result of its recommendations in 1972, the Territorial Council passed legislation setting up a Housing Corporation to develop and administer new programs to encourage home ownership.

Aide financière

Pour permettre aux gouvernements territoriaux d'assurer à leurs habitants des services publics de qualité convenable, le Ministère leur accorde des subventions et des prêts pour couvrir les dépenses d'exploitation et les projets d'investissement. Les niveaux appropriés d'aide financière sont négociés par les Territoires et le gouvernement fédéral.

Grâce à ces fonds, les gouvernements territoriaux fournissent une gamme de services sociaux et communautaires de même nature que ceux procurés par les provinces. On peut obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires au sujet de ces services en consultant les rapports annuels des deux gouvernements territoriaux.

Sous-objectifs—Poursuivre l'évolution des gouvernements des Territoires par le développement de leurs capacités administratives et de leurs ressources financières; préparer les résidents du Nord à une participation accrue à l'administration locale; offrir une aide, totale ou partielle, pour procurer aux résidents du Nord tous les types de services habituellement fournis par les provinces.

Logement dans le Nord

Le programme ministériel de logements de location dans le Nord s'est poursuivi dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Au cours de 1972-1973, quelque 110 maisons sont venues s'ajouter aux logements déjà construits pour les Indiens et Esquimaux en vertu du programme. Pour la même année, les dépenses d'immobilisation se sont élevées à \$1,705,000 et les dépenses d'exploitation, à \$2,706,000; les revenus de la location se sont cependant chiffrés à \$456,000. Le financement du programme est assuré par le gouvernement fédéral, tandis que l'administration territoriale assume la gérance et l'entretien des 2,100 logements, répartis dans 46 localités du Nord.

Un groupe de travail, mis sur pied en 1971 par l'administration des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, formula en 1972 des recommandations qui firent l'objet de mesures législatives au conseil territorial. C'est ainsi que naquit la Société de logement, chargée d'élaborer des programmes destinés à encourager les habitants à acheter une maison.

In the Yukon a new Rental-Purchase Housing program was implemented by the Territorial government and 40 accommodation units were made available to low income families.

Small Business Encouragement

During the year, 23 small-business loans totalling \$432,000 were made in the Northwest Territories and 21 totalling \$368,000 in the Yukon Territory. These loans encourage the establishment and development of small businesses which are having difficulty in obtaining development capital.

During the year, the department constructed a \$725,000 fish processing plant at Hay River and leased the building to the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. The aim is to stabilize the fishing industry on Great Slave Lake as a significant number of Indian and Métis people depend on it for their livelihood. The plant is now in operation.

Eskimo Loan Fund

The Eskimo Loan Fund, a revolving fund with an allotment of \$1,000,000, continued to provide low-cost commercial loans to Eskimos and their co-operatives and companies.

During 1972-73, the fund's administration was decentralized through the creation of two Eskimo Loan Fund Advisory Boards, the Northwest Territories Board being in Yellowknife, and the Federal Board in Quebec City. During the year these boards approved loans totalling \$129,039.

Employment

The government's Policy on Northern Development in the 70's placed a high priority on promoting the employment of the native people in the Territories. Employment liaison staff have been provided at Yellowknife, Whitehorse, Calgary and Ottawa to work in conjunction with Canada manpower and Territorial officers to promote employment for native people and to arrange vocational training.

Au Yukon, un nouveau programme de logements de location avec possibilité d'achat a été entrepris et une quarantaine de logements ont été mis à la disposition des familles à faible revenu.

Promotion de la petite entreprise

Pendant 1972-1973, 23 prêts aux petites entreprises, d'une valeur totale de \$432,000, ont été accordés dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Au Yukon, 21 ont été octroyés, d'une valeur de \$368,000. Ces prêts permettent le premier établissement et l'installation de petites entreprises qui ont du mal à obtenir des capitaux d'immobilisation.

Au cours de l'année, le Ministère a construit une usine de traitement du poisson d'une valeur de \$725,000 à Hay River et a loué le bâtiment à la Fresh Water Fish Marketing Corporation. Le but en est de stabiliser l'industrie de la pêche sur le Grand lac des Esclaves, puisque la subsistance d'un nombre important des populations indiennes et métisses en dépend. L'usine est actuellement en activité.

Caisse de prêts aux Esquimaux

Dotée d'un fonds renouvelable d'un million de dollars, la Caisse de prêts aux Esquimaux a continué de consentir des prêts à faible intérêt aux Esquimaux pour financer leurs entreprises commerciales.

L'administration du fonds a été décentralisée en 1972-1973 à la suite de la création du conseil des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, à Yellowknife, et du conseil fédéral, dans la ville de Québec. Au cours de l'année, ces conseils consultatifs ont approuvé sept prêts d'un montant total de \$129,039.

L'emploi

La politique du gouvernement relativement au Nord canadien pour les années 70, accordait une grande importance à la création d'emplois pour les populations autochtones. Un personnel de liaison a été posté à Yellowknife, Whitehorse, Calgary et Ottawa pour travailler en collaboration avec le Centre de la main-d'oeuvre du Canada et les agents territoriaux, dans le but de promouvoir les possibilités d'embauche pour les populations autochtones et de préparer un programme de formation en vue d'emplois actuels et futurs dans les secteurs publics et privés.

Des résultats très satisfaisants ont été obtenus dans les entreprises d'exploration pétrolière et

The resource and construction industries now employ approximately the following:

Les employés engagés par les industries de la mise en valeur des ressources et de la construction dans le Nord se répartissent approximativement comme suit :

1971	1971		
		Native Autochtones	Total Work Fc Main-d'oeuvre to
Highway Construction	Construction de routes	46	
Oil and Gas Exploration	Exploration pétrolière et gazière	302	1,
Mining	Industrie minière	200	2,
1972	1972		
		Native Autochtones	Total Work Fc Main-d'oeuvre to
Highway Construction	Construction de routes	139	
Oil and Gas Exploration	Exploration pétrolière et gazière	344	1,
Mining	Industrie minière	231	2,

During peak activity in oil and gas exploration, native workers constituted approximately 40 per cent of a work force of approximately 1,100.

At peak periods of clearing for the Mackenzie highway during 1972 as many as 100 Indians and Métis were employed under the Northwest Territories Government's Hire North program. In all, about 310 individual native workers were with Hire North.

A survey of all federal and Territorial positions in the North was conducted through the Advisory Committee on Northern Development. As a result, departments and government agencies are now endeavouring to increase significantly their native employment.

A Special Staff Group was established to identify, examine and recommend to the department programs that would provide greater employment opportunities for native northern people and methods whereby they could participate in a more direct and immediately beneficial manner in the economic development of the North.

gazière, où les autochtones constituent environ 40% d'une main-d'oeuvre qui compte près de 1,100 travailleurs pendant la période de pointe.

Au plus fort de l'essartement du premier tronçon de la route du Mackenzie, pas moins de 100 Indiens et Métis ont été employés. En tout, environ 310 travailleurs autochtones ont eu l'occasion de travailler dans le cadre du programme "Hire North".

Le Comité consultatif de la mise en valeur du Nord canadien a effectué une enquête sur tous les postes fédéraux et territoriaux dans le Nord. À la suite de cette enquête, les ministères et les organismes du gouvernement s'efforcent maintenant d'augmenter sensiblement la proportion de leur personnel autochtone.

Art, littérature et films esquimaux

Au cours de 1972-1973, une exposition fort réussie de 404 chefs-d'oeuvre de sculptures esquimaudes a continué sa tournée et a été présentée à environ 450,000 personnes à Leningrad, Moscou, Londres, Philadelphie et Montréal. Des subventions ont été accordées à des artistes esquimaux pour qu'ils puissent assister à l'ouverture de ces expositions.

Eskimo Art, Literature and Films

During 1972-73, the successful "Masterworks" exhibition of 404 Eskimo carvings continued its tour and was seen by approximately 450,000 people in Leningrad, Moscow, London, Philadelphia and Montreal. Cultural grants were made to Eskimo artists to attend the openings of these exhibitions.

To aid the development of new products, assistance was given to Canadian Arctic Producers Limited, the government-funded central marketing agency for Eskimo arts and crafts. During 1972-73 the company's sales were in excess of \$1.5 million dollars, and the resulting profits were distributed to Eskimo art-producing cooperatives.

The Eskimo magazine *Inuttituut*, printed entirely in Eskimo syllabics, was revised to accommodate an English and French translation of Eskimo articles.

The Film department co-sponsored a number of successful films in conjunction with the National Film Board, one of which was produced with the participation of the Eskimo people. In the Eskimo community of Cape Dorset a film workshop was established with a view to encouraging the production of films, film inserts and television spots about the North.

Education Services

During 1972-73 about 225 Eskimos were placed in educational and occupational preparation programs in southern Canada. Specialized training at military training schools was arranged for Eskimo groups from northern Canada; graduates of occupational programs accepted employment in northern Canada. Several specialized Eskimo civilian graduates from Canadian Forces Bases are now employed in the air force industry in the North.

The Fort Churchill Vocational Centre, with a student residence at Fort Churchill, Manitoba, was in its first full year of operation and scheduled to close on June 30, 1973. In addition to the Churchill Vocational School, the Northern Affairs Program continued to operate the Duke of Edinburgh School at Fort Churchill, Manitoba. This school provides junior grade education for dependents of federal government employees and senior grade instruction for all students in the community.

Afin de favoriser la création de nouveaux produits, une aide financière a été accordée à la "Canadian Arctic Producers Limited", organisme central de commercialisation des objets d'art et d'artisanat esquimaux. En 1972-1973, les ventes de cette société subventionnée par l'État ont dépassé \$1.5 million de dollars et les profits ont été distribués aux coopératives de production d'objets d'art esquimaux.

La revue esquimaude "Inuttituut", publiée depuis 1950 et rédigée entièrement en langue esquimaude, comprend maintenant des traductions anglaise et française des principaux articles.

En collaboration avec l'Office national du film, le Ministère a commandité un certain nombre de films qui ont connu le succès. Un d'entre eux a été réalisé avec la participation et l'aide des Esquimaux. Un atelier de travail sur les films a été créé dans la localité esquimaude de Cape Dorset pour présenter les techniques fondamentales d'animation dans le but d'encourager la production de films, de courts métrages et de messages publicitaires télévisés sur le Nord.

Services d'éducation

Au cours de 1972-1973, environ 225 Esquimaux ont participé à des programmes d'enseignement et de formation professionnelle dans le sud du Canada. Des cours de métiers spécialisés ont été organisés à l'intention de divers groupes d'Esquimaux du Nord canadien dans des écoles de formation militaire et les diplômés des écoles professionnelles ont en majorité accepté un emploi dans le nord du pays. Plusieurs des diplômés esquimaux civils qui ont suivi des cours des Forces armées canadiennes travaillent actuellement dans l'industrie aéronautique dans le Nord.

L'école d'enseignement professionnel de Churchill, dotée d'une résidence d'étudiants à Fort Churchill (Manitoba), a poursuivi sa dernière année complète d'activité et sa fermeture était prévue pour le 30 juin 1973. Outre l'école d'enseignement professionnel de Churchill, le Programme des Affaires du Nord a continué ses activités à l'école Duke of Edinburgh de Fort Churchill (Manitoba). Cette école dispense des cours de niveau primaire pour les enfants des employés du gouvernement fédéral et des cours de niveau secondaire pour tous les étudiants de la localité.

Liaison with Eskimo Associations

A grant of \$100,000 was made to Inuit Tapirisat, the national Eskimo association, to assist it to put forward Eskimo land claims. In order to facilitate the grievance procedures of native peoples, the department provided a \$100,000 contribution towards the cost of preparing a brief to government. In addition, \$5,000 was provided for a preliminary study on land use and occupancy.

The conditions under which the development of oil and mineral resources will be permitted to proceed—a primary concern of Inuit Tapirisat—was the subject of several meetings in Ottawa and the North during the year. As part of an on-going project, \$4,900 was allocated for the translation of *Inuit and the Law* into the eastern and western dialects of the Eskimo language.

Sub-objective—To encourage viable economic development within the regions of the Territories to improve opportunities for the productive employment of northern residents; to provide or assist in providing suitable infrastructure, including certain transportation facilities, in the Territories.

Oil and Gas

Oil and gas expenditures in the Yukon and Northwest Territories exceeded \$238 million in 1972, (an increase of about \$63 million compared to the previous year), largely attributable to a 46 per cent increase in drilling expenditures. Although the number of wells drilled decreased, the footage drilled increased by more than 22 per cent. The number of seismic and geological crew-months also increased over the previous year.

Drilling and seismic operations were concentrated in three geographic and geologic areas: Eagle Plain in the Yukon Territory, the Mackenzie Delta-Tuktoyaktuk areas and the Arctic Islands, specifically in the Sverdrup Basin.

Liaison avec les associations esquimaudes

En vue de faciliter l'audition des griefs des autochtones, le Ministère a accordé une allocation de \$100,000 pour financer la rédaction d'un mémoire qui sera présenté au gouvernement. De plus, \$5,000 ont été accordés pour une étude préliminaire sur l'utilisation et l'occupation des terres dans certaines régions du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Les conditions dans lesquelles l'exploitation des ressources minières et pétrolières pourra être entreprise intéressent particulièrement l'association Inuit Tapirisat et ont fait l'objet de plusieurs rencontres au cours de l'année, à Ottawa et dans le Nord. Cette association a reçu une subvention de \$100,000 pour aider les Esquimaux à présenter leurs revendications foncières. Dans le cadre d'un programme en cours, une somme de \$4,900 a été affectée à la traduction du livre "Inuit and the Law" dans les dialectes des Esquimaux de l'Est et de l'Ouest.

Sous-objectifs—Encourager le développement d'économies régionales viables dans les Territoires afin d'accroître les possibilités d'emplois productifs pour les habitants du Nord; procurer, directement ou non, une infrastructure convenable et, en particulier, des moyens de transport dans les Territoires.

Exploration pétrolière et gazière

Les dépenses d'installations pétrolières et gazières au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ont dépassé \$238 millions de dollars en 1972, soit une augmentation d'environ \$63 millions comparativement à l'année précédente. Cette augmentation est due en grande partie à l'accroissement de 46% des dépenses de forage. Bien que le nombre de puits forés a décliné de 76 à 71, l'importance des forages, en pieds, a augmenté de plus de 22%. Quant aux travaux sismiques et de géologie, le nombre de mois-équipes a également augmenté par rapport à l'année précédente.

Les forages et les travaux sismiques ont été concentrés dans trois régions géographiques et géologiques: la plaine Eagle, au Yukon, les régions du delta du Mackenzie et de Tuktoyaktuk, et l'archipel Arctique, plus précisément le bassin Sverdrup.

drilling activities were highlighted by large and intensive drilling programs in the Tuk-Delta areas. In June 1972, Imperial announced that its IOE Taglu C-42 and Mallik A-06 had encountered gas in significant volume on tests. Gulf-Mobile made a significant gas discovery in their Parsons F-09 well and in their Kilagmiotak F-48 well. The follow-up well to Parsons F-09 was announced as a successful gas well thus substantially increasing gas reserves in the area.

In the Arctic Islands, Panarctic Oils Ltd. (of which the Crown holds a 45 per cent equity interest) drilled successful gas wells on Ellef Ringnes Island, Panarctic *et al* Kristoffer Bay 106; on the Sabine Peninsula, Hecla F-62 and extensions to the Drake Point Gas Field were made by successful completions in their Drake B-16 and B-44 wells. Panarctic also announced that oil flowed to surface from the 3,800-foot well in its Thor P-38 well, located on a small island a few miles southwest of Ellef Ringnes.

By year end the Crown had invested more than \$4 million in Panarctic and had committed an additional \$11.25 million as its share of a new \$5 million financing. Panarctic and its partners have spent a total of approximately \$150 million in explorations in the Arctic Islands. In addition, the Far Gas Project, of which Panarctic is a carried partner, continued to study the feasibility of building a gas pipeline from the Arctic Islands; this would cross Barrow Strait and run either on the east or west coast of Hudson Bay.

(Further details of the oil and gas industry in the Yukon and Northwest Territories are published in the department's *Oil and Gas Activities—1972*.)

Les travaux de forage ont été très intenses dans les régions du Delta et de Tuktoyaktuk. En juin 1972, la société Imperial Oil a annoncé que le forage de ses puits IOE Taglu C-42 et Mallik A-06 avait démontré l'existence de volumes considérables de gaz. La Gulf-Mobile a fait une importante découverte de gaz dans ses puits Parsons F-09 et Kilagmiotak F-48. Dans le cas du puits Parsons F-09, le forage d'un puits de contrôle s'est avéré fructueux, ce qui a donc augmenté les réserves de gaz dans la région.

Dans l'archipel Arctique, la société *Panarctic Oils Ltd.* (dont la Couronne détient 54% des parts) a découvert des nappes de gaz naturel dans ses concessions de l'île Ellef Ringnes, ainsi qu'au puits B-06 de la baie Kristoffer qu'elle exploite avec ses associés. Les forages d'extension sur la presqu'île Sabine, Hecla F-62, Drake F-16 et Drake B-44, ont tous atteint des nappes gazeuses. De plus, la Panarctic a annoncé qu'une mince couche de pétrole avait été touchée au puits Thor P-38 situé dans une petite île à quelques milles au sud-ouest de l'île Ellef Ringnes. Ce réservoir est enfoui à une profondeur de 3,800 pieds.

À la fin de l'année, la Couronne avait investi plus de \$34 millions dans les activités de la Panarctic et s'était engagée à verser \$11.25 millions de plus, ce montant représentant sa part d'un nouveau programme de financement de \$25 millions. La Panarctic et ses associés ont dépensé à ce jour quelque \$150 millions pour des entreprises d'explorations pétrolières et gazières dans l'archipel Arctique. De plus, le projet de gazoduc de l'Arctique, auquel la Panarctic participe à titre d'associé, se maintient toujours par la poursuite des études de praticabilité de sa construction; ce gazoduc partirait d'un point donné de l'archipel Arctique, franchirait le détroit de Barrow et longerait la côte ouest ou est de la baie d'Hudson.

(D'autres renseignements sur l'industrie pétrolière et gazière au Yukon et dans les T.N.-O. sont donnés à la section: Activités pétrolières et gazières du Ministère—1972).

1 Electric shovel removing waste material at the asbestos mine at Clinton Creek, Yukon Territory.

2 Atop a 2,000 foot mountain one of the world's most northerly wildcats, Panarctic Fosheim N-27 on Ellesmere Island, reached a total depth of 14,022 feet, the deepest well drilled in the Arctic Islands to date.

1 Une pelle électrique est utilisée pour ramasser les scories à la mine d'amiante de Clinton Creek, au Yukon.

2 Le puits de recherche Panarctic Fosheim N-27, dans l'île Ellesmere, est l'un des plus septentrionaux du monde. Situé au sommet d'une montagne de 2,000 pieds, il atteint une profondeur de 14,022 pieds, ce qui en fait le puits le plus important creusé jusqu'ici dans les îles de l'Arctique.



Mining

In the Northwest Territories mineral production rose in value from \$114,228,949 in 1971 to \$124,149,000 in 1972, an increase of 8.7 per cent. In the Yukon Territory, the increase was from \$93,020,953 in 1971 to \$102,418,000 in 1972, an increase of 10.1 per cent. Two large open pit lead-zinc mining operations, one in the Northwest Territories and one in the Yukon, accounted for 80 per cent of the total value of production.

There were two open pit and four underground mines operating in the Northwest Territories in 1972: one lead-zinc, one tungsten, two silver and two gold mines. In the Yukon, there were also two open pit and four underground operations: one asbestos, two lead-zinc-silver, one coal, one nickel-copper and one copper mine. In early 1972, Hudson Yukon Mines Ltd. brought its nickel-copper deposit near Kluane Lake into production. Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd.,

Activité minière

Dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, la production minière est passée de \$114,228,949 en 1971 à \$124,149,000 en 1972, soit une augmentation de 8.7 pour cent. Au Yukon, la valeur de la production minière est passée de \$93,020,953 en 1971 à \$102,418,000 en 1972, ce qui représente une augmentation de 10.1 pour cent. L'extraction de plomb-zinc dans deux vastes mines à ciel ouvert, une dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et l'autre au Yukon, a constitué 80 pour cent de la valeur totale de la production minière.

Au cours de 1972, deux mines à ciel ouvert et quatre mines souterraines ont été exploitées dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest: une mine de plomb-zinc, une de tungstène, deux d'argent et deux mines d'or. Au Yukon, deux mines à ciel ouvert et quatre mines souterraines ont également été exploitées: une mine d'amiante, deux de plomb-zinc-argent, une de charbon, une de nickel-cuivre et une de cuivre. La Hudson Yukon Mines Ltd. a commencé à exploiter son gisement de nickel-cuivre près du lac Kluane au début de 1972. La société Whitehorse Copper



which suspended open pit operations in June 1971, continued with underground development and resumed production in December 1972.

Mineral exploration was extensive throughout Canada's North in 1972, especially for lead-zinc deposits, which account for most production in northern Canada. In addition, an underground program is planned for a very large tungsten deposit in the MacMillan Pass area in the Macenzie Mountains and feasibility studies are under way on two Baffin Island properties, one containing lead-zinc ore and the other iron ore.

In the Northwest Territories, 5,500 claims were recorded and 19 prospecting permits issued to cover exploration work in 1972. The area on the west side of Hudson Bay, which contains a favourable greenstone belt extending from Nueltin Lake to the shore of Hudson Bay between Eskimo Point and Corbett Inlet, attracted exploration interest in 1972. Although no ore bodies have been found, recent work by the Geological Survey of Canada has outlined a number of good exploration targets. Consequently, nine exploration programs centred on base metal and uranium targets were carried out in 1972, with an increase in activity expected in 1973.

Rising gold prices are creating renewed interest in the Yellowknife area as well as several properties in the Northwest Territories, all of which will be further explored for gold potential.

In the Yukon, 6,845 mineral claims were recorded in 1972. Placer gold creeks are attracting attention once again and the staking of placer claims has increased.

Further details of mining activity in the Yukon and Northwest Territories are published in the department's *Mines and Minerals Activities—1972*.

Northern Roads

The Dempster highway continued to be identified in the Northern Roads Program's major construction project during 1972.

Mines Ltd., qui a cessé d'exploiter ses mines à ciel ouvert en juin 1971, a poursuivi ses travaux souterrains et a repris ses activités d'extraction en décembre 1972.

Les travaux d'exploration minière ont été considérables dans tout le Nord canadien en 1972 et il semble que l'année 1973 sera l'une des années les plus actives dans ce domaine.

Les gisements de plomb-zinc, qui constituent presque la totalité de la production minière dans le Nord canadien, sont les principales cibles des travaux d'exploration.

Dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, 5,500 concessions ont été enregistrées et 19 permis de prospection ont été délivrés pour autoriser les travaux d'exploration en 1972. Certains de ces travaux ont été exécutés dans la région située sur la rive ouest de la baie d'Hudson, où se trouve une zone riche en néphrite s'étendant du lac Nueltin jusqu'aux bords de la baie d'Hudson, entre Eskimo Point et Corbett Inlet. Cette zone a retenu l'intérêt des prospecteurs en 1972. Bien qu'on n'ait trouvé aucune masse minéralisée, de récents travaux effectués par la Commission géologique du Canada ont délimité un certain nombre de régions propices à la prospection. Par conséquent, neuf programmes de prospection axés sur la recherche de métaux vils et d'uranium ont été mis en oeuvre en 1972, ce qui laisse espérer une augmentation des activités en 1973.

La montée du prix de l'or soulève un nouvel intérêt dans la région de Yellowknife; on effectuera des travaux de prospection plus poussés dans plusieurs autres concessions des Territoires du Nord-Ouest afin d'en déterminer les ressources éventuelles en or.

Au Yukon, 6,845 claims miniers ont été enregistrés en 1972. Les gisements aurifères dans les ruisseaux ayant de nouveau attiré l'attention des prospecteurs, un plus grand nombre de claims ont été jalonnés.

D'autres détails sur l'activité minière dans le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, apparaissent dans l'édition de 1972 de la publication ministérielle intitulée: "*Mines et minéraux Activité 1972*"

Routes du Nord

En 1972, la route de Dempster a été désignée comme le plus vaste projet de construction du programme des routes du Nord.

Northwest Territories Mine Rescue Team going into operation.

Équipe de sauvetage en route vers une mine dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.



By the end of November 1972, 166 miles of the Dempster had been completed, following the route north-northeast from Dawson. An additional 35-mile stretch was also completed linking Fort McPherson with Arctic Red River, the eventual terminal point of the 365-mile highway.

Mackenzie Highway

The Prime Minister in April 1972 announced the acceleration of the construction of the Mackenzie highway, the first major northern construction project explicitly to incorporate human and environmental elements with engineering factors. Under this, all plans must allow sufficient time for thorough environmental and social impact studies to be carried out, and construction will progress only at the rate at which the attendant problems are solved to the satisfaction of government.

This highway, more than 1,000 miles long, will be an all-weather link from the Alberta-NWT border to the Mackenzie Delta, connecting all the formerly isolated communities down the Mackenzie Valley.

Construction to Date

The original Mackenzie highway was built between the Alberta border and Fort Simpson, NWT. The project is advised by an Environmental Working Group. Within that group final decisions on highway alignment are made. Two contracts are under way at present:

1. PanCana Contract (M 297-M 346, Fort Simpson to Camsell Bend). This 49-mile section is scheduled for completion during 1974-75.
2. Catre Contract (Inuvik-M 931). This 33-mile section is nearing completion, with trimming and cleaning operations scheduled for completion in September 1973.

People and Employment

In line with Federal and Territorial policies to enable local native people to share in and benefit from the highway project, the most tangible benefits so far have resulted from employment opportunities. Section A (Fort Simpson to Camsell Bend) was hand-cleared by Hire North.

A la fin de novembre 1972, un tronçon de 166 milles de ce parcours avait été achevé, en bordure de la route qui part de Dawson en direction nord-nord-est. Un tronçon additionnel de 35 milles de longueur, reliant Fort McPherson et Arctic Red River, limite éventuelle de la route de 365 milles, a aussi été terminé.

La route du Mackenzie

Au mois d'avril 1972, le Premier ministre a annoncé que les travaux de construction de la route du Mackenzie seraient accélérés. C'est la première entreprise d'une telle envergure, réalisée dans le Nord, qui tienne compte à la fois des facteurs humains, écologiques et techniques. En effet, tous les plans soumis doivent se prêter à des analyses complètes des effets écologiques et sociaux sur l'environnement avant que les travaux soient entrepris, ceux-ci ne devant progresser qu'en fonction de l'élimination de ces problèmes selon les exigences du gouvernement.

Cette route, qui a plus d'un millier de milles de longueur, permettra de faire le trajet en toute saison à partir de la frontière de l'Alberta jusqu'au delta du Mackenzie, ce qui reliera entre elles les localités jadis isolées le long du fleuve.

Travaux accomplis à ce jour

Le parcours initial de la route du Mackenzie s'étendait de la frontière de l'Alberta à la localité de Fort Simpson (T.N.-O.). À l'heure actuelle, le groupe de travail sur l'écologie est sur le point de prendre les décisions finales au sujet du tracé de la nouvelle route. Deux contrats sont présentement en voie d'exécution:

1. Le contrat PanCana qui couvre la distance comprise entre les bornes milliaires 297 et 346 reliant Fort Simpson à Camsell Bend. Ce tronçon de 49 milles de longueur doit être achevé en 1974-1975.
2. Le contrat Catre qui couvre la distance d'Inuvik à la borne milliaire 931. Ce tronçon de 33 milles de longueur est presque achevé, les travaux de nettoyage et d'embellissement étant terminés depuis l'automne 1973.

Population et emploi

Suite à la politique des gouvernements fédéral et territoriaux visant à faire participer les autochtones à la construction de la route et aux avantages qui en résultent, les occasions d'emploi ont été jus-

during April of this year an 11.9 mile-long training section for training natives as heavy-equipment operators was established in the area River Between Two Mountains (M 399-410.9).

Many aspects of this highway became part of the Pipeline-Highway Information and Education project in January 1973 and its environmental and social implications were discussed at two workshops attended by native discussion leaders and representatives of native people's organizations.

Highway Design

A team of landscape architects is preparing a plan for the landscaping and design of the Mackenzie highway route to include picnic sites, camping facilities, motels and restaurants, and interpretive sites of historic or natural beauty of importance. An eight-mile wide development control zone was established by the Territorial Government to allow local people adequate opportunities to establish and develop their own businesses in the tourism and service industries and to ensure orderly development of the area.

Application of New Technology

Experiments using an air-cushioned (hovercraft) transporter to cross such rivers as the Mackenzie and the Liard, were carried out on the Arctic coast during the winter of 1972. Further successful trials at Arctic Red River have resulted in a decision to build and operate a prototype air cushion vehicle (ACV) during the winter of 1973. While the feasibility of an air-cushioned ferry system is not conclusive, results to date are most encouraging, both in terms of efficiency and operating costs. Implementation would eliminate ice bridges and ferries and would be a year-round operation.

A large part of the area over which northern roads have been constructed is situated in the permafrost zone. Permafrost is simply a ground condition where the temperature is always -0°C .

Qu'à ce jour les principaux avantages perceptibles. Le tronçon A (de Fort Simpson à Camsell Bend) a été nettoyé manuellement par des ouvriers embauchés dans le cadre du programme "Hire North".

En avril de cette année, un tronçon d'une longueur de 11.9 milles a été aménagé dans la région de River Between Two Mountains (B. 399 à 410.9) en vue de la formation d'autochtones comme opérateurs de matériel lourd.

Les travaux de construction de la route font partie, depuis janvier 1972, du Projet d'éducation et d'information sur les pipelines et les routes. Les implications écologiques et sociales de ces travaux ont fait l'objet de discussions au cours de deux colloques auxquels ont assisté des animateurs et des représentants des organismes autochtones.

Conception de la route

Une équipe d'architectes paysagistes prépare actuellement un plan de l'aménagement paysager et de la conception de la route du Mackenzie qui comprend des terrains de pique-nique, des installations de camping, des motels et des restaurants, ainsi que des lieux d'interprétation de la nature et de l'histoire qui présentent un intérêt particulier. L'administration territoriale a établi une zone d'aménagement contrôlé d'une largeur de 8 milles dans le but de permettre aux populations locales d'établir et d'exploiter leurs propres entreprises touristiques et de services, et en vue d'assurer une mise en valeur rationnelle de la région.

Mise en application de nouvelles techniques

Au cours de l'hiver 1972, on a fait l'essai d'un aéroglisseur qui pourrait servir à traverser à longueur d'année le Mackenzie et la rivière Liard. À la lumière des succès obtenus à Arctic Red River, on a pris la décision de construire et d'exploiter un aéroglisseur au cours de l'hiver 1973. Même si la rentabilité d'un système de traversée des cours d'eau par aéroglisseur n'est pas encore démontrée d'une façon décisive, les résultats obtenus jusqu'à maintenant sont très encourageants, tant en termes d'efficacité que de coûts d'exploitation. Ce système permettrait d'éliminer les traversiers et les ponts et pourrait être en vigueur toute l'année.

In many areas granular materials and clays are available and these form the major road building materials. However, in areas where granular materials are not available construction costs escalate because crushed rock or shale must be used. Recent experiments, using an insulating layer of polystyrene boards over the permafrost, provided a solid foundation for the highway. This procedure is being contemplated to conserve the available granular materials.

Northern Airports

The Northern Resource Airports Program assists, on a cost-shared basis, the construction of access airports in exploration and development projects. The scale of assistance is related to the various types of operation the airport is designed to serve. During 1972, assistance totalling \$61,000 was paid for the construction of six airstrips of which two were for oil and gas exploration, three for mining exploration and one for a tourist facility.

The Remote Airports Program provides for the construction of airports at isolated settlements, not served by scheduled airline, to facilitate uninterrupted medical, educational and judicial services. To date, two airports have been constructed in the NWT, one at Coppermine and one at Pangnirtung. One was built at Old Crow in the Yukon. Six additional airports will be built during the initial phase of the program.

Special Studies

The Economic Staff Group of the Northern Affairs Program is concerned with research related to the development of renewable and non-renewable resources and to transportation systems in the North as well as the associated problems peculiar to regional economic and policy planning.

Studies completed during 1972 included Manpower Surveys of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, a study of income distribution in the Mackenzie District and a study comparing southern and northern Canadian trucking costs. (A full list of completed studies is given in Appendix A).

Une grande partie de la région où ces routes ont été construites est située dans la zone à pergélisol. Le pergélisol est simplement un état du sol où la température est toujours inférieure à 32 °F.

Dans plusieurs régions, on trouve des matériaux granuleux et de l'argile qui servent à la construction de routes. Cependant, dans les régions où ces matériaux ne sont pas disponibles, les coûts de construction augmentent en raison de l'utilisation de roche et de schiste concassés. On a fait récemment des essais relativement à l'utilisation de matériaux isolants pour conserver les matériaux granuleux dans les régions à pergélisol et il a été démontré qu'ils peuvent fournir une fondation solide pour la route.

Programme d'aéroports dans le Nord

Grâce au Programme d'aéroports d'accès aux ressources du Nord, une aide financière est accordée, dans le cadre d'ententes à frais partagés, pour la construction d'aéroports d'accès aux travaux d'exploration et d'exploitation des ressources. L'importance de l'aide financière est établie en fonction du genre d'activités que l'aéroport est destiné à permettre:

En 1972, un total de \$61,000 a été versé pour la construction de six pistes d'atterrissage, dont deux pour l'exploration pétrolière et gazière, trois pour l'exploration minière et une pour un aménagement touristique.

Le Programme d'aéroports dans les régions isolées prévoit la construction d'aéroports dans les agglomérations éloignées de façon à leur assurer des services médicaux, éducatifs et juridiques ininterrompus.

Jusqu'à maintenant, deux aéroports ont été construits dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, un à Coppermine, et l'autre, à Pangnirtung. Un autre a été érigé à Old Crow, au Yukon. Six aéroports additionnels seront construits pendant la phase initiale du Programme.

Études spéciales

L'équipe spéciale de recherche en économie du Programme des Affaires du Nord s'occupe des travaux de recherche ayant trait à la mise en valeur des ressources renouvelables et non renouvelables et aux réseaux de transport dans le Nord, ainsi que des problèmes connexes qu'on retrouve dans les travaux de planification économique et politique, au niveau régional.

Manpower surveys indicated significant variations in the participation rates of various labour groups in the Territories.

Analysis of data collected in the Mackenzie District income distribution studies showed that there were significant income disparities between communities in the District, and that incomes among native families were less equally distributed than among non-native families.

Analysis of revenues and expenditures in the North by the government sector indicated that in terms of wages to northern residents, government is the largest single employer, outranking mining, the largest industrial operation.

A study of trucking costs in northern and southern Canada indicates the need to study more closely costs and benefits of providing northern roads capable of bearing heavier payloads.

Studies Undertaken or Directed by the Economic Staff Group, Northern Affairs Program in 1972

Studies undertaken by Officers of the Group.

The Effect of Education on Earnings in the Mackenzie District of Northern Canada.

A Study of Income Distribution in the Mackenzie District of Northern Canada.

The Application of an Optimizing Model for Economic Development to Problems of Economic Planning in Northern Canada.

The Socio-Economic Implications of Gold Mine Closure in the Yellowknife Region.

Manpower Surveys of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

A Comparative Study of Trucking Costs in Northern and Southern Canada.

Benefit-Cost Analysis of Fort Liard Highway.

Survey of Northern Transportation Costs—An Intermodal Comparison.

Projects by Contract Consultants

Social Accounts for the North: Interim Paper
1. 2. The Government Sector: Revenues and Expenditures by Territories and Level of Government.

Les études complétées en 1972 comprennent des recherches sur la main-d'oeuvre du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, une étude de l'échelle des revenus dans le district de Mackenzie et une étude comparative des coûts de transport par camion dans le sud et le nord du Canada. (Vous trouverez à l'appendice A une liste exhaustive des études complétées.)

Ces recherches ont fourni des données d'une valeur inestimable sur la main-d'oeuvre dans le Nord; entre autres, les résultats indiquent que des variations importantes existent dans les taux de participation de divers groupes de travailleurs dans les Territoires.

L'analyse des données recueillies au cours de l'étude des traitements dans le district de Mackenzie a indiqué qu'il y a d'importantes différences de revenus entre les agglomérations du district, et que l'inégalité est beaucoup plus prononcée chez les familles autochtones que chez les familles non-indiennes.

L'analyse des revenus et dépenses de l'État dans le Nord a démontré que, pour ce qui est des salaires payés aux Septentrionaux, l'État est le plus important employeur, surpassant de beaucoup l'industrie minière, qui est l'industrie la plus considérable.

Une étude sur les coûts de transport par camion dans le sud et le nord du Canada a prouvé la nécessité d'effectuer des études plus poussées sur les coûts et les avantages de la construction de routes dans le Nord, en vue du transport de charges payantes plus lourdes.

Études entreprises ou dirigées en 1972 par le groupe de consultation en matière économique du Programme des Affaires du Nord

Études effectuées par des agents du groupe

1. La répercussion de l'éducation sur les revenus dans le district du Mackenzie, dans le Nord canadien.
2. Étude de l'échelle des revenus dans le district du Mackenzie, dans le Nord canadien.
3. L'application d'un modèle d'optimisation de l'expansion économique aux problèmes de planification économique du Nord canadien.
4. Les répercussions socio-économiques de la fermeture des mines d'or dans la région de Yellowknife.

Table A

Transactions Completed 1972-1973
Sales Agreements and Leases

Tableau A

Transactions conclues en 1972-1973
Accords de ventes et baux

Sales Agreements	Accords de ventes	Yukon	T.N. N.V.
Residential	Terrains résidentiels	7	
Commercial	Terrains commerciaux	7	
Agricultural	Terres agricoles	4	
Sports Fishing	Terrains de pêche sportive		
Summer Residential	Terrains de résidences d'été	3	
Total	Total	21	

Leases	Baux	
Residential	Terrains résidentiels	13
Commercial	Terrains commerciaux	34
Sports Fishing	Terrains de pêche sportive	
Recreational	Terrains récréatifs	
Agricultural	Terres agricoles	15
Grazing	Pâturages	33
Religious and Cultural	Terrains pour fins culturelles et religieuses	1
Gardening	Terrains de culture maraîchère	
Summer Residential	Terrains de résidences d'été	91
Licence to Occupy	Terrains faisant l'objet d'un permis d'occupation	4
Combined Residential Agricultural	Terrains à la fois agricoles et résidentiels	16
Combined Residential Commercial	Terrains à la fois commerciaux et résidentiels	2
Other	Autres	5
Total	Total	214

Table B

Agreements in force to
1 March, 1973

Tableau B

Accords en vigueur
au 31 mars 1973

Land Use Agreements	Accords de ventes	Yukon	N.W.T. T.N.-O.
Residential	Terrains résidentiels	75	39
Commercial	Terrains commerciaux	62	25
Agricultural	Terres agricoles	7	3
Gardening	Terrains de culture maraîchère		1
Sports Fishing	Terrains de pêche sportive		3
Summer Residential	Terrains de résidences d'été	23	2
Other	Autres	8	1
Total	Total	175	74

Land Use Bases	Baux		
Residential	Terrains résidentiels	171	54
Commercial	Terrains commerciaux	135	154
Sports Fishing	Terrains de pêche sportive		49
Recreational	Terrains récréatifs	5	18
Agricultural	Terres agricoles	49	8
Grazing	Pâturages	116	5
Religious and Cultural	Terrains pour fins culturelles et religieuses	16	19
Gardening	Terrains de culture maraîchère		
Summer Residential	Terrains de résidences d'été	363	25
Intention to Occupy	Terrains faisant l'objet d'un permis d'occupation	14	4
Combined Residential Agricultural	Terrains à la fois agricoles et résidentiels	79	
Combined Residential Commercial	Terrains à la fois commerciaux et résidentiels	3	
Other	Autres	7	37
Total	Total	958	373

Land Administration Section

The responsibilities of the Land Administration Sections in the Territories involve the administration of the surface rights of all unalienated Crown lands* and include: general supervision of activities related to the lease, sale or other disposal of rights pursuant to the Territorial Lands Act and Regulations. There is also the allocation of lands to other federal departments and agencies for use in meeting their program commitments in the Territories; and the transfer of lands to the Governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories in furtherance of the federal government's policies for northern development.

During the year, tracts of land encompassing the communities of Hay River, Enterprise and Norman Wells were transferred to the administration and control of the Government of the Northwest Territories. In this program land areas, surrounding all communities in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, designated as development control zones, are being transferred to the Territorial governments.

The development control zone transfers are made without prejudice to the entitlements of Indian people under Treaties 8 and 11 or to the land claims of Eskimos and other native groups.

In addition to the community transfers, 87 individual parcels were transferred to the respective Territorial governments for such purposes as highway maintenance sites, public campgrounds and public development projects. Records covering the administration of 150 active leases and sales agreements at Hay River, Enterprise and Norman Wells were transferred to the NWT Government simultaneously with the transfer of the Development Control Zones. About 3,000 separate recording actions resulted from these transfers.

* unalienated Crown lands constitute an area of more than 1,500,000 square miles—more than 40 per cent of Canada's land and water area.

5. Études sur la main-d'oeuvre au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

6. Étude comparative des coûts de transport par camion dans le sud et le nord du Canada.

7. Analyse des avantages et des coûts de la construction de la route de Fort Liard.

8. Étude des coûts du transport dans le Nord—comparaison entre les modes de transport.

Études effectuées à forfait par des experts-conseils

1. Comptabilité sociale pour le Nord: Document provisoire n° 2. Secteur public: Revenus et dépenses par territoire et par palier d'administration.

Section de l'administration des terres

Les sections de l'administration des terres dans les Territoires sont chargées de l'administration des droits de surface de toutes les terres inaliénées de la Couronne* et leurs fonctions comprennent aussi la surveillance générale de toutes les activités liées à la location, à la vente, ou à toute autre affectation de droits, conformément aux dispositions de la *Loi sur les terres territoriales* et de ses règlements d'application. Elles s'occupent aussi de l'allocation de terres à d'autres ministères et organismes fédéraux pour leur permettre de remplir leurs engagements à l'égard des Territoires, et du transfert de terres aux gouvernements du Yukon et des T.N.-O. pour donner suite aux lignes de conduite du gouvernement fédéral relatives à la mise en valeur du Nord.

Au cours de l'année, des étendues de terre comprises entre les localités de Hay River, Enterprise et Norman Wells ont été remises à l'administration et au contrôle du gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Ces transferts font partie d'un programme continu en vertu duquel les terres qui entourent toutes les localités du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest sont désignées zones d'aménagement contrôlé et remises aux gouvernements territoriaux.

Les transferts de terres des zones d'aménagement contrôlé sont effectués sans que soient lésés les droits conférés aux Indiens par les traités nos 8 et 11, ou les revendications foncières des Esquimaux ou d'autres groupes autochtones.

* les terres inaliénées de la Couronne couvrent plus d'un million et demi de milles carrés, soit plus de 40% de la superficie de terre et d'eau du Canada.

During 1972-73 more than 300 transactions were completed and more than 900 applications and inquiries processed. This interest can be attributed to the growth in mining activity, oil and gas exploration, new road construction and more and better tourist promotion.

Table A shows the number of land transactions, by type for each of the Territories. Table B shows the total number of leases and sales agreements, by type, in effect as of 31 March 1973.

The Land Administration Section at Ottawa has in many years held the responsibility for managing Ordnance, Admiralty and Dominion Lands located in all provinces except Newfoundland, and steps were taken during the year to transfer this role to other federal agencies.

En plus de ces transferts aux localités, quelque 87 parcelles de terrain indépendantes ont été remises à l'administration respective des gouvernements territoriaux, à des fins telles que l'entretien des routes, l'aménagement de terrains de camping et des projets publics de mise en valeur. Des dossiers couvrant l'administration de 150 baux et contrats actifs de vente à Hay River, Enterprise et Norman Wells, ont été remis au gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest en même temps que les zones d'aménagement contrôlé. Ces transferts ont nécessité quelque 3,000 enregistrements distincts.

Au cours de 1972-1973 plus de 300 transactions ont été effectuées et plus de 900 demandes de terre et de renseignements ont été reçues. On estime que cet intérêt peut être attribué à l'accroissement des activités minières, de l'exploration pétrolière et gazière, de la construction de nouvelles routes et d'une meilleure publicité auprès des touristes.

Le tableau A indique le nombre de transactions foncières, selon la catégorie, pour chacun des Territoires. Le tableau B indique le nombre total d'accords de location et de vente selon la catégorie, en vigueur au 31 mars 1973.

La Section de l'administration des terres, à Ottawa, est chargée depuis plusieurs années de l'administration des terres fédérales, militaires et de l'amirauté dans toutes les provinces du Canada, à l'exception de Terre-Neuve, et des mesures ont été prises au cours de l'année pour transférer cette responsabilité à d'autres organismes fédéraux.

Northern Pipelines

S-objective—To maintain and enhance the northern environment with due consideration to economic and social development.

In spring 1971 a four-year program was established to co-ordinate, manage and advise on research into the potential effects of Mackenzie Vey and Northern Yukon pipelines on the people and the environment of the Territories.

Pipelines du Nord

Sous-objectif—Préserver et mettre en valeur le milieu naturel en tenant compte du développement économique et social.

Au printemps 1971, un programme d'une durée de quatre ans a été établi en vue d'assurer la coordination et la gestion des recherches sur les répercussions éventuelles de la construction de pipelines sur le milieu et la population des Territoires ainsi que de fournir des services d'experts-conseils. Le programme, qui est dirigé par le Comité écologique et social du groupe de travail sur l'exploitation pétrolière dans le Nord, comporte des recherches effectuées par le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, par le ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Res-

The program, under the direction of the Environmental-Social Committee of the Task Force on Northern Oil Development, involves research being carried out by the departments of Indian and Northern Affairs, Energy, Mines and Resources, and Environment, plus the two territorial governments and the National Energy Board. There is close liaison with other interested departments.

The primary purpose of the research is to provide the background information on social and environmental considerations to ensure that any pipeline construction and operation or application for such will provide maximum benefit to northern residents.

By year-end, 55 reports and papers relating to the program had been published and a further 66 were in various stages of preparation. These studies covered the social and economic impacts of pipelines, labour forces, social structures, ethnic relations, renewable resources, terrain disturbance, oil spills, waste disposal, archaeological salvage, terrain sensitivity mapping, permafrost, vegetation, wildlife and fish.

Details regarding these publications may be obtained from the Director, Environmental-Social Program, 151 Slater St., Ottawa.

On 28 June, 1972, expanded social and environmental Guidelines for Northern Pipelines were tabled in the House of Commons and comments were invited from the public up to 31 March, 1973. Upon receipt these will be reviewed and considered before revision of the guidelines.

Water, Lands, Forests and Environment

The increasing concern of the department's Northern Program for the "above surface" resources of the North resulted in the formation of a new division with the mandate to develop policy and programs for the management and protection of the water, forests and land of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The chief concerns of the division are to recommend legislation and implement policies and programs designed to:

sources, et par le ministère de l'Environnement, ainsi que par les deux gouvernements territoriaux et l'Office national de l'énergie. Ces recherches sont faites en collaboration étroite avec d'autres ministères intéressés.

L'objet principal des recherches est de fournir la documentation de base sur les considérations écologiques et sociales afin d'assurer aux habitants du Nord un bénéfice maximal de la construction et de l'exploitation de tout pipeline.

A la fin de l'année, quelque 55 rapports et documents ayant trait au programme avaient été publiés et 66 autres documents étaient en voie de préparation. Ces études portent sur les répercussions sociales et économiques des pipelines, la main-d'œuvre, les structures sociales, les relations ethniques, les ressources renouvelables, la dégradation du terrain, les déversements de pétrole, l'élimination des déchets, la récupération archéologique, la cartographie de la sensibilité des terrains, le pergélisol, la végétation, la faune et les poissons.

On peut obtenir des détails supplémentaires sur ces publications en s'adressant au Directeur du programme écologique et social, 161, rue Slater, Ottawa.

Le 28 juin 1972, des lignes de conduite sociales et écologiques élargies, relatives aux pipelines du Nord, ont été déposées à la Chambre des Communes. Le public a été alors invité à présenter avant le 31 mars 1973 ses commentaires à ce sujet, commentaires qui seront étudiés et pris en considération avant la révision finale des principes directeurs.

Eau, terres, forêts et environnement

La préoccupation accrue du Programme du Nord pour les ressources de surface s'est traduite par la création d'une division chargée d'élaborer des politiques et des programmes pour la gestion et la protection de l'eau, des forêts et des terres du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Les principales fonctions de la Division des eaux, des terres, des forêts et de l'environnement sont de recommander des lois et de mettre en oeuvre des politiques et des programmes conçus pour:

- a) favoriser la mise en valeur rationnelle des eaux, des forêts et des terres des Territoires;
- b) réduire au minimum la dégradation du terrain;
- c) maintenir la qualité naturelle des eaux intérieures.

encourage orderly development of water, forests and land resources of the Territories; minimize disturbance to the land surface; and, maintain the natural quality of inland waters.

The compilation of scientific and technical data in the Canadian North is the research function of the Arctic Land Use Research (ALUR) program. The emphasis of this research is on management of the North's renewable resources and the impact of extensive land and water use in the North.

Water Management Activities

The water program functions in three distinctive areas: policy, planning and operations. During 1972 effort was concentrated in bringing previously enacted water legislation into force and developing supporting regulations.

The Northern Inland Waters Act, the regulations of which were promulgated on September 14, 1972, set the stage for the planning, development, conservation and management of the water resources of the northern territories. The legislation created a Water Board in each Territory to assist the Department with water management and, with the approval of the Minister, to issue water licences.

The Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act and Regulations came into force on August 2. Basically, this Act prohibits the deposit of waste directly or indirectly from any source into arctic waters, except as authorized by the Regulations.

Planning

The inventory of hydro-power potential continued, with some preliminary investigations on major streams flowing into the Mackenzie River.

A major study on the water resources of the Mackenzie River Basin was launched at a seminar in Inuvik in June and an Intergovernmental Liaison Committee was set up as a forum for information exchange and to co-ordinate joint studies within the basin.

Preliminary planning on water quality and hydro-metric networks was carried out as an initial step towards the creation of adequate water data networks.

Le Programme de recherches sur l'utilisation des terres de l'Arctique (RUTA) est chargé de compiler les données scientifiques et techniques dans le Nord canadien. Pour ces recherches, l'accent est mis sur la gestion des ressources renouvelables du Nord et sur les répercussions de l'utilisation intensive des terres et des eaux dans le Nord.

Activités de gestion des eaux

Les activités du Programme des eaux ont trait à trois secteurs distincts: les politiques, la planification et les activités. Depuis 1972, les efforts ont été concentrés sur la mise en vigueur d'une loi sur les eaux adoptée précédemment et sur l'élaboration de règlements afférents.

La *Loi sur les eaux intérieures du Nord*, dont les règlements ont été promulgués le 14 septembre, établit les étapes de planification, d'exploitation, de conservation et de gestion des ressources en eau des Territoires du Nord. La Loi a permis la création, dans chaque Territoire, d'un Office des eaux qui aide le Ministère dans la gestion des eaux et délivre des permis d'utilisation des eaux avec l'approbation du Ministre.

La *Loi sur la prévention de la pollution des eaux arctiques* et les règlements afférents sont entrés en vigueur le 2 août. Fondamentalement, cette loi interdit le déversement de déchets dans les eaux arctiques, soit directement ou indirectement et quelle qu'en soit la source, sauf dans les cas autorisés par les règlements.

Planification

L'inventaire des ressources hydro-électriques s'est poursuivi ainsi que certaines études préliminaires sur les grands cours d'eau qui se jettent dans le fleuve Mackenzie.

Une importante étude sur les ressources hydrauliques du bassin du Mackenzie a été lancée lors d'un colloque qui a eu lieu à Inuvik en juin, et un comité intergouvernemental de liaison a été établi pour favoriser les échanges d'informations et coordonner des études conjointes à l'intérieur du bassin.

Des travaux préliminaires de planification des relevés de la qualité de l'eau et des réseaux hydrométriques ont été effectués à titre d'étape initiale de la création de réseaux appropriés de collecte des données sur les eaux.

Studies have been conducted with regard to industrial uses of water in the northern territories, particularly by mining interests. Some preliminary reports are now available, the studies are on-going and definitive results should be available within two years.

In feasibility planning for the Mackenzie highway and proposed gas pipeline, the water staff has examined the physical and hydrologic conditions in the vicinity of major stream crossings. The entire watershed was taken into account so that crossings could be designed and located to accommodate the natural physical features of the area as well as fish and wildlife.

A preliminary assessment of the environmental consequences of dredging and channel improvements on the Mackenzie River system was carried out in 1972. A report of the findings was produced but further studies of a more specific nature have been recommended.

Operation

Under the Northern Inland Waters Act, 33 applications to use water were submitted, 32 in the Northwest Territories and one in the Yukon. In the NWT, 12 applications resulted in authorizations to use water without a licence, and no licences were issued. The one application in the Yukon was from the Northern Canada Power Commission to construct a \$15 million, 30 megawatt hydro power installation on the Aishihik watershed. If a licence is granted, construction would begin in 1973.

The Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act and Regulations are being applied to oil and gas exploration activities in, or adjacent to, arctic waters.

Land Management

The use of unalienated Crown lands in the North falls within provisions of the Land Use Regulations which became law in November 1971. These regulations were authorized under the Territorial Lands Act and establish ground rules for the use of all Crown lands in the Yukon and Northwest Territories; they establish land management zones where, because of the sensitivity of the land to disturbance, operations are more carefully monitored, and a permit is required before a land use operation may proceed.

Des études ont été réalisées relativement à l'utilisation des eaux par le secteur industriel, dans les Territoires du Nord, particulièrement par les compagnies minières. Certains rapports préliminaires sont présentement disponibles, mais les études se poursuivent et les résultats définitifs devraient être publiés d'ici deux ans.

Dans la planification des études de praticabilité sur la route du Mackenzie et le projet de construction d'un gazoduc, le personnel des eaux a étudié les conditions physiques et hydrologiques aux environs des franchissements des principaux cours d'eau. Tout le bassin hydrographique a été étudié afin que les traversées soient conçues et mises en place de façon à s'adapter aux éléments du paysage de la région, tout en tenant compte de l'existence du poisson et de la faune.

Une évaluation préliminaire des répercussions écologiques du dragage et des améliorations apportées aux chenaux du réseau fluvial du Mackenzie a été effectuée en 1972. Les conclusions ont été publiées sous forme de rapport et des études plus poussées et plus spécifiques ont été recommandées.

Activités

En vertu de la Loi sur les eaux intérieures du Nord, 33 demandes d'utilisation des eaux ont été soumises, 32 dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et une au Yukon. Dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, 12 autorisations d'utiliser des eaux sans permis ont été accordées et aucun permis n'a été délivré. Au Yukon, la seule demande a été présentée par la Commission de l'énergie du Nord canadien qui désire construire dans le bassin hydrographique Aishihik une centrale hydraulique de 30 mégawatts, au coût de \$15 millions de dollars. Si un permis est accordé, les travaux de construction commenceront probablement en 1973.

La *Loi sur la prévention de la pollution dans les eaux arctiques* et ses règlements afférents sont appliqués aux activités d'exploration pétrolière et gazière dans les eaux arctiques ou les terres contiguës.

Gestion foncière

L'utilisation des terres inaliénées de la Couronne dans le Nord est régie par les dispositions du *Règlement sur l'utilisation des terres* lequel est entré en vigueur le 15 novembre 1971. Ce règlement a été autorisé en vertu de la *Loi sur les terres territoriales*; il établissait des règles fondamentales pour l'utilisation de toutes les terres de la Couronne, au Yukon et dans les Territoires du

The Pangnirtung airstrip, built as part of the Remote Airports Program, with the community of Pangnirtung in the background.

A northern native at work at the Sans Sault test facility of Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited where a training program is underway to instruct native northerners as operators in the oil and gas industry.

1 Le terrain d'aviation de Pangnirtung a été construit dans le cadre du programme des pistes d'aviation éloignées. Le village de Pangnirtung apparaît au second plan.

2 Des autochtones du Nord sont au travail, au poste de sondage Sans Sault de la *Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited*, où ils apprennent à manoeuvrer les machines utilisées dans l'industrie du pétrole et du gaz.



All applications for land use operations to be conducted within a land management zone are assessed by an Interdepartmental Land Use Advisory Committee. The Regional Manager, Water, Forests and Land, situated at the Regional Headquarters, in each Territory acts as chairman of the committee.

To date, after two years of administration, approximately 820 permits have been issued with the majority, about 80 per cent, issued with respect to petroleum exploration activities, and the remainder for various other activities such as mining, road and airport construction and quarrying.

Forest Management

The Yukon Forest Service and the Mackenzie Forest Service were re-organized in 1972 to facilitate the administration of the Territorial Land Use Regulations. The Services are now known as the Yukon Lands and Forest Service and the Northwest Lands and Forest Service. Each service is under the direction of a regional superintendent and may conduct within any area, a wide range of resource management activities, including: Land Use Enforcement; Land Administration; Timber Management; Water Quality Control and Fire Management.

During 1972, the Northwest Lands and Forest Service and the Yukon Lands and Forest Service were successful in containing the forest fire area to 718,385 acres, compared to the 1971 high of 2,682,339 acres.

This reduction in acreage burned can be directly attributed to a combination of an improved pre-suppression program and less severe drought conditions. In the NWT initial attack crews, consisting of trained native fire fighters, were stationed at key locations along the Mackenzie Valley and around Great Slave Lake and were backed up by a small fleet of aircraft. Similar crews operated in the Yukon Territory.

Nord-Ouest, des zones de gestion foncière où, en raison de la vulnérabilité des terres aux perturbations, les activités sont contrôlées de plus près, et pour lesquelles un permis est exigé avant que ne soient entrepris les travaux de mise en valeur des terres.

Toutes les demandes relatives à des activités de mise en valeur des terres qui doivent être entreprises dans une zone de gestion foncière, doivent être étudiées par un Comité consultatif inter-ministériel sur l'utilisation des terres. Le directeur régional des eaux, des forêts et des terres, qui est affecté au bureau d'administration régionale, est le président de ce comité.

Jusqu'à maintenant, après deux ans d'administration, environ 820 permis ont été délivrés dont la majorité, soit 80%, l'ont été pour des activités d'exploration pétrolière, et les autres, pour diverses formes d'activités telles que l'exploitation minière, la construction de routes et d'aéroports et l'exploitation de carrières.

Gestion forestière

Le Service forestier du Yukon et le Service forestier du Mackenzie ont été réorganisés en 1972, afin de faciliter l'administration du Règlement sur l'utilisation des terres territoriales. Ces services sont maintenant connus sous les noms de Service des terres et forêts du Yukon et Service des terres et forêts du Nord-Ouest. Chacun d'eux est sous la direction d'un surveillant régional, qui peut avoir droit de regard sur un large éventail d'activités de gestion des ressources, notamment l'application des règlements sur l'utilisation des terres, l'administration des terres, la gestion de la coupe du bois, le contrôle de la qualité de l'eau et la gestion des incendies.

Au cours de 1972, le Service des terres et forêts du Nord-Ouest et le Service des terres et forêts du Yukon ont réussi à limiter à 718,385 acres la superficie ravagée par des incendies de forêt, comparativement à 2,682,339 acres en 1971.

En raison surtout de la forte demande prévue pour les réserves de bois d'oeuvre en 1972, l'industrie locale a poursuivi ses efforts en vue de se faire reconnaître comme producteur fiable et employeur sérieux, capable de contribuer de façon substantielle à l'économie territoriale. L'accent mis sur le bois de construction a donné lieu à une augmentation appréciable de la production. En

During 1972, the local industry continued activities toward establishing itself as a dependable producer capable of substantial contribution toward Territorial economies. Production climbed sharply with greater emphasis on lumber. The 52 million cubic-foot (17.5 million board feet) harvest of 1972 consisted of 58 per cent saw-logs, 16 per cent roundwood and 26 per cent fuelwood.

Compared with 1971, lumber production increased by 67 per cent, production of roundwood by 60 per cent, and cutting of fuelwood by seven per cent.

In 1972, the department received results of three forest surveys indicating that the lumber industry would grow in importance in the Territories even more than was originally apparent.

Environmental Engineering

Granular-material resource inventories being taken in the Mackenzie District of the NWT will determine if there are adequate supplies to meet the demand of projects such as the Mackenzie Highway, the proposed pipelines and their ancillary facilities.

During 1972, more than 20,000 square miles were surveyed in defined corridors between Fort Simpson and Fort Good Hope, and in the Mackenzie Delta and Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula. A separate inventory was made of granular material deposits adjacent to nine communities in the Mackenzie District to ascertain whether supplies were adequate to meet the communities' present and future requirements. These deposits will be reserved for community development purposes only. The inventory includes an environmental assessment of all located deposits, including their potential for restoration.

The Mackenzie Highway Environmental Requirements promulgated in July 1972, establish the environmental standards for this project.

Arctic Land Use Research

In 1972-73, the third full season of field studies under the Arctic Land Use Research Program, research projects were carried out under contract by scientists from nine Canadian universities.

In 1972, la coupe de 3.52 millions de pi. cu. (soit 17.5 millions de pieds planches) était composée de 58 pour cent de bois de sciage, de 16 pour cent de bois rond et de 26 pour cent de bois de chauffage.

Comparativement à 1971, la production de bois de construction a augmenté de 67 pour cent, celle de bois rond de 60 pour cent, et la coupe de bois de chauffage de 7 pour cent.

En 1972, le Ministère a reçu les résultats de trois relevés forestiers selon lesquels l'industrie de l'exploitation forestière pourrait jouer, dans l'expansion économique du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, un rôle beaucoup plus important qu'il ne semblait possible au départ.

Protection de l'environnement

Les inventaires des ressources en matériaux granuleux actuellement en cours dans le district du Mackenzie des T.N.-O., détermineront si leur quantité est suffisante pour répondre aux besoins d'importants travaux comme la route du Mackenzie, les pipelines projetés et leurs installations connexes.

En 1972, une superficie de plus de 20,000 milles carrés a été étudiée dans des couloirs déterminés situés entre Fort Simpson et Fort Good Hope, et dans le delta du Mackenzie et la presqu'île de Tuktoyaktuk.

On a procédé à un inventaire distinct dans le cas des dépôts de matériaux granuleux contigus à neuf localités du district de Mackenzie afin de s'assurer qu'ils existent en quantité suffisante pour répondre aux besoins des localités dans un avenir prévisible. Ces dépôts seront réservés à des fins de développement seulement. L'inventaire comprend une évaluation écologique de tous les dépôts connus et de leur potentiel de restauration.

Les exigences écologiques relatives à la route du Mackenzie promulguées en juillet 1972 établissent les normes requises pour ce projet.

Recherches sur l'utilisation des terres de l'Arctique

En 1972-1973, pour une troisième saison complète, des études sur place ont été effectuées dans le cadre du Programme de recherches sur l'utilisation des terres de l'Arctique; des projets de recherche ont été exécutés à forfait par des scientifiques appartenant à neuf universités canadiennes.

The research was primarily directed at determining the effects on the northern environment of oil and gas exploration, road construction, the construction and operation of oil and gas pipeline, the disposal of mine wastes and forest harvesting. Data obtained were being used to develop improved methods of environmental protection and to provide information for the implementation of the Territorial Land Use Regulations.

Sub-objective—To provide for co-ordinating mechanisms for reviewing existing and planned federal activities in the Territories in relation to objectives in the North, and to advise the government of the possible impact of these activities.

Federal Government Co-ordination

The growth in government activity coupled with the need to translate the government's policy for the North as contained in the Northern Policy for the 70's into the practical programs of the different departments and agencies, has made the task of the Advisory Committee on Northern Development more complex and has given rise to the need for a more flexible and varied approach to the many different problems faced by the Committee.

Within the structure of the ACND, many committees and working groups bring together specialists from the different departments and agencies concerned to deal with specific problems or areas of concern on a one-time or continuing basis, as required (Table 1).

Co-ordinating Committee

The Co-ordinating Committee of ACND determines the requirements for committees and working groups and deals with the major questions of policy.

During 1972-73, the Committee created a working group to examine federal government expenditures on the North and their relationship to the policy objectives set out in the Northern Policy for the 70's. It was found that approximately \$300 million were spent in 1972/73 on different government programs in the North, including those of the two Territorial governments.

Les recherches avaient pour principal objet de déterminer les effets sur l'environnement du Nord de l'exploration pétrolière et gazière, de la construction de routes, de l'installation et de l'exploitation de gazoducs et d'oléoducs, de l'élimination des déchets miniers et de la coupe du bois. Les données ainsi obtenues servent à élaborer des méthodes améliorées de protection écologique et à fournir des informations pour l'application du Règlement sur l'utilisation des terres territoriales.

Sous-objectif—Réunir un groupe chargé d'étudier toute l'activité fédérale présente et future dans les Territoires relativement aux objectifs du gouvernement dans le Nord, et conseiller le gouvernement sur les répercussions éventuelles de cette activité.

Coordination des activités du gouvernement fédéral

L'accroissement des activités de l'État, accompagné de la nécessité de traduire la politique fédérale du Nord pour les années 70 en programmes pratiques pour les différents ministères et organismes, a rendu plus complexe la tâche du Comité consultatif de la mise en valeur du Nord, tout en soulevant la nécessité d'une approche plus flexible et plus variée pour les nombreux différents problèmes auxquels doit faire face le Comité.

Au sein de l'organisation du Comité consultatif de la mise en valeur du Nord, de nombreux comités et groupes de travail, formés de spécialistes des différents ministères et organismes intéressés, mettent au point des solutions à des problèmes particuliers ou étudient, sur une base temporaire ou continue, les besoins des secteurs qui connaissent des difficultés. (voir tableau 1).

Comité de coordination

Le Comité de coordination du Comité consultatif de la mise en valeur du Nord a pour fonction de déterminer la nécessité de former des comités et groupes de travail et de s'intéresser aux grandes questions de politique d'ensemble.

En 1972-1973, le Comité a créé un groupe de travail pour étudier les dépenses du gouvernement fédéral dans le Nord et leur relation avec les objectifs établis dans la politique concernant le Nord pour les années 70. Quelque \$300 millions de dollars ont été dépensés en 1972-1973 pour différents programmes fédéraux dans le Nord, y compris ceux des deux gouvernements territoriaux.

The Committee also has assumed some administrative functions pertaining to the northern operations of the different departments and agencies in order to avoid any over-concentration of facilities at one location, to ensure that municipalities and communities are informed of federal plans, and to make certain that staff housing problems are adequately resolved. Arising in part from these considerations, a new regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Northwest Territories was established in Yellowknife under the chairmanship of the Commissioner of the NWT, allowing many of these problems to be dealt with locally.

Sub-Committee on Science and Technology
is a corollary to the guidelines and priorities set out in the Northern Policy for the 70's, the sub-committee on Science and Technology in 1972-73 devoted much of its attention to the development of scientific guidelines for northern research.

Scientific Seminar held at Mont Gabriel, Quebec was attended by 100 scientists in equal numbers from the universities, industry and government. The resultant recommendations form the basis of guidelines shortly to be promulgated. The proceedings have been published as *Science and the North* and are available from Information Canada.

A second series of meetings dealing with scientific exchanges in Arctic Science, under a General Exchanges Agreement, took place in Ottawa in November 1972 between Canadian scientists and their Soviet counterparts. The aim was to develop a joint research program, the first phase of which is expected to commence in 1974.

Further, a joint meeting with the Inter-agency Arctic Research Co-ordinating Committee, Washington, was held in Ottawa on 1 May 1972, to discuss reciprocal use of Arctic research facilities, information exchange on scientific matters and possible joint programs of mutual interest.

The Standing Committee on Research Projects, a working group, was established during the year to evaluate extra-governmental research proposals or requests for research funding.

Le Comité a également assumé certaines fonctions administratives, liées aux travaux dans le Nord, des différents ministères et organismes, afin d'éviter une trop grande concentration des installations à un seul emplacement, pour s'assurer que les municipalités et les localités sont informées des projets fédéraux, et que des problèmes de logement du personnel sont résolus de façon satisfaisante. A cet égard, à Yellowknife, un nouveau comité de coordination régional a été créé pour les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Il est présidé par le Commissaire de l'endroit, de sorte que plusieurs de ces problèmes peuvent être réglés à l'échelon local.

Sous-comité des sciences et de la technologie

En 1972-1973, le sous-comité des sciences et de la technologie a accordé beaucoup d'attention à l'établissement de directives scientifiques concernant les recherches dans le Nord, à titre de corollaire aux lignes de conduite et aux priorités établies dans l'énoncé de la politique du Nord pour les années 1970.

Un colloque, auquel assistaient une centaine de scientifiques provenant, en nombre égal, des universités, de l'industrie et du gouvernement, a été tenu à Mont-Gabriel (Québec) en octobre 1972. Les recommandations formulées à cette occasion seront utilisées pour élaborer des lignes de conduite qui seront bientôt annoncées. Les comptes-rendus du colloque ont été publiés sous le titre "La Science et le Nord" et les intéressés peuvent les obtenir en s'adressant à Information Canada.

Une deuxième série de rencontres sur les échanges scientifiques relatifs aux recherches dans l'Arctique a eu lieu à Ottawa en novembre 1972, dans le cadre d'une Entente générale sur les échanges; ces rencontres qui ont réuni des scientifiques canadiens et leurs homologues soviétiques, avaient pour but l'élaboration d'un programme de recherches conjoint, dont la première étape devrait commencer en 1974.

Une autre rencontre conjointe avec l'*Inter-agency Arctic Research Co-ordinating Committee*, de Washington, a eu lieu à Ottawa le 1^{er} mai 1972; les discussions ont porté sur l'utilisation réciproque des installations de recherches dans l'Arctique, sur l'échange de renseignements ayant trait à des questions scientifiques et à des programmes éventuels conjoints d'intérêt commun.

The Sub-Committee met with the Arctic Institute of North America and the Arctic Petroleum Operators' Association to discuss possible government support for the programs of those organizations.

Other matters considered by the Sub-Committee included:

- a Plan for an Analysis of World Ecosystems (PAWE);
- a Norwegian government proposal for an international conference on the protection of the natural environment;
- Research laboratories for the North; and
- Canadian attendance at Arctic conferences.

Sub-Committee on Northern Communications

This committee met six times during 1972-73, their program being highlighted by the launching of the Anik communications satellite by Telesat Canada in November 1972, a milestone in upgrading northern communications.

With the increased attention being concentrated on northern communications, the sub-committee's policy and co-ordinating role was expanded. Preliminary consideration was given to a draft comprehensive Policy for Northern Communications within the over-all context of the Northern Policy for the 70's. Agreement was reached on the need to provide for a co-ordinated and expanded program of research into the social impact of improved communications in the North.

Considerable study was devoted to the ways and means of providing more and better radio broadcasting services, including both network and community programming throughout the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Work was begun on a review of government policy for support to communications activities by the native peoples in Canada.

Un groupe de travail appelé le Comité permanent des travaux de recherche a été créé au cours de l'année; ce comité étudiera des projets de recherche d'organismes extérieurs au gouvernement ainsi que des demandes de subventions à la recherche.

Le sous-comité a rencontré des représentants de l'Institut d'études arctiques de l'Amérique du Nord et de l'Association arctique des exploitants du pétrole pour discuter de l'appui éventuel du gouvernement à leurs programmes.

Parmi les autres questions étudiées par le sous-comité, il y a:

- un plan pour l'analyse des écosystèmes mondiaux (PAEM);
- une proposition du gouvernement norvégien pour l'organisation d'une conférence internationale sur la protection du milieu;
- la création d'un laboratoire de recherche pour le Nord;
- la participation canadienne aux conférences sur l'Arctique.

Sous-comité des communications dans le Nord

Ce comité s'est réuni six fois au cours de 1972-1973 et son programme a été marqué par le lancement du satellite de communication Anik par Telesat Canada, en novembre 1972; ce lancement a signifié une étape importante pour les communications dans le Nord.

En raison de l'attention accrue accordée aux communications dans le Nord, la politique du sous-comité et son rôle de coordination ont été élargis. Des études préliminaires ont été effectuées en vue de la rédaction d'une politique provisoire complète pour les communications dans le Nord, dans le contexte global de la politique du Nord pour les années 70. L'unanimité s'est faite sur la nécessité d'offrir un programme coordonné et intensifié de recherches sur les répercussions sociales de l'amélioration des communications dans le Nord.

Des études considérables ont porté sur les façons et les moyens d'améliorer et d'augmenter les émissions radiophoniques, tant communautaires que nationales au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Des études de la politique gouvernementale ont été amorcées en vue d'encourager la participation des populations autochtones du Canada aux activités de communications.

Sub-Committee on Transportation

This sub-committee was active in 1972-73 in further developing transportation policies in the light of the Northern Policy for the 70's and the substantial upsurge in industrial activity in the North, particularly in relation to oil and gas exploration.

One of its principal tasks was to develop a policy governing the provision of air transportation facilities in the North. Since the policy choices will determine to some extent the equipment used by scheduled and charter operators, extensive consultation with the operators, as well as with users, was under way at the end of the year.

In addition, the sub-committee began work on a number of studies related to the transportation of oil and gas from the North; these dealt specifically with the feasibility of transporting oil and gas by a railway along the Mackenzie Valley, alternate methods of transporting oil and gas from the Arctic Islands and the information required to consider possible sites for harbour facilities.

Sub-Committee on the Employment of Native Northerners

In response to the guidelines and priorities set out in the Northern Policy for the 70's, this sub-committee was established to encourage and coordinate federal government activities related to the employment of native northerners. One of the first activities of the sub-committee was to develop a system whereby more accurate and reliable statistics on the employment of native northerners could be obtained. A working group of the sub-committee has been directly involved in establishing procedures promoting the employment of native northerners on the Mackenzie Highway Project.

Constraints on the employment of native northerners are being examined as are compensatory employment measures which will facilitate native employment.

The sub-committee meets alternately in Ottawa and the territorial capitals, Yellowknife and Whitehorse, and met four times during the year.

Sous-comité du transport

Ce sous-comité a poursuivi en 1972-1973 l'élaboration de lignes de conduite concernant les transports, et cela, à la lumière de la politique du Nord pour les années 70 et en raison de l'accroissement important des activités industrielles dans le Nord, particulièrement dans le domaine de l'exploration pétrolière et gazière.

L'une de ses principales tâches a été d'élaborer une politique de fourniture d'installations de transport aérien dans le Nord. Comme le choix des grandes orientations déterminera dans une certaine mesure l'équipement utilisé par les sociétés de transport pour les vols réguliers et les vols nolisés, des consultations intensives avec ces sociétés, de même qu'avec les utilisateurs, ont commencé vers la fin de l'année.

En outre, le sous-comité a entrepris un certain nombre d'études liées au transport du pétrole et du gaz provenant du Nord. Ces études auront trait particulièrement à la praticabilité du transport du pétrole et du gaz par chemin de fer, le long de la vallée du Mackenzie, et à d'autres modes de transport du gaz et du pétrole produits dans les îles de l'Arctique; les études permettront aussi de recueillir les données nécessaires pour faire l'examen de certains emplacements où des installations portuaires pourraient être mises en place.

Sous-comité de l'embauche des autochtones du Nord

Conformément aux lignes de conduite et aux priorités établies dans la politique du Nord pour les années 70, ce sous-comité a été formé pour coordonner l'activité du gouvernement fédéral dans le domaine de l'embauche des autochtones du Nord. L'une de ses premières tâches a été d'élaborer un système afin d'obtenir des statistiques plus précises et plus pertinentes sur l'emploi d'une main-d'œuvre locale. Un groupe de travail du sous-comité s'est intéressé directement à l'instauration de méthodes en vue de promouvoir l'embauche des indigènes du Nord pour les travaux de construction de la route du Mackenzie.

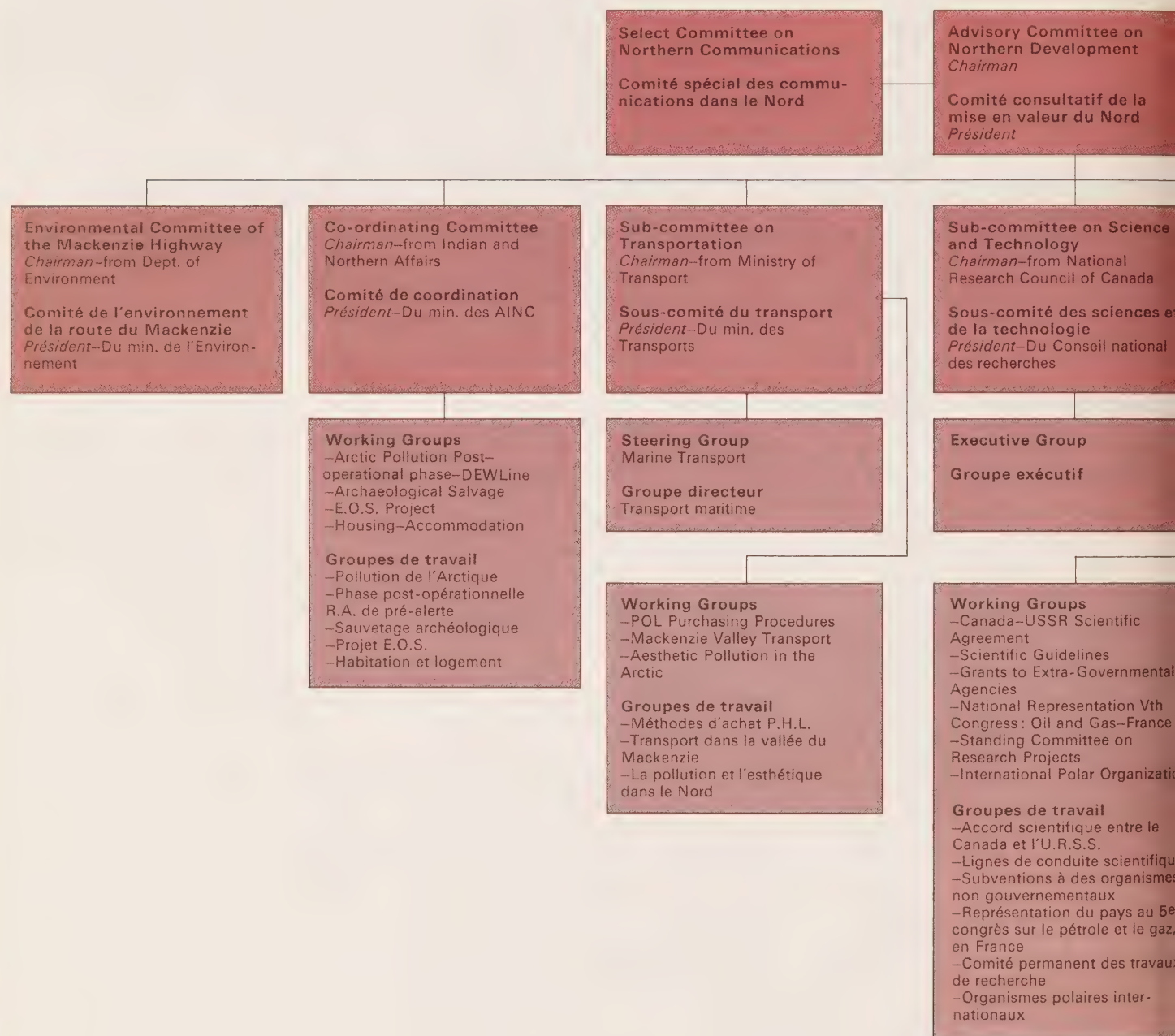
Le sous-comité a étudié les restrictions qui se posent relativement à l'emploi des habitants de l'endroit et a également pris en considération des mesures compensatrices destinées à faciliter

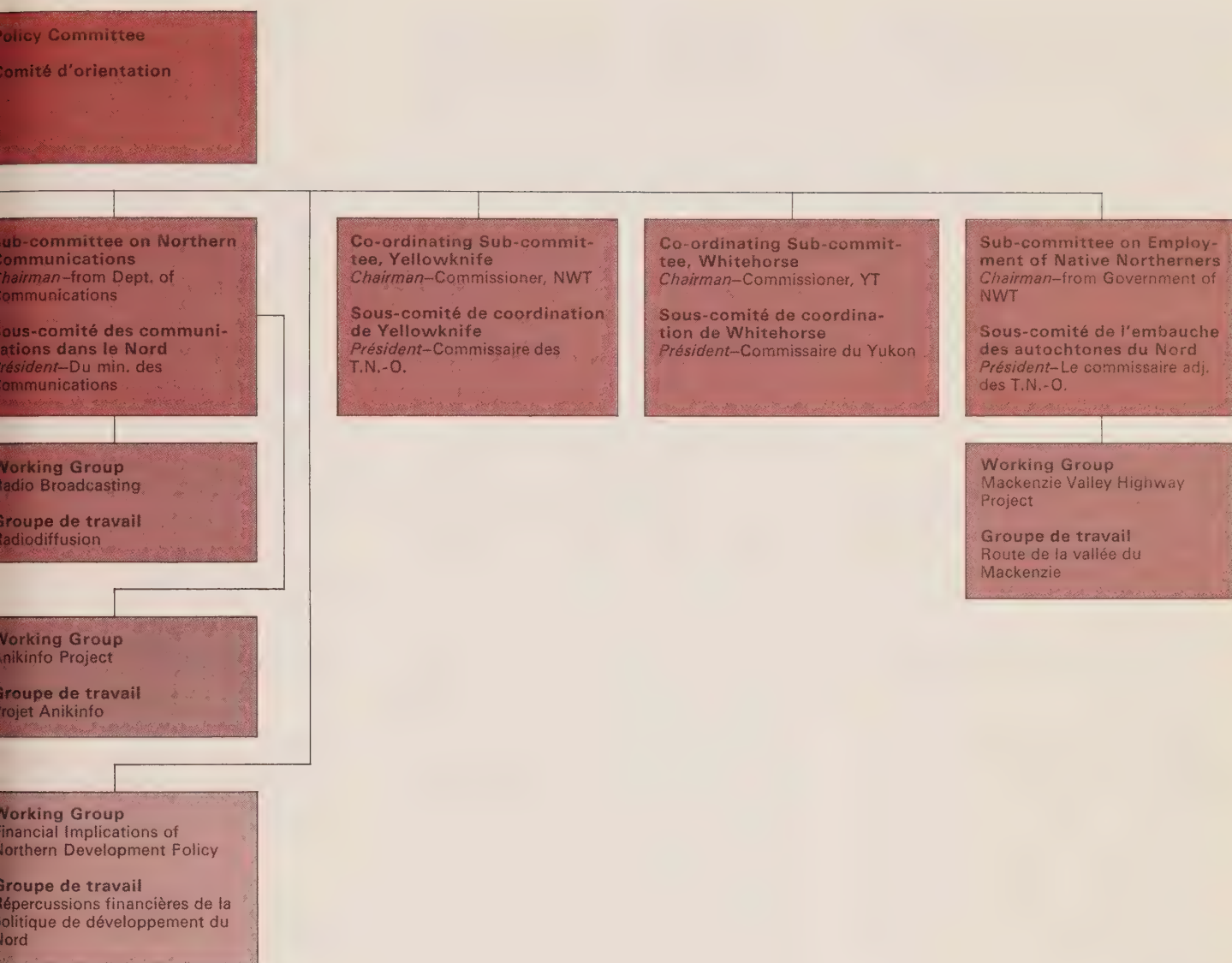
Table I

Advisory Committee
on Northern Development
Committee Structure

Tableau I

Comité consultatif
de la mise en valeur du Nord
Composition du comité





Other sub-committees and working groups of ACND carried out projects and studies as varied as the development of guidelines for archaeological salvage to concern for aesthetic pollution in the Arctic.

The ACND publication *Government Activities in the North*, available from Information Canada, reviews the operations of the different departments and agencies in the Territories during 1972-73 and outlines plans for 1973-74. It is published in both English and French and can also be obtained by writing to:

Office of the Public Information Adviser,
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs,
400 Laurier Avenue West,
Ottawa, Ontario,
K1A 0H4

Northern Science Research

During 1972-73 grants totalling \$330,000 were awarded to 13 institutes or committees for northern studies at universities across Canada.

Other grants totalling \$88,000 were made to universities for research into problems specified by the department. These were:

- to assist in the publication of a monograph on the north for the International Geographical Congress;
- to study the biological effects of the thermal effluents in waters of high latitudes;
- to complete investigation of the distribution and quality of Northern studies in Canadian universities;
- to support research on Arctic underwater operations;
- to study municipal servicing and environmental control in Greenland, Northern Scandinavia and the U.S.S.R.;
- to study sociological roots of violence at Churchill, Manitoba and Frobisher Bay, NWT respectively;

l'embauche des autochtones. Ce sous-comité, qui se réunit alternativement à Ottawa et dans les capitales territoriales, Yellowknife et Whitehorse, a tenu quatre assemblées au cours de l'année.

D'autres sous-comités et groupes de travail du Comité consultatif de la mise en valeur du Nord ont effectué des travaux et des études aussi variés que l'élaboration de lignes de conduite pour la récupération archéologique et les effets inesthétiques de la pollution dans l'Arctique.

La publication du Comité consultatif de la mise en valeur du Nord, "l'Activité du Gouvernement dans le Nord", qu'il est possible de se procurer à Information Canada, passe en revue les activités de différents ministères et organismes dans les Territoires en 1972-1973 et expose les projets pour 1973-1974. Ce rapport est publié en anglais et en français et on peut l'obtenir en écrivant à l'adresse suivante:

Bureau du conseiller en information publique
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord
400 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0H4

Recherches scientifiques sur le Nord

Au cours de 1972-1973, des subventions totalisant \$330,000 ont été accordées à treize instituts ou comités qui font des recherches sur le Nord dans des universités du Canada.

- D'autres subventions, d'un montant total de \$88,000, ont été octroyées aux universités pour des travaux de recherches dans les secteurs suivants déterminés par le Ministère:
- Aide à la publication d'une monographie sur le Nord pour le Congrès international des géographes;
 - Étude des conséquences biologiques des courants d'eau chaude dans les hautes latitudes;
 - Étude de la répartition et de la qualité des études nordiques dans les universités canadiennes;
 - Appui à la recherche sur les activités sous-marines dans l'Arctique;
 - Étude des services municipaux et de la protection de l'environnement au Groenland, dans le nord de la Scandinavie et en URSS;
 - Étude des causes sociologiques de la violence à Churchill (Manitoba) et à Frobisher Bay (T.N.-O.);

to support three seminars to compare the social aspects of violence in Greenland and Arctic Canada; and
to support research to be undertaken on occupational aspirations in the Mackenzie valley region.

Several in-house studies dealing with specific problems in the social, economic and educational fields in the North were under way. In support of the socio-economic impact studies being undertaken by the Economic Staff Group, special attention was given to research associated with pipelines.

The research laboratory in Inuvik provided research facilities for scientists engaged in studies and investigation of Arctic problems. The main users of this facility included university researchers; Government of the Northwest Territories; Museum of Man; Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce; Environment; National Health and Welfare; Imperial Oil Limited and Arctic Gas.

International Co-operation

Intergovernmental relations also extend into the international field. There were official contacts with organizations and ministries of several countries, including Britain, the United States, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Soviet Union.

The department has contributed actively to two treaty agreements with the U.S.S.R., one dealing with the establishment of co-operation in the area of Arctic research and development, and the other with the industrial application of science and technology.

The first falls under the General Exchange Agreement and proposes that an exchange program should be initiated between both countries on the following themes:

Earth sciences.
Hydrological, meteorological and oceanographic studies.
Study of Arctic and sub-Arctic water and marine ecosystems.
Study of terrestrial fauna and ecosystems.

—Appui financier à trois colloques tenus pour comparer les aspects sociaux de la violence au Groenland et dans l'Arctique canadien;
—Appui à des recherches sur les aspirations professionnelles dans la région de la vallée du Mackenzie.

Plusieurs études internes portant sur des problèmes précis dans l'éducation et dans les domaines économique et social dans le Nord, ont également été effectuées. Dans le but d'appuyer les études sur les répercussions socio-économiques entreprises par le groupe de consultation en matière économique, une attention toute spéciale a été apportée aux recherches liées à la construction de pipelines.

Les installations du laboratoire de recherche d'Inuvik ont été utilisées par les scientifiques qui procèdent à des études sur les problèmes dans l'Arctique. Les principaux utilisateurs de ce laboratoire comprenaient des chercheurs universitaires du gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, du Musée de l'homme, des ministères de l'Industrie et du Commerce, de l'Environnement, de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, des compagnies Imperial Oil Limited et Arctic Gas.

Coopération internationale

Les relations intergouvernementales atteignent également la scène internationale. Il y a eu des contacts officiels avec des organismes et ministères de plusieurs pays, notamment la Grande-Bretagne, les États-Unis, le Danemark, la Norvège, la Suède, la Finlande et l'Union Soviétique.

Le Ministère a conclu deux accords avec l'URSS, l'un ayant trait à la coopération dans le domaine de la recherche et du développement sur l'Arctique, et l'autre, à l'application industrielle de la science et de la technique.

Le premier accord entre dans le cadre de l'Entente générale sur les échanges, et propose la mise en oeuvre d'un programme d'échanges entre les deux pays sur les thèmes suivants:

—Sciences de la Terre.
—Études hydrologiques, météorologiques et océanographiques.
—Étude des eaux arctiques et sous-arctiques et des écosystèmes marins.
—Étude de la faune et des écosystèmes terrestres.
—Études des problèmes médicaux et alimentaires.

- Studies of medical and nutritional problems.
- Ethnography and adaptation of indigenous people in the North to a new way of life resulting from the development of northern regions.
- Experience in training specialists from among native people in the North.

The Canada—U.S.S.R. Mixed Commission on the Industrial Application of Science and Technology has eight working groups. In 1971, this department was made responsible for the Gas Working Group because of the active exploration for gas in Canada's Arctic regions, and the specialized technology required there for this exploration and the future production of gas.

In the course of the year, the working group formed three sub-groups dealing respectively with gas pipelining, with gas well completion, gas production, gathering and preparation and with transportation and logistics in permafrost and far northern regions. The membership of each sub-group is made up essentially of industry representatives, who can discuss problems of mutual interest with their Soviet Sub-Group counterparts.

The main purpose of the Gas Working and Sub-Working Groups is to identify areas for joint research and joint operations with the Soviets or specialized machinery, equipment and gas plants that may be sold or licensed to, or purchased from the Soviets.

During the past year, the Canadian Gas Working Group visited the U.S.S.R. on two occasions. Earlier in the year, a visit of several gas fields, plants and pipelines in Western Siberia and of some factories in western Soviet Union was followed by the yearly joint meeting with the Soviets. It was at this meeting that plans were made to form sub-groups and a clearer definition achieved for specific areas of mutual interest for co-operation. The second trip, late in the year, to Moscow and Kiev, was to initiate talks with Machinimport, Licensentorg and other Soviet trade agencies to obtain a clear picture of the mechanics and feasibility for the sale of Canadian gas-related equipment.

- L'ethnographie et l'adaptation des populations autochtones du Nord à un nouveau genre de vie par suite de la mise en valeur des régions septentrionales.

- Expérience dans la formation de spécialistes au sein des populations autochtones du Nord.

La Commission mixte Canada/URSS sur l'application industrielle de la science et de la technique comprend huit groupes de travail. En 1971, le Ministère a été chargé du groupe de travail sur le gaz en raison de l'exploration gazière active dans les régions septentrionales du Canada, de la technologie spécialisée requise pour cette exploration et de la production éventuelle de gaz dans l'Arctique.

Au cours de l'année, le groupe de travail a formé trois sous-groupes chargés d'étudier respectivement la construction de gazoducs, l'achèvement de puits de gaz, la production, la collecte et le traitement du gaz, ainsi que les moyens de transport et la logistique dans les régions de pergélisol et celles de l'Extrême-Nord. Chaque sous-groupe est composé essentiellement de représentants du secteur industriel qui peuvent discuter de leurs problèmes communs avec leurs homologues du sous-groupe soviétique.

L'objet principal des groupes et des sous-groupes de travail sur le gaz est d'identifier des domaines où nous pourrions poursuivre des recherches et des activités conjointes avec les Soviétiques; d'examiner les possibilités de vente ou d'achat de matériel et de machinerie des usines de traitement du gaz; ou encore, de leur en vendre les brevets.

Au cours de 1972, le groupe de travail canadien sur le gaz s'est rendu en URSS à deux reprises. Au début de l'année, une visite de plusieurs champs gazifères, d'usines de traitement du gaz et de gazoducs dans l'ouest de la Sibérie et de certaines usines dans l'ouest de l'Union Soviétique, a été suivie de la rencontre conjointe annuelle avec les Soviétiques. C'est à cette réunion que des projets ont été élaborés en vue de former des sous-groupes et qu'a été établie une définition plus précise des secteurs particuliers d'intérêt commun en vue de la coopération. Le deuxième voyage, effectué plus tard au cours de l'année, à Moscou et à Kiev, a eu pour but de discuter avec Machinimport, Licensentorg et d'autres organismes commerciaux soviétiques, afin d'obtenir un aperçu plus clair des méthodes et de la rentabilité de la vente de matériel canadien d'exploitation gazière.

activities in Canada in the course of the year included the organization of an Enhanced Recovery Symposium for the Soviets, to be held in Edmonton, and the preparation of additional Soviet visits to Canada.

These activities, the department maintains close liaison with the Department of Energy, Mines and Technical Surveys, which directs the Oil Working Group; and with the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, which co-ordinates the trade aspects of all Working Groups and is also responsible for the Mixed Commission.

In areas where overlaps in responsibility exist between the Northern Program and other government agencies or Crown corporations, further information may be obtained from the respective annual reports or by writing directly to:

Government of the Northwest Territories,
Government Building,
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Government of the Yukon Territory,
General Building,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Northern Canada Power Commission,
P.O. Box 5700,
Station "L",
Edmonton, Alberta.
T6P 5H3

Northern Transportation Co. Ltd.,
151 Slater Street,
Suite 800,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Panarctic Oils Limited,
133-6th Avenue S.W.,
Calgary, Alberta.

Les activités poursuivies au Canada, au cours de l'année, ont comporté l'organisation pour les Soviétiques d'un symposium qui aura lieu à Edmonton et qui portera sur les méthodes d'amélioration de la récupération, ainsi que la préparation d'autres visites des Soviétiques au Canada.

Pour ces activités, le Ministère maintient des relations étroites avec le ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources qui dirige le groupe de travail sur le pétrole, et avec le ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce qui coordonne les aspects commerciaux de tous les groupes de travail et qui est également responsable de la Commission mixte.

Dans les secteurs où les responsabilités sont partagées entre le Programme du Nord, des organismes de l'État ou des sociétés de la Couronne, des informations supplémentaires peuvent être obtenues dans les rapports annuels respectifs de ces organismes ou en écrivant directement aux adresses suivantes:

Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Édifice Laing
Yellowknife (T.N.-O.)

Gouvernement du Yukon
Édifice fédéral
Whitehorse (Yukon)

Commission d'énergie du Nord canadien
C.P. 5700
Succursale "L"
Edmonton (Alberta)
K1P 5H3

Société des transports du Nord Ltée
151, rue Slater, suite 800
Ottawa (Ontario)

Panarctic Oils Limited
703 sud-ouest, 6e avenue
Calgary (Alberta)

Grant and Contribution Expenditures 1972-1973

Subventions et allocations 1972-1973

Grants	Subventions	
<i>Territorial and Social Development</i>	<i>Développement territorial et social</i>	
Indian and Eskimo Culture	Culture indienne et esquimaude	\$ 22,4
Eskimo Language School—N.W.T.	École de langue esquimaude (T.N.-O.)	87,9
R.C.M.P. Service Contract—N.W.T.	G.R.C.—services à forfait (T.N.-O.)	1,638,9
R.C.M.P. Service Contract—Y.T.	G.R.C.—services à forfait (Yukon)	621,8
<i>Northern Economic Development</i>	<i>Expansion économique du Nord</i>	
Arctic Institute of North America	Arctic Institute of North America	
Arctic Bibliography	Bibliographie de l'Arctique	30,0
Northern Research and Scientific Expeditions	Expéditions scientifiques et recherches sur le Nord	387,9
Assistance to Chambers of Mines	Aide aux Chambers of Mines	27,9
Mine Accident Prevention Association of the N.W.T. and the Yukon	Association pour la prévention des accidents dans les mines des T.N.-O. et du Yukon	3,0
Prospectors' Assistance	Aide à la prospection	50,0
Northern Mineral Development Assistance	Aide à l'exploitation minière dans le Nord	270,0
		\$3,139,4
Contributions	Allocations	
<i>Territorial and Social Development</i>	<i>Développement territorial et social</i>	
Hospital Care of Indians and Eskimos—Y.T.	Soins hospitaliers aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux (Yukon)	\$ 73,0
Hospital care of Indians and Eskimos—N.W.T.	Soins hospitaliers aux Indiens et aux Esquimaux (T.N.-O.)	1,414,0
Medicare of Indians and Eskimos—N.W.T.	Assurance-maladie des Indiens et des Esquimaux (T.N.-O.)	192,0
Medicare of Indians and Eskimos—Y.T.	Assurance-maladie des Indiens et des Esquimaux (Yukon)	120,0
Special Winter Employment Plan— Yukon—1971-1972	Programme spécial d'emploi d'hiver (Yukon) 1971-1972	55,0
Inuit Tapirisat of Canada	Programme Inuit Tapirisat du Canada	
Study Eskimo Claims	Étude des revendications des Esquimaux	75,0
Yellowknife, N.W.T.—Water System	Yellowknife (T.N.-O.)—Réseau d'aqueduc	2,0
<i>Northern Economic Development</i>	<i>Expansion économique du Nord</i>	
1972 International Geographical Congress	Congrès international des géographes de 1972	8,0
Arctic Institute of North America— Northern Study	Arctic Institute of North America Étude sur le Nord	19,0
Boreal Institute—Northern Study	Boreal Institute—Étude sur le Nord	20,0
Total	Total	\$5,119,4

Revenue Produced by Activity 1972-1973

Revenus selon le secteur 1972-1973

Territorial and Social Development	Développement territorial et social	Percentage of total <i>pourcentage du total</i>
Territorial Affairs	Affaires territoriales	40.0
Social Development	Développement social	0.4
Northern Housing	Logement dans le Nord	4.0
Social Research	Recherches sociales	
Northern Economic Development	Expansion économique du Nord	
Northern Policy, Planning and Co-ordination	Coordination, planification et politique touchant le Nord	6.0
Water, Forests and Land	Eau, forêts et terres	48.5
Oil and Mineral	Pétrole et minéraux	1.1
Program Administration	Administration du programme	
Total	Total	100.0

Distribution of Revenue by Type 1972-1973

Répartition des revenus selon la source 1972-1973

Type of Revenue	Source du revenu	Percentage of total <i>Pourcentage du total</i>
Privileges, Licences and Permits	Droits, licences et permis	53.9
Proceeds from Sales	Produits des ventes	0.4
Services and Service Fees	Services et redevances des services	
Return on Investment	Revenus d'investissements	37.4
Refund of Previous Year Expenditures	Remboursements des dépenses de l'année précédente	5.2
Miscellaneous	Divers	3.1
Total	Total	100.0

Loans and Investments 1972-1973

Prêts et investissements 1972-1973

Loans

Prêts

Government of the Northwest Territories	Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Government of the Yukon Territory	Gouvernement du Yukon
Small Business Loans—N.W.T.	Prêts aux petites entreprises (T.N.-O.)
Small Business Loans—Y.T.	Prêts aux petites entreprises (Yukon)
Loans to the City of Whitehorse	Prêts à la ville de Whitehorse
Eskimo Loans	Prêts aux Esquimaux
Anvil Mining Corporation Limited	Anvil Mining Corporation Limited
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Total partiel</i>

Investments

Investissements

Panarctic Oils Limited	Panarctic Oils Limited
Canadian Arctic Producers Limited	Les Producteurs de l'Arctique canadien Ltée
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Total partiel</i>
Total	Total

Outstanding 1 April 1972 <i>État au 1er avril 1972</i>	1972-1973 Disbursements <i>Sommes versées en 1972-1973</i>	1972-1973 Repayments <i>Sommes remboursées en 1972-1973</i>	Outstanding 31 March 1973 <i>État au 31 mars 1973</i>
\$47,516,427	\$21,830,000	\$ 2,248,851	\$67,097,576
27,131,701	7,503,085	1,479,132	33,155,654
398,362	595,380	56,257	937,485
513,852	368,800	116,982	765,670
1,682,431		427,191	1,255,240
568,633	129,039	85,400	612,272
112,276		36,270	76,006
\$77,923,682	\$30,426,304	\$ 4,450,083	\$103,899,903
\$28,256,250	\$ 6,000,000		\$34,256,250
651,000		\$ 25,000	626,000
\$28,907,250	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 25,000	\$34,882,250
\$106,830,932	\$36,426,304	\$ 4,475,083	\$138,782,153

Revenue Produced by Activity and Type 1972-1973

Revenus selon le secteur et la source 1972-1973

Territorial and Social Development

Développement territorial et social

Territorial Affairs

Affaires territoriales

Social Development

Développement social

Northern Housing

Logement dans le Nord

Social Research

Recherches sociales

Total**Total**

Northern Economic Development

Expansion économique du Nord

Northern Policy, Planning and
Co-ordinationPlanification, coordination et
politique touchant le Nord

Water, Forests and Land

Eau, forêts et terres

Oil and Mineral

Pétrole et minéraux

Total**Total**

Program Administration

Administration du programme

Total**Total**

Leges, Licences and Permits <i>Droits, licences et permis</i>	Proceeds from Sales <i>Produits des ventes</i>	Services and Service Fees <i>Services et redevances de services</i>	Return on Investment <i>Revenus d'investissements</i>	Refund of Previous Year Expenditures <i>Remboursements des dépenses de l'année précédente</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Divers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>
\$ 1,103			\$5,400,000	\$385,917	\$ 919	\$ 5,788,139
4,408	\$21,431		17,500	1,223	19,233	63,795
450,279				133,765		584,044
1,139				6		1,145
\$ 456,929	\$21,431		\$5,417,500	\$520,911	\$ 20,152	\$ 6,437,123
				\$ 72		\$ 72
\$ 773,820	\$15,363	\$ 20		72,117	\$ 498	861,818
6,570,434	18,141	181	\$ 3,974	2,899	423,614	7,019,243
\$7,344,254	\$33,504	\$201	\$ 3,974	\$ 75,088	\$424,112	\$ 7,881,313
5,170	289	54	276	150,811	298	156,968
\$7,806,353	\$55,224	\$255	\$5,421,750	\$746,810	\$444,562	\$14,475,154

Capital Expenditures by Activity 1972-1973

Dépenses d'immobilisation par secteur 1972-1973

Territorial and Social Development	Développement territorial et social	Percentage of total	Distribution of Capital Expenditures
		Pourcentage du total	Répartition des dépenses d'immobilisation
Territorial Affairs	Affaires territoriales	2.6	\$ 800,085
Social Development	Développement social	0.1	24,681
Northern Housing	Logement dans le Nord	6.2	1,929,993
Social Research	Recherches sociales	0.3	78,204
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Total partiel</i>		\$ 2,832,963
Northern Economic Development	Expansion économique du Nord		
Water, Forests and Land	Eau, forêts et terres	5.5	\$ 1,716,576
Oil and Mineral	Pétrole et minéraux	0.4	128,917
Northern Roads and Airstrips	Routes et pistes d'atterrissage dans le Nord	84.5	26,406,180
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Total partiel</i>		\$28,251,673
Program Administration	Administration du programme	0.4	118,945
Total	Total	100.0	\$31,203,581

Operating Expenditures by Activity

Dépenses d'exploitation par secteur

Territorial and Social Development	Développement territorial et social	Percentage of total	Distribution of Operating Expenditures
		Pourcentage du total	Répartition des dépenses d'exploitation
Territorial Affairs	Affaires territoriales	1.7	\$ 459,847
Social Development	Développement social	7.6	2,065,804
Northern Housing	Logement dans le Nord	9.7	2,654,495
Social Research	Recherches sociales	1.6	427,131
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Total partiel</i>		\$ 5,607,277
Northern Economic Development	Expansion économique du Nord		
Northern Policy, Planning and Co-ordination	Coordination, planification et politique touchant le Nord	1.7	\$ 468,019
Water, Forests and Land	Eau, forêts et terres	42.7	11,677,771
Northern Roads and Airstrips	Routes et pistes d'atterrissage dans le Nord	16.0	4,384,275
Oil and Mineral	Pétrole et minéraux	6.5	1,774,391
Environmental-Social	Programme écologique et social	4.2	1,137,149
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Total partiel</i>		\$19,441,605
Program Administration	Administration du programme	8.3	\$ 2,262,358
Total	Total	100.0	\$27,311,240

Administration Program

Organisation administrative

Introduction

The Department's Administration Program contains elements which provide policy direction and central advisory and administrative services to the three main programs outlined in this report—Conservation, Indian and Eskimo Affairs and Northern Affairs. The program budget provides for the offices of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the Assistant Deputy Ministers and a Corporate Policy Group. The prime role of the central units of the program is to provide certain common services contributing to the achievement of objectives of the three main programs.

The Corporate Policy Group advises and assists the Deputy Minister on matters of broad policy and in particular those involving co-ordination among programs. The group also facilitates interdepartmental consultations on policy matters and maintains functional relationships with policy planning and research units within the department.

The Legal Adviser and his staff are employed by the Department of Justice.

They advise, prepare legal documents for, and represent the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. The primary objective is to assist, on instruction, in ensuring that the administration of public affairs by the department is in accordance with law.

The Public Information Adviser provides public information and public relations services for all programs through specialists. These specialists are supported by an administrative and centralized editorial section, general information and communication research groups, and design, graphic-arts, print production and audio-visual facilities.

The general information unit stocks over 2,000 publications, and during the year processed more than 120,000 enquiries from the general public.

The Personnel Adviser provides services to the department in all matters of manpower planning, classification and compensation, staff relations, development and training, security and staffing.

Introduction

Le Programme de l'Administration du Ministère oriente la politique générale du Ministère et assure les services consultatifs et administratifs pour les trois principaux programmes décrits dans ce rapport, soit la Conservation, les Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes et les Affaires du Nord. Les cabinets du Ministre, du sous-ministre et des sous-ministres adjoints et le Groupe de l'élaboration des politiques entrent dans le budget de ce Programme. Le premier rôle des sections centrales du Programme de l'Administration consiste à fournir certains services communs et à contribuer à la réalisation des objectifs des trois principaux programmes. Vous trouverez ci-dessous un bref exposé de la nature de ces services et quelques exemples de leurs activités respectives.

Le Groupe de l'élaboration des politiques conseille et aide le sous-ministre à régler les questions de politique générale et, en particulier, celles qui concernent la coordination des programmes. En outre, il joue un rôle correspondant au sein du Ministère afin de faciliter les consultations internes relatives aux politiques et d'entretenir des relations fonctionnelles avec les Sections des politiques, de la planification et des recherches du Ministère.

Le Conseiller juridique et les spécialistes de son personnel sont employés par le ministère de la Justice. Ils rédigent des actes juridiques et ils conseillent et représentent le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord. Leur premier objectif est de contribuer, selon les directives reçues, à ce que l'administration des affaires publiques du Ministère soit conforme à la Loi.

Le Conseiller en information publique assure les services d'information et de relations avec le public pour tous les programmes. Il est assisté d'équipes de spécialistes auxquelles s'ajoutent des services centralisés dans les domaines de la rédaction, de l'information générale, des recherches en communication, du dessin, des arts graphiques, de l'impression, de l'audio-visuel et de l'administration.

La Section de l'information générale réunit plus de 2,000 titres de publications. Au cours de l'année financière, elle a répondu à plus de 120,000 demandes du grand public.

Manpower Planning completed manpower plans for some 500 officers of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. In addition, a special Manpower Planning Group was created to research all aspects of problems which may arise as a result of the transfer of programs to native organizations.

Classification and Compensation at headquarters and in the field made 4,231 classification decisions. In addition, the division assisted in the major reorganization of the department by providing advisory services to management.

Staff Relations seminars were introduced to improve grievance and disciplinary procedures. There was increased activity and emphasis on accident prevention and safety. Discussions were undertaken with other departments and agencies to improve the safety standards of chartered aircraft.

Development and Training sponsored 24 different courses to meet the training needs of staff. More than 1,400 employees attended courses. Several pre-retirement courses of benefit to many employees were conducted. Security measures for the department were developed and appropriate directives issued. A total of 1,700 persons were given security clearance and 2,760 departmental identification cards were issued. Physical security surveys of departmental property are under way.

Staffing actions totalling 4,668 were completed. Of these 2,581 involved appointments from the private sector, while 2,087 actions reflected transfers and promotions.

Le Conseiller en matière de personnel assure au Ministère les services relatifs aux questions de planification de la main-d'oeuvre, de classification, de relations de travail, de formation et de perfectionnement, de sécurité et d'affectation du personnel.

La Division de la planification de la main-d'oeuvre a mis en marche des programmes de main-d'oeuvre touchant quelque 500 fonctionnaires du Programme des Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes. En outre, une équipe spéciale de planification de la main-d'oeuvre a été créée pour effectuer des recherches sur toutes les difficultés qui peuvent surgir lorsque certains programmes sont transférés aux organismes autochtones.

La Division de la classification et de la rémunération a pris 4,231 décisions touchant la classification, tant à l'Administration centrale que dans les bureaux régionaux. La Division a également participé à la réorganisation fondamentale du Ministère en offrant à l'Administration des services de consultation.

De nouvelles réunions concernant *les relations de travail* ont eu lieu pour améliorer l'administration dans le domaine des griefs et de l'éthique professionnelle. Plus d'importance a été accordée à la prévention des accidents et aux programmes de sécurité. Des entretiens ont eu lieu avec d'autres ministères et organismes afin d'améliorer les normes de sécurité concernant les avions nolisés.

La Division de la formation a dispensé 24 cours différents afin de répondre aux besoins de formation du personnel. Plus de 1,400 employés ont suivi ces cours. En outre, un grand nombre d'employés ont pu bénéficier de cours préparatoires à la retraite.

Un programme de *sécurité* a été établi au sein du Ministère et des directives appropriées ont été émises. On a accordé 2,760 cartes d'identité du Ministère et 1,700 certificats d'agrément du contrôle sécuritaire. Des enquêtes de sécurité portant sur les propriétés du Ministère sont présentement en cours.

Au cours de l'année, le service a procédé à 4,668 affectations d'emploi. De ce nombre 2,581 personnes venaient du secteur privé, tandis que les 2,087 autres étaient mutées ou promues.

Administrative Services is responsible for co-ordinating all matters pertaining to manuals, records, accommodation, stenographic and typing services and the departmental library. During 1972-73 accommodation needs were met in the Headquarters area as well as Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec City. Two specialized typing units were created: one, a bilingual unit to provide efficient service in the second official language, the other, a training unit where new employees, before moving into regular units or assigned positions, learn about departmental organization and the procedures and format of correspondence. Over 27,000 files were transferred to the Public Archives and new guidelines for records management were prepared.

Departmental Financial Services Branch is responsible for departmental policy in matters of finance, including financial audits.

Program Analysis and Management Services Branch is responsible for program analysis, management consulting services, departmental statistics and computer information systems. A revised basis for management reporting was developed to provide more significant information about the on-going performance of the operating program, and over 40 studies were carried out by the Management Consulting Services.

Departmental Statistics published the fourth and fifth editions of the semi-annual Catalogue of Data, listing all material available in the Statistical Information Centre. In respect to the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, new material issued included the Economic Activities Survey, the Socio-Economic Band Profiles, and the Land Transactions Inventory, each of which will be compiled annually dating from 31 March 1972. The Indian Reserves Facts and Figures series was also issued. The Forest Fires Report was formalized as an annual series beginning with the 1961 forest fire season. A study designed to give some indication of bias in the techniques employed in surveys was carried out during the

La Division des services administratifs a la responsabilité des manuels, des dossiers, des locaux, des services de sténographie et de dactylographie et de la bibliothèque du Ministère. En 1972-1973, on a répondu aux besoins de locaux à l'Administration centrale ainsi qu'à Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montréal et Québec. Deux sections spécialisées de dactylographie ont été créées: une section bilingue qui offre un service efficace dans la deuxième langue officielle; une section de formation où les nouveaux employés se renseignent au sujet de l'organisation du Ministère, des méthodes et de la présentation de la correspondance, avant de faire partie d'une section régulière ou d'occuper un poste défini. Plus de 27,000 dossiers ont été transférés aux Archives publiques et de nouvelles directives ont été élaborées au sujet de la gestion des dossiers.

La Direction des services financiers applique la politique du Ministère en matière de finances et de vérification des comptes.

La Direction de l'analyse et des services administratifs du Programme est chargée de l'analyse des programmes, des services de conseillers en gestion, de la statistique et de l'informatique du Ministère. Le mode de présentation des rapports administratifs a été révisé, de sorte que ces rapports fourniront des renseignements plus pertinents sur les diverses activités des programmes. En outre, plus de 40 études ont été effectuées par les conseillers en gestion.

La Division de la statistique du Ministère a publié les quatrième et cinquième éditions de son catalogue de données semestriel dans lequel sont compilés tous les renseignements du Centre d'information statistique. En ce qui concerne le Programme des Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes, de nouvelles données ont été obtenues au sujet de l'enquête sur les activités économiques, les profils socio-économiques des bandes et l'inventaire des transactions foncières; dans chacun de ces domaines, les données sont compilées annuellement depuis le 31 mars 1972. Les séries de données concernant les réserves indiennes ont été obtenues au cours de l'année. Le Rapport sur les incendies de forêts rassemble les données obtenues annuellement depuis l'été 1961. Une étude visant à déterminer les possibilités d'erreurs dans les techniques d'enquêtes a été effectuée au cours de l'été 1972 au parc national Mont Riding. Les résultats seront in-

summer of 1972 at Riding Mountain National Park. The results are being developed as a computerized model for future surveys. The Canadian Recreation Facility Inventory File was reviewed and work commenced on the integration of provincial data.

Computer Information Systems designed and implemented nine new systems this year while a number of systems were modified and improved. An information retrieval system was developed for use by restoration architects, and the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings Data Bank was adapted to visual terminal operations providing instant access to a file of over 80,000 buildings. An Oil and Gas Land Accounting System and Mineral Deposit Data Bank were designed and implemented. A computer program for the Departmental Secretariat, to control ministerial correspondence was also designed.

Parliamentary Relations co-ordinates departmental responsibilities with respect to Parliament. During the year, in addition to preparing debate material for the use of the Minister and his Parliamentary Secretary and tabling documents as required by statute, 165 questions and 25 motions for production of papers were processed.

The Departmental Secretariat co-ordinates and prepares replies to ministerial correspondence and related matters. During the year, the Secretariat prepared close to 10,000 replies to letters received by the Minister, his assistants and senior departmental officers.

formatisés et constitueront un modèle pour d'autres enquêtes semblables. Le dossier sur l'inventaire des installations récréatives au Canada a été révisé et on a commencé à rassembler les données provenant des diverses provinces.

Cette année, la Division de l'informatique a conçu et mis en oeuvre neuf nouveaux systèmes et elle en a amélioré et modifié certains autres. Un système de sortie de données a été établi à l'intention des architectes en restauration. La banque de données sur l'inventaire des bâtiments historiques du Canada a été adaptée de sorte qu'on puisse obtenir directement des terminus les renseignements voulus sur bandes magnéto-copiques et avoir ainsi accès aux dossiers de plus de 80,000 bâtiments. Un système de comptabilité sur les terrains pétrolières et une banque de données sur les gisements de minerai ont été préparés et utilisés. On a aussi conçu un programme d'informatique à l'intention du secrétariat du Ministère afin de contrôler la correspondance ministérielle.

La Division des relations parlementaires s'occupe des questions parlementaires qui concernent le Ministère. Au cours de l'année, en plus de rédiger les documents de délibérations à l'intention du Ministre et de son Secrétaire parlementaire et de déposer les pièces prévues dans les Statuts, elle a répondu à 165 questions et à 25 demandes de documents adressées au Ministère.

Le Secrétariat du Ministère coordonne l'activité du Ministère au sujet de la correspondance et des questions connexes. Au cours de l'année, le Secrétariat a répondu à 10,000 lettres adressées au Ministre, à ses adjoints ou à des cadres supérieurs du Ministère.

Technical Services Branch provided engineering, architectural, landscape architectural, physical planning, materiel management and construction contract administration to all departmental programs. Among the services provided in 1972-73 were: restoration engineering and architectural projects for 33 National Historic Parks, construction services, logistics and materiel management for 18 isolated northern communities, environmental engineering and architectural projects for nine National Parks and the development of capital works on Indian reserves with local involvement from project conception to completion. Examples of the projects undertaken by the Branch include:

- Construction of a number of Indian schools, including a major school at Kashechewan, Ontario, designed to provide increased work and training opportunities for Indian people in the area.
- Accelerated planning and co-ordination of the design and construction of the Mackenzie highway.
- Design of a laboratory building at Igloodik, N.W.T.; to be constructed by day labour, in a combination of steel and fibre glass.
- Design and construction of a number of buildings and facilities in new National Parks in Quebec.
- Installation of the Infotheque system, a computer oriented system for the storage and retrieval of information used in the preservation and restoration of historic buildings.
- Installation of an automated system for accounting of controllable items.
- Despite adverse ice conditions, arranged for the shipment of 23,000 tons of dry cargo and 37,000 tons of bulk oil to various settlements in the North.
- Set up a program for training at the "Master's degree" level for engineers and architects engaged in the preservation of historic monuments.
- Continued the exchange of information with the U.S.S.R. on matters of common interest.

La Direction des services techniques s'occupe d'ingénierie, d'architecture, d'architecture paysagiste, de plans d'aménagement, de gestion du matériel et d'administration des contrats de construction au sein de tous les programmes du Ministère. Parmi les services offerts en 1972-1973, il y a les travaux de restauration, d'ingénierie et d'architecture effectués dans 33 parcs historiques, les services de construction, de logistique et de gestion du matériel dans 18 régions nordiques isolées, des projets d'études dans 9 parcs nationaux au sujet de l'ingénierie et de l'architecture dans son rapport avec l'environnement. De plus, cette Direction a mis en oeuvre dans les réserves indiennes d'importants travaux qui favorisent la participation locale, depuis la conception des projets jusqu'à leur complète exécution.

Voici quelques exemples de projets entrepris par cette Direction:

- Construction de plusieurs écoles indiennes, dont celle de Kashechewan, en Ontario, afin d'offrir de meilleures possibilités d'emploi et de formation aux Indiens de la région.
- Planification et coordination d'un projet accéléré de construction de la route du Mackenzie.
- Projet de construction d'un laboratoire à Igloodik, T.N.-O.; il sera érigé en acier et en fibre de verre par une équipe de journaliers.
- Construction de plusieurs bâtiments et installations dans les nouveaux parcs nationaux du Québec.
- Installation d'un système d'infobibliothèque, c'est-à-dire un système d'informatique pour l'entreposage et la sortie des données utilisées dans la préservation et la restauration des bâtiments historiques.
- Installation d'un système d'informatique pour la comptabilité des articles contrôlables.
- Organisation du transport et de la livraison de 23,000 tonnes de marchandises sèches et de 37,000 tonnes de pétrole à divers établissements dans le Nord, compte tenu des difficultés causées par la glace à différents endroits.
- Organisation (à l'intention des ingénieurs et des architectes qui s'occupent de la préservation des monuments historiques) d'un programme de formation en vue de l'obtention de la maîtrise.
- Poursuite des échanges avec l'U.R.S.S. sur les questions d'intérêt commun.

Regional Offices

Parks Canada*Atlantic*

The Royal Bank Bldg.,
5161 George Street,
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Quebec

1141 Route de l'Église,
P.O. Box 9578,
Ste-Foy,
Quebec, P.Q.
G1V 4C2

Ontario

132 Second Street East,
P.O. Box 1359,
Cornwall, Ontario

Prairie

114 Garry Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
R3C 1G1

Western

131 Customs Bldg.,
134, 11 Avenue S.E.,
Calgary, Alberta.
T2J 0X5

Canals Offices*Ontario*

Canals Headquarters,
Empire Building,
124 O'Connor Street,
Ottawa, Ontario,
K1A 0N7

Rideau Canal Office,
1404 Scott Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1Y 4J4

Trent-Severn Canal
Office,

P.O. Box 567,
Peterborough, Ontario.

Quebec

Suite 900,
Place Delorimier,
2120 Sherbrooke
Street East
Montreal 133, Quebec.

**Indian-Eskimo
Economic
Development**

*Prairie Provinces
Indian Minerals*
112, 11th Avenue S.E.,
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 0X5

Bureaux régionaux

Parcs Canada*Atlantique*

Édifice Royal Bank
5161, rue George
Halifax
(Nouvelle-Écosse)

Québec

1141, Route de l'Église
Casier postal 9578
Ste-Foy
Québec (P.Q.)
G1V 4C2

Ontario

132 est, 2ième rue
Casier postal 1359
Cornwall (Ontario)

Prairies

114, rue Garry
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 1G1

Ouest

131 édifice Customs
134 s.e., 11ième avenue
Calgary (Alberta)
T2J 0X5

Bureaux des canaux*Ontario*

Administration centrale
des canaux
Édifice Empire
124, rue O'Connor
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N7

Bureau du canal
Rideau
1404, rue Scott
Ottawa, Ontario
K1Y 4J4

Bureau du canal

Trent-Severn
Casier postal 567
Peterborough (Ontario)

Québec

Pièce 900
Place Delorimier
2120 est, rue Sherbrooke
Montréal 133 (Québec)

**Direction du
progrès économique
Indiens-Esquimaux**

*Provinces des Prairies
Ressources minérales
des Indiens*

112 sud-est, 11ième
avenue
Calgary (Alberta)
T2G 0X5

Regional Offices

Bureaux régionaux

**Indian and
Eskimo Affairs**

Northwest Territories
P.O. Box 2760,
5124-52nd Avenue,
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X0E 1H0

British Columbia
P.O. Box 10061,
Pacific Centre Ltd.,
700 West Georgia St.,
Vancouver 1, B.C.

Alberta
C.N. Tower,
10004-104 Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta.
T5J 0K1

Manitoba
Midtown Bldg.,
267 Edmonton St.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
R3C 1S3

Ontario
Sir Arthur Meighen
Building
55 St. Clair Ave. E.,
Toronto, Ontario.
M4T 2P8

Quebec
141 Route de l'Eglise,
P.O. Box 8300,
Ste-Foy, P.Q.
G1V 4C7

Maritimes
P.O. Drawer 160,
Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Northern Affairs

Northwest Territories
P.O. Box 1500,
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X0E 1H0

Yukon Territory
Room 211,
Federal Building,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Technical Services

*Prairie Provinces
Engineering Division*
604 Federal Bldg.,
101, 22nd Street,
Saskatoon, Sask.
S7K 0E1

Northwest Territories
P.O. Box 1583,
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

**Affaires indiennes
et esquimaudes**

*Territoires du
Nord-Ouest*
Casier postal 2760
5124-52ième avenue
Yellowknife (T.N.-O.)
X0E 1H0

Colombie-Britannique
Casier postal 10061
Pacific Centre Ltd
700 ouest, rue Georgia
Vancouver 1 (C.-B.)

Alberta
C.N. Tower
10004-104ième avenue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5J 0K1

Manitoba
Édifice Midtown
267, rue Edmonton
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 1S3

Ontario
Édifice Sir Arthur
Meighen
55 est, avenue St. Clair
Toronto (Ontario)
M4T 2P8

Québec
1141, Route de l'Église
Casier postal 8300
Ste-Foy (Québec)
G1V 4C7

Maritimes
Casier postal 160
Amherst
(Nouvelle-Écosse)

Affaires du Nord

*Territoires du
Nord-Ouest*
Casier postal 1500
Yellowknife (T.N.-O.)
X0E 1H0

Territoire du Yukon
Pièce 211
Édifice fédéral
Whitehorse (T.Y.)

Services techniques

*Services techniques des
Provinces des Prairies*
604 Édifice fédéral
101-22ième rue
Saskatoon (Sask.)
S7K 0E1

*Territoires du
Nord-Ouest*
Casier postal 1583
Yellowknife (T.N.-O.)

BINDING SECT. NOV 16 1981

